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M. Ichihara

1 – 2

+ M. Ichihara 1 S

Doshisha, Kioto
Sept. 18 - 1893

Dear Dr. Clark; — Rec'd Oct. 21.

Your favor of August 3rd was duly received and should have been answered at once had it not been for the exceedingly busy time I had in opening our schools since receiving your letter.

All that you say about Mr. Cady and to Mr. Kozaki you will have the opportunity, I trust, of telling Mr. Kozaki face to face before long. I wish here simply to thank you for the words of encouragement you have kindly given me. I shall try the best I can (God helping me) to make the institution pursue its best interests and make a years progress. But as you may have already heard I have

securing the [illegible]
looking for, we have temporarily secured the service of Mr. Johnson who was in Corea till recently.

Yours very cordially,
M. Ichihara.

consented to take Mr. Kozaki's place only for one year at the urgent request of the Trustees and the Faculty. Besides I have not much time to spend in this place as I have also to work as the Director and a teacher of the Politico-Law School at the same time. This being the case I shall not attempt to make any innovation during Mr. Kozaki's absence.

Our schools are opening with pretty good prospect. Though I could not tell you definitely as yet, we have received more than a hundred students in all. We are afraid this is not a good time for raising funds in America. Still we hope you will help Mr. Kozaki in every way you can. As we were not certain ~~of~~

+

M. Ichihara 2
Kyoto, Mch. 1, 94

Dr. N. G. Clark Rec'd Mch. 26,
Secretary A. B. C. F. M. Answered
Dear Sir; —

I should have written to you long before this and more often. But my immediate duties have been so pressing on me till recently that I have been actually obliged to neglect much of my correspondence. I hope you will pardon me for this apparent negligence.

Since I wrote you last fall, events have taken place both in and out of our Doshisha, some of which may have likely given you much anxiety. I wish, however, you would carefully distinguish between things which may seem to be all connected together when you hear of them at the same time and at such a distance. For some of these occurrences have quite distinct causes and arise out of

entirely different circumstances though they are often carelessly grouped together.

It may indeed be said that many of these events have resulted from the same general causes. But the so-called "Kumato trouble" for instance, ~~has~~ is entirely distinct from what we have had in our own school. The two have nothing to do with each other.

As to the unfortunate events we have had in our school I have written to Pres. Kozaki pretty fully asking him to show you the copies of my correspondence on the subject with my missionary friend (which I enclosed in my letter to Pres. K.), if he thought it desirable. As you have very likely seen them already I shall not try to enter into the details now. I shall simply say here that I knew I, as a temporary

head of the institution, had to face the question sooner or later and, taking in a broad outlook of the past and present circumstances as well as the general principles of Christian education which we hold firmly yet liberally, I trusted and do still trust that I have taken the best course I could under the circumstances.

The Stone-Clarke Memorial Hall has been completely finished and we have had its Dedicatory services which seem to have been satisfactory all around. The services have been made occasions of joy and profit to all who have attended them. We wish to tender our special thanks to Mrs. Clarke as well as to yourself. We thought it might interest Mrs. Clarke to have the acknowledgment of our sincere gratitude in Japanese. So we shall send you the Japanese

letter together with its English trans-
lation, hoping you will kindly for-
ward them to Mrs. Clarke of
Brooklyn.

The registering of lands and
buildings outside of Kyoto, which
we have either bought with your
new endowment or have simply
given over to us through the good
will of your Board, has nearly
all been completed. We wish to
tender our thanks most heartily
for this new endowment which
in future will become, at least
a part of the permanent fund
for our theological school. May
God help us to stand firm on
the fundamental principles of
our beloved institution and at
the same time to grow up man-
fully and to develope symmetri-
cally all phases of our noble
Christian life! Fulfilling with
united heart and "one endeavor

the grand objects for which our institution stands!

With my best wishes for your good health and the prosperity of your Board,

I remain

Yours respectfully.

March 1, 1894. M. Ichihara

Kyoto, Japan. Acting Pres. Doshisha.

Cornelia Judson
3—24

Miss Cornelia Judson. 3

Matsuyama, Dec. 11. 1890.

Dear Dr. Clark:. Rec'd Jan. 7. 1891.

I have long been "going to write" to you, but have waited so long that now I feel ashamed to apologize, even. I have been in Matsuyama three weeks, now, and during most of that time, the weather has been like the most charming spring weather, in the day-time - genial, balmy, the heat of the sun in the daytime being quite sufficient to warm my room. But the mornings and evenings are quite cold. I have almost stopped coughing, since coming down here, and hope, in time to entirely recover. The cough has never at all affected my general health or interrupted my work. The church here seems to me very prosperous. Last week, five new members were added to the church, and that Miss Gunnison says, is the smallest number at at communion time for a long time - usually about eighteen have joined the church, and always some, at each communion service. The pastor, Mr. Ninomiya, is one of the most earnest and successful

of the native pastors, the older missionaries say. He is also president of the girls' school, which including music scholars, numbers about forty. The friends of the school are trying to raise money for new buildings and apparatus, without which they can not hope to compete with the normal and high schools of the city, which the government has thoroughly and handsomely fitted up. These government schools are taught by a corps of atheists who are most bitter haters of Christian and relentless in their opposition to our school. They advise girls never to come to us, and try to turn away friends from us. The pecuniary question is a very difficult one with this school just at the present, but we trust that the money will come yet.

I want to ask you, although I donot want to say a word to the other members of the P. C. now, if there would be any objection made if I should ask to return at the end of a five years' term for two years' farther study. Probably you may remember that when I talked with you before my appointment I told you th

should want to do so, although I have felt, as I now feel, that this work is my lifework. I can not do the work that I want to do without a more extended course of study in Bible and theology. It is very difficult to find time for such study here, and besides I want the help of teachers and libraries. When I left Wellesley, I had no more money or I should have continued my studies then. Now I have a small amount laid by for study - shall have more at the end of another two years. Please pardon me if I took for granted what you did not mean me to take for granted, but when I left Boston, I came away with the feeling that it was settled that I should return at the end of five years, if I wanted to, for further study. I should like to take such a course of Bible work as is offered in the special course at Oberlin, although if I could get the same fine course of study in some more pleasant climate, I should prefer a milder wintering place. At the last examination the doctor said that my brain condition was better, and I confidently

expect a complete cure in the near future. This climate is so delightful! I never liked any so well before. I should be glad to think that a large part of the remainder of my life would be spent here. I should like to plan to come home the spring of 1893 - that will make a term of five and one half years and will allow me to enter Oberlin if that seems the best place for me to study, in the fall of '93. Of course it is impossible to plan definitely for so long ahead, for I can not tell how the work may then be here, but it would enable me to plan my money affairs, and all things better, if I felt sure that the Board will give me leave to come home at that time. I do not wish to have my plans known as definitely planned, until the time for returning is nearer, and so write only to ask you how it will be. I feel sure that it would be the very best thing I can do for my whole future work, to secure the study I need to make me able to answer questions and do

Wishing you a Merry Xmas, and all happiness for the New Year,

I am,

Very sincerely yours

Cornelia Judson

C. Judson. 4

Matsuyama. Mar. 14. '91.

Dear Dr. Clark:-

I thank you for your letter approving of my desire to return to America, after two years more of service, for special study. My health seems surely improving, and the doctor hopes that his treatment, next summer, will effect a cure. The work in which I am specially interested this year and which seems to me my most important work, is with a class of government school teachers, who ask such questions as make me feel keenly my need of theological training. Of course I am studying by myself, as much as I can find time for, but I must have more extended study

and with the help of teachers
and library.

There has been considerable
sickness in the mission, this
year. The influenza, of course,
has been here.

Miss Gunnison and I are
rejoicing because our carpenter
has arrived, and has begun
the preliminary arrangements
for building the house. It will
be an easier matter to avoid
catching cold, in a foreign
house.

Very sincerely yours,
Cornelia Judson.

Miss Cornelia Judson 5 S

Rec'd Feb. 24

Matsuyama. Jan. 11. 1892.

Dear Mr. Clark:-

I am ashamed to think of what a long time has elapsed since I wrote you last. My cough has almost disappeared - probably another year in this genial climate may be enough to cure it. We are very glad to know that you are planning to send a family here. We would be very glad to welcome a small family, in our house, or to give it up altogether to them. If a family were living here, close to the school, the lady could teach in the school, and that would set one of us free for evangelistic work, and also make it very easy for me to come home

in two or three years more, [...]
a course of Bible study.
Our house is completed [...]
paid for, although I do n[...]
know by what authority [...]
was done. It is a very pre[...]
and comfortable house ind[...]
We are very grateful to the
Board for providing us so [...]
a home. The school-house [...]
dormitory also, are comple[...]
and have been in use sin[...]
September. School-work is [...]
very encouraging this yea[...]
but I believe that the Lord
will not allow those school[...]
which are truly Christian [...]
schools, and guided by [...]
Spirit, to fail. I think th[...]
greatest danger which th[...]
ens our schools is that [...]
yielding to the Japanese d[...]

secularizing the schools.
In the coming spring vacation
hope to visit Uwajima, at
he western end of this island.
nd although, with my
resent teacher's passport, I
an be absent from Matsu-
ama only two weeks, they
sk that I should visit Uno-
nachi and Yoshida also.
f course I am more than
elighted to be asked to go.
n the summer I hope to
make a more extended
rip. There is no work so
lessed as that of direct
eaching of the Gospel. I am
erfectly happy when doing
hat work.
The opposition to Christ-
anity and to foreigners is
tronger now than ever be-

fore in their place. And y
even here, the English tea
having left the high-sch
they are asking for a Chris
foreign teacher to take his
place. Certainly even ou
enemies respect Christian
People say that a better
state of feeling is beginn
in Tokyo. If that is so, we
shall feel it by-and-by, a
must trust until that tim
comes.

I hope that you are enj
ing good health, now. I
thank you for your kind
letter received lately, and h
you will pardon my long
lect of writing.

Very sincerely you
Cornelia Juda

Cornelia Judson

6

Matsuyama. Mar. 25. 1892

Dear Mr. Clark:

Miss Gunnison and I are delighted beyond expression to know that we may hope to have a family with us in the near future. We do hope that it may be for next year. From Matsuyama to the west end of Shikoku - to Uwajima. where we have a little church - stretches a long coast lined with towns and villages. as yet untouched. while to the east of us are many places where we have churches to be helped by a missionary's visits as well as, of course. many towns as yet untouched. I have been down to Uwajima twice. and have been struck by the great number of towns lining the coast which we pass during

the twenty-four hours' sail, but
where Christianity has not bee
preached. Whenever I go to Uwa
they urge repeated visits, and
lately have written asking to
at my next visit, to also go to
Yoshida, where there is a sma
number of Christians, and al
to Uwomachi, several miles inl
where the pastor of the Uwaj
church has begun work. U
winter. Some lady in th
place, also, hearing that
effect to go down this spr
wrote urging me to go ther
If we only had a larger
force here, we could seize th
tempting opportunities.
Matsuyama, also, offe
wide and most inviting fi
which we have scarcely li
to touch. There are the home

he twenty day-scholars in our
irls' school, and of the seventy
cholars in the school for poor
hildren. What little visiting
have been able to do in the
omes of the latter has been
most cordially received, and I
ong to work up a woman's
meeting among them. But to
o that with these poor people
who are busy all day and
whose clothes and every thing
bout them are so squalid, will
equire much time and visiting.
s yet I have been able to
make very few visits. If some
young couple can only come
nd live in this house close
o the school, so that the lady
an take some of the English,
hen I hope to take a Japanese
ouse near the night-school

and among the homes of my
scholars, and then try to
bring those poor mothers
together two or three times a
week for instruction in the
Bible. This is the work which
lies nearest my heart. But
now, while there are only two
of us to teach English and
music in the girls' school, and
to several outside classes of
boys and young men, being
prayer-meeting and Sunday
Bible-class in the girls' school
and four other Sunday-schools
situated in as many different
quarters of Matsuyama, and
teaching of hymns in the
night-school, to say nothing
of language study. - we have
very little time left for visiting.
We do most earnestly hope

that a family will come to share with us the joys of this work. The stations which have gentlemen to speak for them in mission-meeting get their wants supplied. We can not help wondering why it is that the one station which which the American Board has in this whole island of Shikoku, with such a great field to be worked over, should have only two women in it, who are very closely confined to the school-work. Miss Dudley visits us once in the year. I do not know so well about the work of Mr. Atkinson, but I think his visits have not been much more frequent.

For ourselves, also, of course we do not need to say how

welcome an addition a fami
will be. Mr. and Mrs. Mose
of the southern Methodist
Board are near us, but so
one who can advise us abo
the work, from an intimat
knowledge of it, will be such
help.

I thank you for your
inquiries about my health
I have almost stopped coug
ing this winter, and hope
by another year, to have bee
entirely well. For seven or eig
years past; I have not cough
so little as this year. There
be no doubt that the mil
climate of Matsuyama ag
with me. Miss Gunnison a
is feeling very well, and w
both have marvelous ap
tites. From what Miss Gun

Cornelia Judson

tells me. I should judge that he has scarcely ever known what it is to have such a good appetite, before. Our simple diet seems to agree with us in every way.

I fear I weary you by this long letter, but I wished to express our great gladness because of the hope you have given us that you will send us a family, and also to assure you that we are very well and happy.

With many thanks for you kind thoughts for us.

Very sincerely yours,

Cornelia Judson.

Miss Cornelia Judson
Matsuyama, Mar. 15, 1892
Rec'd April 18

Cornelia Judson.
Kobe, July 19. 1893.
Rec'd Aug. 17.

7

ear Mr. Clark:-

It is a long, long time since
have written you. Please pardon
e long silence. You kindly ask if
y lungs are better. Although I
gh every winter, I have become
strong and well that I think my
ngs must be all right now. Last
ar, in the spring, I sprained my
le, and for many months was
able to walk, but now, thanks
Mr. Taylor's great skill, am able
walk very well with crutches, and
little without them. Probably I
all not be obliged to use them
ch longer.
Mission meeting was more than
ually interesting this year, such
y important questions were dis-
ssed. As I know that you will
eive a much fuller and better
ort of the mission action than
n give, I will not attempt to
cuss those questions. We were
appointed that the mission
l not deem it wise to extend
invitation to Mr. Bartlett to

return and work in Matsuyama

but hope that the question w

be reopened when he is ready

begin work. Miss Gunnison

not feeling well and thinks th

perhaps she may need to go hom

in the spring. If she does so

gets back by the summer of

1895, can I not confidently p

then to put into execution

long-deferred plan of taking

a course of study in theology

The summer of 1895 will make

eight years of work for me. I th

there will be no objection to m

taking a vacation at that tim

will there?

Our school is in a very flour

condition this year. In the fal

school opened with twenty-fi

scholars. Now we have fifty.

the promise of several new gi

in the fall. Although we h

not had the joy of seeing an

our girls baptized, there has

a slow but steady spiritua

awakening, and in the las

weeks of school, the hearts

the most of our girls seemed

be turned toward Christ in a
spirit of earnest inquiry. We
hope to see the harvest reaped
in the fall.
The night school has an average
attendance of about twenty-eight
on week nights and eighty or
ninety at the Bible lessons on
Sunday. It is very difficult for
these poor children to attend school
regularly, and so they get behind
their classes and then stop coming
on lesson nights. In that way
we have lost many scholars
this year. As soon as the school
has been regularly licensed by
the government, which will be
this summer, we shall try to
make some plan for helping these
struggling scholars. The one very dif-
ficult problem concerning this school
is how to induce the Japanese to
assume the support of it. As I alone
started and have supported the
school, the Japanese will do nothing
for it financially, although they
show great interest in it, and our
pastor, Mr. Ninomiya, has often

assured me that they will not let
it drop when I go home. but
will make every effort to carry
it on themselves. Perhaps it will
be the wisest plan for me to l
it to them, trusting that their
hearts will be strengthened to tak
up this burden, although I
know they will find it heavi
than they think.

The church work has gone on
steadily, and there have been a num
of additions to the membership. After
the spring annual meeting of th
Japanese churches, our church d
cided to be entirely independen
This independent feeling, united
with the knowledge that the missio
aries and foreign money will n
in the future, be so ready at th
slightest call, is going to do goo

With many thanks for yo
kind letter, and hoping that y
may be well through this w
weather.

Very sincerely yours,
Cornelia Judson.

Miss Cornelia Judson

Matsuyama, Nov. 3. 1893.

Dear Mr. Clark: Rec'd Nov. 28.

Thanks for your kind letter of Sept. 20th. It is a long time now since I have used crutches at all, and although the ancle is not yet as strong as the other one I hope it soon will be.

Our work has opened very pleasantly this fall, with the usual cordial welcome back. Mr. Ninomiya seems to be entirely untouched by the unpleasant spirit shown by so many of the Japanese. He is very much less impulsive and very much more evenly balanced than most of this nation. He has expressed a desire that both Miss Gunnison and I shall plan to return here, after our respective vacations, and an invitation from him, we think, is what it professes to be, as he is not much given to changing his mind. He

is thoroughly Japanese and patriot[ic]
and yet very unJapanese in his
steady-going qualities. More me[n]
of his stamp, and fewer of the
flashy, would-be-brilliant-m[en]
would save Japan many years [of]
theological turmoil.

The girls' school continues a[bout]
the same as last year - forty-f[ive]
girls. It is in a very satisfact[ory]
condition, except financially. It [is]
always troubled for money, a[nd]
likely to be more so, since the
recent floods have destroyed a
large amount of property in a
neighboring city, which has be[en]
one of the chief helpers of th[e]
school. The great suffering fol[low]ing the floods will probably [di]vert into other channels the
money which would otherwis[e]
come to this school. However [the]
struggle and responsibility a[re]
good for the Japanese.

We are hoping that some[...]

other lady may be sent here when Miss Gunnison returns in the spring but whether so or not, there will be nothing I hope to prevent me from going on with my work here. The school would not stop if we were both absent; but to have no foreign teacher here would make the work difficult for the Japanese, and they fully appreciate and acknowledge that fact. We are certainly very fortunate here in that the leading Japanese take us more as coworkers and less as foreigners, than in some places.

The night-school for poor children has been closed on account of the prolonged and severe illness of the head teacher, Mr. Nishimura but is now reopened, but with a regular attendance of only about twenty children. The Sunday-school attendance is nearly three times that, and the regular attendance will soon come up

again. I think. It was of this sch
that Mr. Ninomiya said that t
Japanese will keep it up after
my return. The girls' school ha
been started by them, we had
doubt but that they would tr
to keep it up. but they are n
so apt to take up work starte
by a foreigner.

We are looking forward to th
return of Miss Dudley next fa
All the Japanese Christians in
Miss Dudley's field, which in-
cludes all our preaching station
Shikoku, love her very devote
and call her the "Bishop of
Shikoku".

With cordial regards.

Very sincerely yours.

Cornelia Judson.

Miss Cornelia Judson 9

12 | J. L. B.
3 Rec'd 12/3
Ans'd 12—6

Matsuyama.

Oct. 31. 1894.

Dear Mr. Clark:-

I thank you very very much for your kind words in regard to my coming home for rest and study, and for the permission to do so. I do need a rest; for my head troubles me very much this year, but my request for a furlough made at mission meeting, was for permission to return home if Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett should be stationed in Matsuyama. They have now been stationed in Tottori and Miss Hearwood is here with me. The vote at mission meeting was such that it was possible that Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett also might come here, and so Miss Hearwood would not be left alone even if I should return

to America. Under those circumst
the members of the mission thi
that it would be best for me
simply ask for permission to re
so that as soon as my place
is filled, I can take a vacat
As my going home now, it ha
been decided that Mr. and
Bartlett will not come here, wo
leave Miss Hearwood alone, it
best for me to stay on here u
Miss Gunnison comes back
take up her work here agai
is not only that Miss Hearwoo
not stay here alone either, bu
Miss Gunnison's return, there w
be no one to take up my wo
in the school, and that alo
would make my return thi
impossible. I understood at m
meeting, that the letter reportin
mission transactions to the Bo

ould explain that my request for
ave of absence was conditional, but
m glad to receive the permission of
e P.C. to return, so that when every
ing is right for me to do so, I can
turn without leaving undone duties
hat ought to be performed.
We hear from Miss Gunnison
hat she is feeling much strength-
ed by the short vacation which
e has already had. She is very
uch missed in the work here.
The attitude of the Japanese towards
oreigners just now is so pleasant
hat, without having concluded a
reaty with America yet, the govern-
ent will now grant us permission
to go anywhere in Japan on one year
passports.
it have been building a new
schoolhouse and workroom combined
or my nightschool for poor children.

16 I hope soon to be able to send you
photographs of it. All our meetings
seem very pleasant this year, yet
I feel that the spirit of Christ is
very little understood by the Christians
and I often hear the leaders say "it is
not very important to think correctly
about Christ, if only you do what is
right," etc. The result is an unsp-
iritual and peculiarly unempowering state
of mind. I often wish that I could
spend my whole time in working
among the poor and in the country
[illegible].

With many thanks for all the
kindness which I have received from
you, from the time when I first
[illegible], until now, and hoping to
have the privilege of meeting you in the
not distant future in America,

Very sincerely yours,

[illegible]

Cornelia Judson 15

J. L. B.
Rec'd 3-12-96
Ans'd 12

Stratford, Conn.
March 7, 1896.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Ever since you took Dr. Clark's place and so the burden of the Japan Mission came upon you, I have been intending to write to you, but have deferred from time to time knowing that you had so many other correspondents who would know better what to say about Japan than I. It was a disappointment to me to leave Japan before the arrival of the Deputation there and the Mission Meeting in which every thing must have been so fully discussed, but it seemed to fall to me to bring Mr. Atkinson's daughter home. Letters from some of the Mission speak very strongly of the help and comfort and courage which were brought to them by your visit to Japan. I am glad for the Japan Mission that it has so sympathetic a head.

I thank you for the Report of the Deputation, which I enjoyed reading. I am glad so much that is hopeful can be said about Japan. It seems to me that the influence of missionaries in Japan is not likely to increase in the future, but that God will use other means to bring Japan also into the fold.

I have a great favor to ask of you, but I do feel ashamed that my first letter to you should be a request. I am planning to take a course of study in Bible and theology next year, and the ladies of the New Haven Branch advise me to study at Yale, and to apply for a scholarship to help pay the tuition fees. Without this help, indeed, I do not see how I could study at Yale. If you feel that you could recommend me for a scholarship, will you be so kind as to send me such a recommendation

May I also, through this letter, express my thanks to Mr. Daniels, for his kind offer to help me to plan my study, if I should go to Hartford. I have intended going up to Hartford, for a brief visit, as he advised, but have not been able to go, and finally decided, if possible, to study at Yale, as it is so near home, and would enable me to become acquainted with the ladies of the New Haven Branch. I am very much obliged to Mr. Daniels for his kindness and sympathy.

The terrible burdens which are laid upon the Board this year, make me long to be a self-supporting missionary. I would rather than anything else, choose to spend my life as a servant of God under the American Board, but the deep need of more money for the work, and the retrenchments which so cripple the work, together with my growing conviction

that missionaries will not find larg
opportunities for work in Japan, in
future, while, if God spares my he
and strength, I ought to be able t
work from twenty to thirty years yet
all combine to turn my thoughts to
the question of self-support in miss
work. Some of the Methodists in Jap
have supported themselves by teach
in government schools, and at the s
time have helped much in the wo
and Bishop Taylor's missions in Af
are self-supporting, when once start
May it not be that God means to
direct our attention toward this su
ject!

I expect to visit Boston in Ap
and shall hope to call at the Boa
Rooms, and shall ask you to advi
me. My head is tired with trying
to think out the future, and I am
praying and waiting for more light.

Hoping to hear from you soon
I remain,

Very sincerely yours
Cornelia Judson.

Cornelia Judson 1/5

J. L. B.
Rec'd 3-20-96.
Ans'd

Stratford. Ct.
March 17. 1896.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

Many thanks for your letter of introduction to the Faculty of Yale College, and for your offer of help if I should go to Hartford. It seems best for me to study near home, so that I can spend part of my time at home by commuting, partly because my head and eyes are in such poor condition, that I am not sure of how much I shall be able to do. Much sickness in our family this year, has made it impossible for me to recuperate, but from now on I shall especially endeavor to get ready to study next year.

I rejoice to hear that the burden of debt has been lifted from the Board,

and hope that the other burden of retrenchment will be lightened soon. The knowledge of the terrible sufferings in Armenia must indeed be a burden of itself.

With many thanks for your kindness I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

Cornelia Judson.

+ Miss Cornelia Judson. 125

J. L. B.
Rec'd 9-26-96
Ans'd 3-'20

Stratford, Sep. 24. 1896.

Stratford. Conn.
Sept. 24. 1896.

Dear Mr. Barton:-

Your letter of the 22nd is just received. The mission reports and what I have heard from missionaries whom I have met lately have made me wish that I were ready to return to Japan now. I have planned to go to Chicago this winter, to study in the Bible Institute. My sister's illness has deferred my plans a little, but I now expect to go there in November. I am sure that this course of Bible study will be

Mission. I wish I could attend, but it is impossible.

Hoping that the Annual Meeting will be a most encouraging one.

Very sincerely yours.
Cornelia Judson.

Miss Cornelia Judson, 18

J. L. B.
Rec'd 3-27-97
Ans'd 4-29

Highland Park.
March 20. 1897.

Dear Mr. Barton:-

It is after praying over this matter for a very long time, that I write to you. I feel constrained to offer my resignation to the Board, that you may accept it or refuse it, as the Lord shall guide. I have been earnestly praying for definite guidance, for if it is the Lord's will that I shall return to Japan. I want to go there, but if it is not, then of course I would not dare to go.

Financially straightened as the Board is, it may be that the amount of my salary may be worth more to it, if put into evangelistic work, than my services. If so, please do not hesitate to say so. There is absolutely only one thing I desire, and that is, to be unmistakably sent by the Lord to the place where He would have me go, that I may have no doubt as of my being where He would have me be.

department with money which I ha[ve]
promised. I now fear foolishly, to gi[ve]
the school to complete it. I don't k[now]
whether or not he is capable of ca[r-]
rying on the work which he wan[ts]
to do. whether it is best to let him
try for himself. He ought to be abl[e]
to do it, for there are many poor pe[o-]
ple in Matsuyama who are doing [in]
their own homes the kind of weav[-]
ing for which he wants to buy l[ooms]
which shall belong to the school.

The manufacturer who lent
the first looms proved to be of a
short-lived generosity and has wi[th-]
drawn his aid.

Will you kindly show this lett[er]
to the ladies of the Woman's Board, to
whom I send my regards also and
ask for their prayers in this matte[r].

Very sincerely yours,
Cornelia Judson.

Miss Cornelia Judson

145

J. L. B.
5-5-'97

232 La Salle Ave.
Chicago. Ill.
March 31. 1897.

Dear Mr. Barton:-

Your favour of March 22nd was received last week Thursday. I have not written again because I knew that in the meantime you must have received my letter to you, sent just before I received yours, and I desire that the decision should be entirely yours, as the Lord shall guide.

If it is the wish of the Board that I shall return to Japan, I shall feel sure that that is the Lord's will for me, and shall feel honored and glad to go. I only desire explicit guidance, that I may surely go to the place where the Lord would have me go, and may do whatever is best for the work. I shall hope to hear from you soon, as to what is the will of the Board.

We are enjoying the great im-

piration of listening to Mr. Moody,
this week. The Auditorium is
packed, every day, with eight or ten
thousand people, and crowds who can
not get in have to be turned away.
Next week, the regular April Con-
ference begins, and we shall prob-
ably have some of the finest lecturers
the year. I am very, very grateful
for these opportunities of Bible study
and of hearing so many men who
are filled with the Holy Spirit.

Hoping to hear from you soon.
I remain,

Very sincerely yours,
Cornelia Judson

Miss Cornelia Judson 15

232 La Salle Ave.
Chicago. Ill.
May 15. 1896.

B. 17-97
Rec'd
Ans'd

Dear Mr. Barton:

I thank you for your kind letter of April 29th and rejoice that it is the Lord's will to send me back into His work in Japan. And now I am very, very glad that I wrote you, casting the whole question on the Lord to guide me through the Board, for there can now be no doubt and uncertainty in my mind as to what is the Lord's will for me. I can only praise Him that He is willing to work through so poor an instrument as I.

If the Lord would fit me for evangelistic work, I should much rather do that work than any other. But of course, I am much more accustomed to the school-room. It sometimes seems like a mistake to spend so much time in teaching English, instead of using that time in making the Gospel known to them.

[illegible]
[illegible]

May 19 1876

[illegible] Brown

[illegible]

[illegible] letter of [illegible] 29th [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] through the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] which [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

If these "Christian schools" were bringing all their scholars as earnest living Christians, anyone would be glad to give our whole life to that work, but the results are so meagre compared with the time spent in the school-room.

I shall hope to see Miss Stanwood while she is here. I shall try to go to the next Friday prayer-meeting of the W. B. S.

I expect to go home in two or three weeks. My family want me to be at home this summer since I shall leave them so soon, and I do want a few days at Northfield again. The Lord gave me new life there.

When do you wish me to start for Japan? Some of my friends here at the Institute expect to go to China in September.

With sincere thanks for the kind words of your letter and with regards to the ladies of the W. B. M.

Very truly yours,

Cornelia Judson.

Miss Cornelia Judson 16

B-97
14

232 La Salle Ave.
Chicago. Ill.
May 27. 1897.

Mr. Barton:-

I thank you very much for your kind assurances of your own and the Board's approbation of my return to Japan. Now that the Lord has made it clear that it is His will to send me back, I am very eager to go. All the unrest and doubt has been removed. As the Lord knows exactly the conditions of the work over there, and knows me and all my failures, and yet chooses to send me back into those conditions, they can no longer be discouraging to me. I am glad to go just where I am sent.

I hope that it will not be necessary for me to ask any outfit money of the Woman's Board. I have still a sum yet on hand. It may not be quite sufficient; but

which sincere regard [illegible]

Board and to yourself. I remain.

Very truly yours.

Cornelia Judson.

would like to try.

We have had a series of beautiful ...ures during the past two weeks ... Dr. Moorehead of the Presby...ian Seminary in Zenia, Ohio. ...ir subject was "Romans". The ...ld Testament lectures also have ...en wonderfully inspiring. The ...ought of how God is behind ...ll seemingly outward circumstances ...as come home to me as never ...efore.

If my friend here goes to China ... September, I should like very ...uch to go with her. She goes ... Chengtu, and will have a long ...d hard journey before she gets ...me. We are both very desirous ... going together as far as possible.

I do thank the Lord for the ...autiful and helpful six months ...re, and the Board for giving ... the means. I believe every ...issionary ought to have this kind ...aining before going out.

Wherever the Mission locates me, ...hall be glad to go, and to what

Miss Cornelia Judson
Stratford, Conn.

Aug. 13. 1897.

L. B. 1
Rec'd 8-26-97
Ans'd 19

Dear Dr. Barton:

I must apologize for not having answered your letter sooner. I was intending to write you when your letter came. Two weeks ago my father was taken very ill, and we can not yet tell whether he will recover. Several times he has seemed much better and has been able to sit up, and then has been worse again. Today he is very weak. The trouble is a chronic one, of which he has had many attacks before, though never so bad a one. My father is seventy one, and we feel that he can not endure many more of these sick turns. I fear that my starting for Japan must be deferred indefinitely, until we see how my father gets on, and if he recovers his strength. I still hope to start later in the fall, if the Lord wills it so.

I thank you for your kind letter. I have spoken to our doctor about the health certificate and he says he

will write you directly. I think
will give me a very good certifica
Certainly I do not feel any apprehe
sion of breaking down, after retur
ing to my work. It would, of course
altogether wrong to go back in such
a condition that a breakdown wo
be at all probable, but I do not be
lieve that it is. Of course, I do not
feel as fresh as if I had been re
at home. There has been sickne
in this house for years - my youn
sister who is now recovering from
complete breakdown from nervous
prostration, and my father's fre-
quent, though never before so
attacks of illness. Yet my head
gotten very much better, and I sel
have headaches now.

Just now I seem to have a litt
of the malaria which the doctor sa
is rife around here now, but he
given me some little pills which
make me feel much better. If p
ble, I hope to go to Northfield for
couple of weeks and I think that
will be all the rest I shall nee
If my father gets better, I do wa
very much to go up to Northfi
before the Bible School closes.
Mr. Morgan, one of the ablest

...wer at Northfield is to give the ...ctures for the next two weeks.
If I am able to go up to North-field. I will go from there to Boston and then come home again. I still hope that the Lord will raise my father up again from this sickness, but we fear that it will not be for a long time that he will be given back to us, and yet it is possible that he may again feel as strong as before. We leave all in our dear Lord's hands and believe that through this sickness He will draw my father nearer to Himself.
Will you kindly give this letter to Miss Childs to read as an explanation of my change of plans, with my thanks for making out a programme of travel for me. I shall write her next week, when we know better what the Lord's will is for us all.

With many thanks to you both for your kind letters.

Very sincerely yours,
Cornelia Judson.

Miss Cornelia Judson, 18

J. L. B.
Rec'd 9-20-97
Ans'd 23

Stratford. Conn.
Sept. 18. 1897.

Dear Mr. Barton:-

I think it is unnecessary to say that I am very much disappointed at the doctor's refusal to give me a health certificate. My head feels so much better than it did a year ago that I have no fear whatever of its giving me farther trouble, and I am confident that the Lord will give me all the health and strength needed for that service to which He calls me. I think it will be with me as with the lepers - "As they went; they were healed".

Since the Lord has shut the door to returning to Japan for a time, however, it must be His

Miss Cornelia Judson, 1954

J. L. B.
Rec'd 11-9-97
Ans'd 15

Stratford. Conn.
Nov. 8. 1897.

[De]ar Mr. Barton:-

I thank you for [yo]ur very kind note. I did hope to [ha]ve a talk with you at New [H]aven, but saw that your time [wa]s fully occupied. It would have [bee]n a great pleasure to me to meet [M]rs. Barton and I hope that I [m]ay yet have that pleasure some [t]ime.

A week ago, Dr. Lewis called here [a]gain, and after his examination [w]ith the approval of my family [sa]id he would give me a better [he]alth certificate than before. I [h]ope you have received it be-[fo]re this, and that it may be [a] good one. I think my health [is] very good indeed.

When I wrote you before, my [mo]ther was very ill of inflammation

of the bowels - an illness with
he is often attacked - and Dr.
thought that a sore spot in his
indicated an eating ulcer wh
he said might suddenly open
prove fatal at any minute, as
the case with a sister who died
I was in Japan. My father was
very very weak that it seemed
impossible for him to endure
much more, and he was no
then willing for me to go
this winter. Now, however
has wonderfully regained his
health and strength and
longer objects to my going
Japan, except that I think
would always prefer that
should work in America.
The way seems now open
me to go to work again - a
I feel well and able and
to do so. I shall eagerly aw
your and the Woman's Bo
decision. Our doctor is ve
cautious, but I hope to prov

ution unnecessary.
I shall hope to hear soon from
he Board what is their will
hat I should do. Miss Stanwood
ggested than an expert in
wous diseases would be able
tell definitely whether my
wes are or are not in the
ht condition. Would not that
haps settle the question if
Lewis' certificate should not
satisfactory, though I hope it
I long to be at work again.
The Annual Meetings have
n most uplifting. It is in-
ing to see so many earnest
kers.
With many thanks for your
ndness and sympathy,
Very sincerely yours,
Cornelia Judson.

Miss Cornelia Judson. 5+ 20

J. L. B.
11-22-97
21

Stratford. Conn.
Nov. 18. 1897.

[D]ear Mr. Barton:-

I was very glad
[to] hear from you yesterday and
[to] know that the Woman's Board
[wi]ll soon decide whether they will
[se]nd me soon to Japan. I should
[l]ike to start in December if I
[co]uld do so with the full confi-
[de]nce and approval of the Board.
[B]ut would not press my own
[w]ishes and go with their reluctant
[con]sent.
A longer vacation does not seem
[in] any way necessary to me, but I
[wi]ll gladly do whatever meets the
[ap]proval of the Board. It is quite
[a] time now since I have been
[tro]ubled with headaches, so that
[it] seems unnecessary to fear their

y God shall supply all your
ed".

With much love to the
dies in the Board Rooms.

Very sincerely yours.

Cornelia Judson.

Miss Cornelia Judson, 824

J. L. B.
Rec'd 11-30-97
Ans'd 30

Stratford. Conn.
Nov. 27. 1877.

[Dea]r Dr. Barton:

Your kind letter [wa]s received yesterday. I rejoice that [I a]m permitted to go back to my [wor]k and shall trust in the Lord [for] strength to do the work that [wi]ll be given me to do. and to [kno]w that I am not broken down [I] should be glad to start next [wee]k, but a missionary meeting on [Wed]nesday and another engagement [on] Friday can not be put off. [Ca]n I start week after next? [I d]o not know any thing about

the steamers, but can start
home any day after Dec. 6
I should like to stop over a
night in Chicago where I l
box packed for Japan, and
a night or two in San Fra
just to break the fatigue of
land journey before getting

Can not I get a through
to San Francisco from New
with a stop-over at Chicago
that I need not transfer my
trunks at Chicago? I fear
two trunks and the box in
cago may exceed the amount
lowed by the ticket, but a
sure.

I will send two, possibly
boxes to Mr. Sweet next w

need a new bed and a lamp.
folding-bed bought ten years ago
got out of order and can not be
, I think, and my lamp was
ed in the fire in our Matsuyama
e. Could I get these two articles
San Francisco, so as to carry
n right on with me?
shall not feel lonely on the
l - there are always pleasant
le going - but shall feel, per-
s, a little lost at arriving in
Francisco alone. Could you
me at what hotel to stop? I
ght possibly you would know
re the missionaries going through
erally stop. I know Chicago
New York well enough to
ke my own way around but

shall feel a little lost at arrivi[ng]
in San Francisco alone.

I am very, very happy at bein[g]
allowed to return to my work. I prai[se]
the Lord for putting me again into [His]
His vineyard. Perhaps these three [...]
months of bracing fall weather wi[ll]
make the waiting worth while. Th[e]
doctor thinks they have done me a
great deal of good, though I felt w[...]
well enough before. I think if I ha[d]
known three or four years ago tha[t]
I needed glasses, I should not have
been troubled with headaches. I [...]
expect to receive daily strength fo[r]
daily need according to the promi[se]

Miss Cornelia Judson, 257
Stratford, Dec. 3, 97

Rec'd. 12-4-97
Ans'd. 4

Stratford. Conn.
Dec. 3. 1897.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

I thank you very much for your kind letter of directions. I found it here yesterday when I returned from Monroe where we had had a missionary meeting. I should have answered immediately last night but that people were here until midnight.

Unless passage has already been engaged for the "City of Peking" I fear you will think I change my mind very readily - my family urge me to just stay over Christmas as

Miss Cornelia Judson, 23

J. L. B.
Rec'd 12-9-97
Ans'd

Stratford, Conn.
Dec. 8. 1897.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

I was very glad to hear that you approved of my starting for Japan immediately after Christmas, and thank you for so arranging it. I have no doubt that the voyage will be very pleasant and that I shall meet agreeable acquaintances.

According to your suggestion, I wrote to Mr. Wiggin last night asking his help in making a schedule of travel. I should like to go to Chicago by way of Wash-

ington, stopping over a few hours to see the Capitol, if a stop-over ticket can be secured.

I have just written to Miss Dudley that I shall sail Jan. 6 on the "China". It would please me very much, if the Mission would locate me before I reach Japan. I shall go with a glad heart wherever they send me. My only desire is that I may surely go where Christ wants me to go, and it seems to me that the Mission will be guided in their decision.

Mrs. Clark of Miyazaki has asked me to come there for evangelistic work, and the two schools in Matsuyama have written me asking me to return there for

school-work. I would rather decide nothing myself, but trust to the Mission's being guided aright in their decision.

With many thanks for all your kindness, and for providing me that letter of introduction in case of accident, and wishing you a most delightful "Merry Xmas".

Very sincerely yours,

Cornelia Judson.

4-13-98 Herald Miss Cornelia Judson 21 5

Miyazaki, Hiuga,
May 2. 1898.

Dear Mr. Barton:

I feel that I am too remiss in letter-writing to be able to make any apology at all for it. As you know, I reached Miyazaki in the middle of February and have now been here two months and a half. One's impressions of the work, in so short a time, are not very valuable, but everything seems to me ~~very~~ hopeful here.

The evangelists in this field are very devoted to their work, and, so far as I know, orthodox, as well as earnest, practical workers. They are all very fond of Mr. Clark who spends much of his time touring with them through this whole province.

We have a nightschool for men and boys with about forty regular comers, including officials from the prison, bank clerks, a lawyer, and many boys from the high school. They are an interesting class. I have also a class of five girls twice a week, which I hope with be the beginning of getting hold of the girls. It is much easier to reach the men and boys, as yet, than to reach the women and girls, because there is no girls' school to bring the girls into touch with us and open their homes.

I have visited some of the out-stations,

Nobeoka, Takanabe, Sadowara, and
Obi, and have once "preached" the re
lar Sunday morning sermon here.
I find that my years of work in
schools have made school work a
second nature, and my little class
girls is my greatest comfort here
The language is coming to me m
than ever before, but it needs ma
study that ought to have been give
to it long before this. I never before ha
this freedom from English work.
I have been waiting to write to you, p
hoping that I might be able to tel
you my location for next year, bu
must wait until Mission Meeting
know that. The schools in Mats
yama have asked me so many ti
to return there, that sometimes it
seems to me my plain duty to
go back to the schools, but the M
sion, of course, will decide the mat
and I can not yet tell how it
will be. If the schools were Miss
schools, decidedly putting the Bibl
first, I should ask for no happi
work.
It is a great pleasure to have so
charming a companion as Miss
McCandlish. She is winning the
hearts of all the Japanese here, and
is getting on famously in her

nguage study.
Since coming here, I have appreci-
ed something of what a missionary's
fe has to do in keeping a large
mily in working order and bring-
g up her children. Mrs. Clark
so takes in some Japanese girls to
ain. One of the special features of
s house is the swarms of sight-
ers who come to see the one foreign
use of this province. They come
stly in groups and are shown
l around and then are talked to
d given tracts. Many of them
ten with great interest to a talk about
ristianity and are very glad to receive
e tracts. They go back to their homes
l over the province with these
cts and some remembrance of what
y have heard, and tell their friends
d then when the friends come up
see the capital of the province they
me to see how we look also. Their
mes are written in a book and
Mr. Clark goes about from place
place, he often hunts them up and
turns the call.
The work in Hinga is quite new.
en the Clarks came here, about

Six years ago, there was very little work being done in this province. Now there are a number of churches.

I suppose the Ploshinka matter will be one great theme again at Mission Meeting. I think the cartoon in "Our Day" of Jupiter and Mars looking down on all the Christian nations quarreling with each other, will help to explain the small regard that some of the Japanese have for Christian honor. The Mission will rejoice to have Dr. Judson Smith present at the annual meeting.

With much love to the ladies in the Rooms,

Very sincerely yours,
Cornelia Judson.

Paul M. Kanamori

25—

Kyoto Japan 25
April 10th 1890

To the Secretary of
the American Board.

Dear Sir,

In the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of Doshisha held here last week, the question in regard to the payment of the debt already incurred for erecting a college dormitory, of which you wrote that we might take the necessary sum from the Harris Fund, came up for discussion. We have carefully considered the question but we do not see how we could get fifteen hundred dollars from the same fund at present. Before your

letter reached us w
had begun the building
of the Science Hall a
it will be completed
before the next fall.
If we are obliged to ta
any now, we must ta
it from the apparatu
fund and not from
building fund. But
this we can not do v
well. Because if we d
so, we shall be short
the apparatus fund w
we begin Science Sc
Therefore we are pract
shut out from taking
any from the Harris Fu
for the college building
But we have built
dormitory. We hav
borrowed money for
building. We are paying
interest every month

we have no other source from which we can draw this money.
Whereupon we came to the conclusion to ask your favor to grant us fifteen hundred dollars for our college dormitory. Mr Learned will write you more fully about this matter, for he knows the present state of that fund better than any one of us.
I write simply to convey our earnest request to you for granting said sum of money for our School.

In behalf of the Trustees
of Doshisha.
Yours respectfully
Paul M. Kanamori

Paul M. Kanamori S

Kyoto, April 10 - 1890

Rec'd May 5

✓

Cora F. Keith
26-

+ Miss Cora F. Keith

DEC 20 1899 26

MAY 18 1900

Maebashi, Nov. 29, 1899.

Dear Dr. Barton,

Miss Griswald wanted me to write to you on great big report paper, but it looks so formidable that I backed out. I am sure that since there is to be nothing in this letter, it will not need to be thought official and need not be put on file. Though for that matter, I suspect I shall continue to write the same kind.

I merely wanted to
tell you, Dr. Barton, tha
I arrived in Maebashi l
Friday, after a very pleas
journey. Our visit at
Honolulu was most deligh
ful and from there to
Yokohama we enjoyed
the company of Mr. an
Mrs. Galt, who, you know
are on their way to Chin
They are very pleasant
people and we learne

to think a great deal of them. I only wish you had sent them to Japan.

The mission have been most cordial in their greetings and their many letters have been very pleasant.

Noone could be kinder than the friends in this station. Miss Griswold is a beautiful person to live with and Mr. Albrecht and his family are all so thoughtful and

so cordial! The people[of]
the church and the sch[ool]
also, came to the station[to]
meet me and give me
their smiles and bows[of]
welcome that I could not
understand when they
spoke it.

And the mountains!
Well, I cannot describe[them]
anyway, so I'll just say
goodbye.

Very sincerely yours,

Cora Frances Keith.

Abby W. Kent
27—56

Miss Attie Hunt 27

628 Washington Boulevard
Chicago Ill., July 28, 1890

Rev. Dr. Clark,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Sir,

I arrived at this address Saturday, and shall remain two days. After that, nearly thro' August, I shall be at 3030 Michigan Ave. I am to visit Eldora, Iowa, and Minneapolis. Which route to San Francisco do you wish me to take, and on what day is it necessary that I be there? And what will be my address there? Will my address in Japan be simply Kobe, or will there be some more definite addition to that?

How shall I arrange my business in regard to receiving interest upon my property? Shall checks be sent to the [illegible] of the Board, or directly to Japan?

I am very sorry I failed to see Mis
Radford in Montreal. I wrote her lo
days before I was to leave Vermont
but received no reply. Undoubtedly, she
was out of the city, as, some weeks be
fore, she had said she was ordered by h
physician, at once either to the sea or th
mountains. I wanted much to know
more of what music books (vocal)
were already in use in the school.

I am in excellent health and sp
notwithstanding that I do not meet
the hearty approbation of my own fam
I think if the officers of the Board did
not think me too old to grapple with
a new language, I need not consider
myself too old. Am I to have a prim
to study on the way?

Yours sincerely
Abby W. Kent.

28

Miss Kirk
Sept 3 1890

Rev. Dr. Clark,
Boston, Mass.,

My dear Sir,

Less than a month ago I took a severe cold in my head which produced so sudden and so great deafness that about two weeks since I put myself under an aurist's care. I have not gained in hearing yet, and have had one set back, brought on by severe coughing. The Doctor thinks, however, there will be no permanent deafness, if treatment can go on continuously for two or three weeks longer. If I

help to those already there — I have prayed God to do what seemed him good about letting me go or forcing me to stay. I am not easily frightened by obstacles. I shall be in no haste to interpret this providence as a veto of my plans. But if in a month or more you consider it so — I suppose I must. I shall try to make good use of my time — and hope you will not consider me quite worthless even if a month should not find me wholly restored.

Yours very sincerely
Abby H. Kett.

3030 Michigan Ave.,
Chicago Ill., Sept. 3, 1890

ould leave the country as I am
ow, in his opinion it would be
azardous.
Is it possible for my sailing to be
ferred a month? As my hearing
now, I doubt if you would
em it wise to send me at all.
can hear nothing in church, and
othing of ordinary conversation,
nly as the speaker is very near
e.
I cannot begin to express my
isappointment in being obliged
ask this of you. I am very
nxious to be at work.
Ever since I received my appoint-
ment, I have prayed that if
were not fitted for the posi-
on I did not seek, and if

Miss Kent 29

3030 Michigan Ave.,
Chicago, Ill., Sept 10, 1890.

Rev. Dr. Clark.
Boston, Mass.,

My dear Sir,

Yours of
[Se]pt 5, was this morning received,
[ha]ving been delayed by being addressed
3330 instead of 3030.
Thank you for your sympathetic
[a]nd considerate words.
Miss Wingate is yet away upon her
[v]acation, but the other officers here
[k]now of my deafness. I attend the
[Fr]iday morning meetings. The la-
[d]ies are very kind to me.
I am staying with a brother,
[a]nd do not lack for other friends.
Thank you for your offer of as-

vice. I trust I shall not need to make any demands upon it.

I am more sorry for those who commissioned me, and for those who are looking for me in Oct than I am for myself. I was prepared to be cautious and not s on deck of the Pacific Steamer — prepared not to fall out of a jinrik cha, or be thrown from a mul but it had not occurred to me to attempt to strangle a cough to av rupturing a blood vessel in my ear.

I trust I can report some gain in hearing by next week.

Yours gratefully

Abbie V. Kent.

Miss Abbie N. Kent
Chicago, Sept. 29, 1890
Rec'd Oct 2d

30

3030 Michigan Ave,
Chicago, Sept. 29, 1890

Rev. Dr. Clark,
Boston, Mass.,

My dear Sir,

If there had been anything very new to write I should have written earlier. I am still under an aurists care, without perceiving any decided improvement. He says, however, that the injured ear is doing well. He has not been able, till last week, to do anything for the left ear, on account of the extreme sensitiveness of the right.

I wish I might see you as you pass through Chicago either going or returning. I can meet you at 59 Dearborn St. at any time you choose, and that would save your time. I should like to have you see my aurist if possible. Dr. Fuller Central Music Hall (Fourth Floor) on State St,

near south-east corner of Randolph - hours 10 & 3-4. He might tell you more than he does me. He thinks the climate of Jap would be good for me.

My courage is good. I hope to be used at 59 Dearborn just now when work there is pressing.

Very sincerely

Abbie H. Kent.

Miss Abbie W Kent 31

713 Nicollet Ave.,
Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 10, 1890

Rev. Dr. Clark,
Boston, Mass.,

My dear Sir,—

I have been here a week under Dr. Brown's care, and have delayed writing you that I might have his opinion of my case to report. He is not yet ready to give it entirely, so I will wait no longer.

My aurist in Chicago made no charges. Certainly I have no cause to complain of a specialist's fees. He cautioned me not to leave Minneapolis till the aurist here should be satisfied that all danger was past.

Dr. Brown does not give me the encouragement which Dr. Fuller gave,

at my right ear may still be
good one, about as good as before
his acute trouble; Dr. Brown says he
es not see how I can expect such
thing.
Dr. Brown's treatment is more severe
an Dr. Fuller's, and more thorough in
hat it is applied to nose and throat,
oth of which organs I knew were
much diseased.
I fear it may take longer to put
me in as good order as is possible, than
anticipated when I came.
I hear conversation much better than
n you saw me, but nothing yet in
lic unless I am ~~very~~ near a good,
d voice.

Very respectfully
Abbie M. Kent

21 S 4th St Dr. Brown
32
Minneapolis Nov 19/90

Rev N. G. Clark
My Dear Sir

Miss Abbie W. Kent
Chicago who came to me,
at your suggestion, for treat-
ment for deafness, desires
me to write you of her
condition and prospects.
My conclusion is as
follows: She has had
chronic middle ear
catarrh for many years,
that of the left ear well
known to her, that of the
right far more serious
than she had suspected.

the acute exacerbation of the trouble, from a cold last spring, for which she was treated in Chicago, has left the right ear in a more damaged condition than the left, though the difference is slight. But little further improvement is to be hoped for, and that little as a result of treatment of chronic hypertrophic disease of the nose, which I am now carrying out and which ought to extend over two or three months.

The future prospect is a gradual impairment of hearing, though with

a removal as far as may be of the causative conditions in the nose. a very slow progress may be hoped for, especially in a favorable climate.

Miss Kent hears ordinary conversation without much difficulty, probably slightly better than when you saw her in Chicago.

Very respectfully
Edward J. Brown

713 Nicollet Avenue
Minneapolis, Nov. 24, 1890

Mr. L. S. Ward,
Boston, Mass.
My dear Sir:
Your letter was received forwarded from Chicago, Saturday evening.
Before this you have probably received my instructions concerning the check from Rand & Bradley sent on to you. I left my papers in their hands and they have the coupon.
I am keeping the $150. untouched till it is decided whether or not I go to Japan. It seems a pity it should not be in use, and if you say so, I will return it at once.
I think Dr. Clark received last week a letter from my doctor that will help him to decide about me.

Very respectfully yours
Abby W. Kent

Miss Abby W. Kent,
Nov. 28, 1890.

Dr Clark,

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Miss Abbie V Kent

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713 Nicollet Ave.,
Minneapolis, Dec. 30, 1890

Rev. Dr. Clark,
Boston, Mass.,

My dear Sir,

I am happy to say that there has been another decided gain in my hearing within the last ten days. For the previous six or seven weeks there had been no appreciable change. Each gain that I make seems sudden and marked.

I think now I might profit by attending a Tonic Sol fa class, though unless I improve still more I could not make an efficient teacher of vocal music. My throat is still in such condition that I cannot sing at all.

Dr. Brown has expressed no opinion

concerning me since he wrote you.
He does not say how long a time
treatment will be necessary.

I am so sorry for Kobe School.
If you find any one to take the
position of music teacher there, I
beg you not to keep it for me.
I am willing to do anything else
in my power, in any other place,
or there, or not to go at all,
just as is judged best by those who
know the needs and know me.

Sincerely yours,

Abbie H. Kent

713 Nicollet Avenue
Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 12, '91.

Rev. Dr. Clark,
Boston, Mass.,

My dear Sir,

I am still under Dr. Brown's care, and as yet he gives me no information as to when I may leave. Since writing you before, I have had several set-backs, but on the whole have continued to gain - more satisfactorily to Dr. Brown than to myself, perhaps. Sometimes my hearing is very good. I am sure

he catarrhal difficulties are
very much relieved.
These specialists find many
an ailment that the patient
never dreamed of possessing.
I can witness to Dr. Brown's
patience and faithfulness.

Very Sincerely
Attie H. Kent.

Abbie W. Kent

Minneapolis, Feb. 12, 1891

Rec'd Feb. 16

21 S. 4th St 36

Minneapolis Mch 5/91

[Re]v N. G. Clark D.D.
Boston

My Dear Dr Clark
Your letter of Feb 24th
[a]s also that of Nov 24th duly
[r]eceived. I have been waiting
[t]ill I could write something
more definite as to the results
[of] treatment in the case of
Miss Abbie W. Kent.
Briefly the case is as follows:
When Miss K. came to me
[t]he first of November her right
[ea]r heard my watch only
when pressed against the
auricle, and could distinguish
[su]ch words as "eighteen"
[f]ifteen" etc in any ordinary

voice with some difficulty
across my consulting room,
13 feet, & the same words
whispered at about 3 feet.
She now hears the ~~same~~
watch at 4 inches, words
spoken in a low tone at 13 ft
with considerably more ease
than she had in Nov heard
ordinary tones. and whispered
words at 13 feet instead
of 3 feet. The right ear
as you will remember
was the one acutely affected
last Aug. The left ear has
not improved as much but
hears conversation nearly
like the other. Her friends
have remarked to me
upon what they thought

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decided and steady improvement in her hearing. She has required radical treatment of the nose and throat, for which nothing had been done before she came to me. and I believe she will ~~be~~ improve in her hearing for some months after she leaves me.

We were very sorry to learn Mrs Clark's painful affliction and hope she is rapidly recovering— We are usually well

Very Sincerely yours

Edward J. Brown

Edward J. Brown

Minneapolis, Mar. 5, 1891

Rec'd Mar. 10

Miss Kent

About Miss Kent.

Mch. 5. 1891.

Miss Kirk 37

713 Nicollet Avenue,
Minneapolis, March 16, 1891.

Rev. Dr. Clark,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Sir,

I shall be happy to carry out your suggestion of sailing early in May. It will be to a great pleasure to have Jack De Forest under my care, provided he is no more unmanageable than the average boy! How old is he? Thank you for planning for me so attractive a summer.

As my brother is about thirty miles from Marshalltown, Iowa, I suppose my ticket will be bought at

that point, over the North Western
road. Dr. Humphrey recommended
me last year to take the Rio Grande
from Denver to Ogden, I think.

Thank you for your offer of
assistance. There is nothing at pres-
ent in regard to which I need ad-
vice, but undoubtedly there will be
later on.

My address after March 30 will
be c/o Rev. Evarts Kent,

Eldora,

Iowa.

It is not easy to say how much
I thank you for waiting so pa-
tiently for me.

Very respectfully,

Abbie W. Kent.

Eldora, Iowa, April 2, 1891.

Rev. Dr. Clark,
Boston, Mass.,

On my arrival here on Monday last, I found a letter from you, and to-day, your last was received.

After three weeks from March 30 I shall be ready to go at your order.

Near Marysville, Cal. I have a friend, an adopted daughter of my father's, with whom I wish to spend a day & two nights if possible, which will require three days, including the going and arriving. She invites my little charge to accompany me.

There is another day I would like for

ome relatives not far out from San
rancisco. Therefore, if it is convenient
r you, I would like to have five
ays allowed for my use between
riving at San Francisco and the time
f sailing.

My friends here will be quite recon-
iled if Jack De Forest's plans keep
e longer than three weeks. My
ther & his wife bid me say that they
hall be glad to welcome the little boy
their house, so that we can start out
gether with no fear of missing each
ther by the way.

I am very well, and no one
otices my deafness.

Thank you for all your kind
ords.

Very sincerely,

Attie V. Kent.

Miss Abbie W. Kent.

Eldora, Iowa, Apr. 2. 1891.

Rec'd ~~Mar~~ Apr. 6.

Mrs Kent 39

Eldora, Iowa, April 15, 1891.

Rev. Dr. Clark,
Boston, Mass.,

Before your letter came I had heard from Rev. Mr. Pock in regard to the Japanese student. If his traveling with me in the capacity of servant will lessen his expenses without increasing my own, I am sure I shall be very happy to accommodate him. His assistance with the little boy will be very helpful.

Please allow me to express my deep sympathy with you in your great bereavement.

Yours Sincerely
Attie H. Kent.

Miss Abbie W. Kent

Eldora, April 23, 1891

Rec'd April 27

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Eldora, Iowa, April 23, 1891

Rev. Dr. Clark,
Boston, Mass.,

My dear Sir,

Your letter of
[A]pril 17 is just now received.
Your plans are perfectly satisfactory
[t]o me.
You say I shall need to leave Chicago
[b]y Monday, May 11, not to be too
much hurried. I am not intending
to go again to Chicago, but expect
to strike the North Western road at
Marshalltown, Iowa, about thirty
miles from Eldora. I have written
Mr. Post to that effect. That is the rea-
son of our inviting the boy here to
start with me, thinking we should be
more sure of not missing each other
than as if we planned to meet at
Marshalltown. Of course, I leave

this decision, to you.

Yours very sincerely

Abbie H. Kent.

Miss Kirk 41

Eldora, Iowa, May 4, 1891.

Rev. Dr. Clark,
Boston, Mass.,

My dear Sir,

Your two letters are both at hand.

I am ready to go, or to wait just as seems best to you. The pleasure of the little boy's company will outweigh any care that he may be. It is not particularly disappointing to me that my 'servant' decides not to go. To tell the truth, I am so much more used to serving than to being served that I should feel quite ill-at-ease in the relation of mistress, especially to a Japanese servant. My ignorance of Japanese 'good form' might be startling to him. However, if money is raised for him, I would not, on any account, have my timidity

stand in the way of his going in the capacity that will most lessen his expenses.

If we leave Marshalltown, Wed. May 20 can we get to Sacramento (or its equiva[lent] where I am to make my first visit) Saturda[y] night? If we are to be out on Sunday, might we not as well start later in the week? I leave Eldora on a 3 A.M. [train] which reaches Marshalltown some hours before the Chicago train is due. I could [go] the night before, if it is thought best to [send] Jack on so as to have a few hours a[t] Marshalltown with him before we take our through train. As I understand it through passengers leave Chicago about 11

I trust I have made myself clear. It does not seem best for me to go a[way] to Chicago. If Dr. Humphrey could telegraph me the afternoon before Jack leaves Chicago, I think my original plan would answer.

Yours sincerely,

Abbie W. Kent.

Miss Kent 42

Eldora, Iowa, May 16. 1891

Rev. Dr. Clark,
Boston, Mass.,

My dear Sir,

Your two letters
...re both at hand. Thank you very
much for the check. I hope to be so eco-
nomical that most, if not all, can be turned
...w to the treasury at Kobe.

I start Monday as I proposed. It certainly
...ill be very much more satisfactory for
...me to talk with my boy's friends before as-
...suming the charge of him.

Dr. Humphrey has written me, sending all
...ecessary permits.

I am very happy in my prospects, in
...pite of all the pain. My friends make me
...el that it is the friends and not the
...issionary who makes 'sacrifices'.

Very respectfully
Abbie M. Kent.

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21 S. 4th St Minneapolis June 14/91

Dear Doctor Clark

Your letter of May 29th would have been answered before this but Mary and I have been taking a weeks rest in the country. We came back Friday evening greatly refreshed.

I am glad to hear such a good report from Miss Kent. Her bill was paid. I make no charges but she insisted upon paying some $62.50 about one half of my usual charges. I should have been entirely satisfied to have done the work without pay.

We wish that Wednesday may be a very pleasant day for you all.

We are usually well. Carrie leaves this evening for Montpelier

Very Sincerely Yours

Edward J. Brown

Dr N. G. Clark D.D.
Congregational House
Boston.

Dr. E. J. Brown

Minneapolis

Miss Abbie W. Kent.

Yokohama, Japan, June 19, 1891

Rec'd July 9.

Rev. Dr. Clark,
Boston, Mass.,

My dear Sir -

I am happy to say that Jack and I landed safely about 6 o'clock this afternoon after a prosperous voyage of a little more than sixteen days. Jack is & has been very well, and has proved himself a very genius in every kind of goodness, and has made friends everywhere. He was most attentive to me on ship-board. I proved a sorry kind of a sailor, not being able to enjoy myself or anybody or thing else till this last day. But I have not for a moment been unhappy or looked back.

I shall go to Kobe early in the week, starting Monday if possible.

Mr. Loomis & Mr. Staniland met me on the Peking. I was a little anxious lest no

one knew of our coming, because I understood at Chicago it was doubtful if Dr. DeForest had been notified of our sailing, and these other gentlemen I had not heard of.

If after all the trouble and expense of getting me to Japan, I prove a weig[ht] instead of a helper — that is the only anx[iety] and care that I have.

Very sincerely & gratefully
Attie W. Kent

713 Nicollet Ave.,
Minneapolis, Minn., Mch 3, '91

Rev. Dr. Clark,
My dear Sir,

Your letter received yesterday gave me a fresh hope. Perhaps you may hear from Dr. Brown before this reaches you. He told me yesterday that he thought he could dismiss me by the last of this month. He would like to see me a month later, but it would hardly be worth while to detain me here just for that.
As I must stay here till the

last of the month, I don't see how I could be ready to accompany the ladies who are to leave Boston about that time.

I have not seen my brother, Rev. Evarts Kent, and his family for two years. He is so broken-hearted over my leaving the country, that I would not feel it right to go without giving him at least the three weeks I promised him last August, unless the call were very imperative. Of that, of course, you must be the judge.

My hearing now is such that no one here thinks it need keep me from Japan.

Very sincerely
Abbie N. Kent

Miss Abbie W. Kent.

Minneapolis, March 3, 1891.

Mrs Kreet 46

Kobe, Japan, Dec. 13, 1891.

Rev. Dr. Clark,
Boston, Mass.,

My dear Sir,

Thank you very much for your kind letter of inquiry, received by the last American mail.

I thought I had written you twice since my arrival in Japan, but I may be mistaken.

"The lines have fallen to me in pleasant places," is the little snatch of psalm that comes to me very often. Judging by five months experience, it would be hard to find more comfortable people to live

exceedingly.

I cannot thank you sufficiently for having arranged the time of my coming so that I could spend the vacation on Hieizan with so large a number of the mission.

Very sincerely yours

Abbie H. Kent.

with than those who compose
this household, at present and I
have seen enough of Dr. Holbrook
to know that she will only be an-
other factor in the home comfort.
I am enjoying the study of
Japanese exceedingly. My teachers
are kind and interested. I have been
nearly through once with the amount
prescribed for next summer's ex-
amination. that does not mean
however that it is all at my
tongue's end.
My health is very good. My hear-
ing has gained a little since I left
Dr. Brown. The colds I have had
have not affected my ears.
The winter, so far, is not hard
for me.
I enjoy my scholars. They are

Miss Abbie W. Kent.

Kobe. Dec. 13. 1891.

Kobe, Japan, May 24, 1893.

Rev. Dr. Clark,
Secretary A. B. C. F. M.,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Sir,-

Thank you for the kind inquiries made late in March. It is as you supposed. I am not losing anything in my hearing, nor gaining during the last year or more. The defect does not specially hinder my teaching. To be sure, I can not tell how much better my singing classes would do if my hearing were more acute, but I often have occasion to be thankful that it is not. I hear, as it is, about as much of inharmonious sound as my self-control can carry. Especially when giving instrumental lessons in a room separated from other organs only by paper panels, and the girls are practicing with 'full organ', then indeed I rejoice it is as well with me as it is, and that most of my 'superfluous hearing' as aurists call it, is gone. It will be a comfort to me when the

Music Building is something more than a promise. My success with my pupils is not so great as to foster vanity in me. They all 'mean well' which is surely some comfort, but we all know of what well-meaning people are capable sometimes.

I don't get quite as near the girls as I hope sometime to get. I can see a little gain in their friendship for me. I never could do anything for anybody at arm's length.

Sometimes my eyes turn longingly off toward Micronesia, but I try to content myself in these charming surroundings where there is every stimulus to intellectual energy. As far as my own pleasure goes, I would gladly give this place to some one else.

We are still a happy, united family, and I think our girls and servants enjoy seeing us having so much satisfaction in each other.

I am very well. I study with all my might, and have the least to show for it of any one in the mission. I am naturally slow of speech in my own tongue. I am old to be struggling with any language like the Japanese. My dulled hearing stands very much in the way of my catching anything by listening.

With very high esteem,

Yours Sincerely, Abbie M. Kent.

Kobe, May 24, 93
Rec'd June 24.

Miss Abbie W. Kent

J. L. B.
Rec'd 12 - 28
Ans'd 12 - 29

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Osaka, Dec. 1, 1894

Rec'd

Rev. Dr. Barton,

Boston,

Mass.,

My dear Dr. Barton,

Allow me to make my reply to your official and personal letters, purely personal as I am still doing very little writing of any kind.

While I feel as if I were losing my Father in losing Dr. Clark from his place, it gives me great satisfaction to come under the supervision and care of one whom I know so much of personally and at the same so thoroughly respect, two things which do not always

accompany each even in a
missionary, — as possibly you
may have learned for yourself
from the time I bade you & Mr
Barton goodbye at Mrs. Parthenia
Barton's, the Sunday after your or-
nation, I think, I have followed
your work in Turkey with eager
interest — and envy, too. Your le[tters]
to New Haven were so graphic as [to]
bring all that you saw like a pi[cture]
before my eyes, I gloried for you
in those tours among those mou[ntain]
villages — your night quarters sha[red]
with animals; your breakfasts de-
layed by the many who came [to]
you ~~in~~ the early morning.
And then, your work for the [Board].
I was delighted for it that you
were called to be its president, an[d]
I have most deeply sympathized
with the disappointment and en[...]

dismay that have come to the heart
of the dwellers in and around Har-
poot, at the Providence which has
kept you in America. I am sure
it was no easy matter for you to
decide to stay in the United States, even
to accept so honorable a position as
that of a Secretary of the Board.
I congratulate you most sincerely—
and ourselves.
I fear Mrs. Barton is not recovering
health very rapidly.
For myself, I am growing stronger
and expect to take up half work
again in January. My own work
and position as a missionary are
not at all in the line I would
have chosen, and I am ashamed
to confess that even yet my
heart is not enthusiastically
engaged. Perhaps you know I teach
music.
Our home life at Kate College is

very satisfactory, for which we all are grateful every day. I think the Japanese enjoy our pleasure in each other.

Our girls are as much to me, as personal friends, as any American girls could be. They are not New England Puritans in their religious thought and practice, and sometimes disappoint us, but when faith & practice at home in America are so diverse and various, it is hard to find a standard to which to aim, to hold them. But the Lord reigns, even in Japan and can in his own way set up his own standard.

I hope your duties will bring you to Japan not very long hence.

Mr. Rowland is one of our most trusted & growing men. You will meet him next year.

Pardon this long letter.

With kindest remembrances to Mrs. Barton,

I am

Yours sincerely

Abbie M. Ke

3-30-95
4 15 "

Miss Abbie W. Kent

Kobe, Japan, Feb. 28, '95

Rev. Dr. Barton,

Boston, Mass.,

My dear Dr. Barton,

Dr. Holbrook is writing you this morning and I want to add a little of my thought upon the question of another music teacher as it relates to me.

At present I am able to do very little teaching and there seems to be no immediate prospect of my returning to my old hours. For that reason it seems as if another teacher were an

imperative necessity.

But considering the financial state of the affairs of the Board it seems to be a very heavy burden to add the sending out of another teacher and the providing for her salary. If one should be sent, therefore, I most earnestly request that my own salary be reduced. I have a little income in America which is now used in helping the education of some friends, &c. which I could gradually turn to my own support. I think I could live on $250. in addition to my own, and I am sure if another teacher comes I shall be much happier to receive only that sum from the Board.

shall most gladly yield my posi-
[ti]on to another. The functions of a
[h]and or a foot are much more
[in] my mind than those of a
[he]ad - and I am sure I am
[a]lways a 'willing hand'.
This is meant for a private letter
[bu]t I suppose the business part of
[it] must come before the Prudential
[Co]mmittee.
Thank you very much for the
[le]tter received not long ago.
Please remember me most kindly
[t]o Mrs. Barton,
And believe me
Sincerely yours,
Abbie N. Kent.

J. L. B.
Rec'd
Ans'd

Abbie W. Kent 50

Kobe, Dec. 5, 1895.

Dear Dr. Barton,

Steamer letters are not the property of the Prudential Committee, I trust. It makes a fearful 'bête noir' of letter writing to think of one's letters being conned by that august assembly. Especially a music teacher has little to communicate, for it is not to be supposed that the P. C. will care to know how much advance is made by the Japanese girls in ability to close a hymn or song on the key note - whether they are nine- or twelve-sixteenths of a tone below, whether they sing the third and fourth of a scale on exactly the same tone, &c., &c.

You have left a host of warm, personal friends behind you, friends that cannot be made except by personal

intercourse, and I am thankful for the Providence that sent you hither.

Your experience with the business methods of the Japanese will give you sympathy with the general foreign population of Japan, and all the papers except the subsidized 'Japan Mail' in their regret at the prospect of coming under Japanese authority in four years more.

If you have anything good to say of the Japan Mission and can ever take time to write a few sentences of that kind to Mr Knowlton at Danville, Vt., I think he would be very glad. He is one of the Conservatives that does not take much stock in us I fear — and he (or his wife which I suppose means the same thing) are inclined

attribute the Board's financial straits
its
to the action at Worcester. Poor Board!
Before that meeting, its troubles were
due to the action it would not take.
When will dear, good Christian
people agree to disagree!

Bon voyage' and a safe re-
turn to the wife and children.
Bless you for all you have
done for us.

I take a personal pleasure in
the satisfaction our mission feels
in its new Secretary — but we love
Dr. Clark none the less please tell
him.

Very sincerely yours
Abbie M. Kent.

am very

appearance with the mission

... of the ... will

... the people ...

... of ... and all the

... the ... Japanese

... regret at the ...

... the Japanese ...

... more.

... and ...

... take ... to ...

... of Danville, Vt. ...

...

Cause ... take

much stock in us I fear —

he or his wife which I suppose

the same thing I are inclined

Abby W. Kent 55/+

+

[D]OBE COLLEGE.

J. L. B.
Rec'd 4-28-96
Ans'd

March 27, 1896

Rev. Dr. J. L. Barton,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Sir,

Your letter of February 19 was duly received. I am grateful for the promptness and kindness with which the permission for my return to America was given, and for sympathy expressed.

I am sorry to say I was not very gracious in accepting the offices of my friends and the C. A. I. in securing this permission. I knew perfectly well that my going home meant in their estimation, and therefore in yours and that of the Prudential Committee, no future return. I wanted very much to be tried one year more away from

Abby M. Kent '94

...COLLEGE.

Rec'd 4-25-96
Ans'd

March 27, 1896

Rev. Dr. J. L. Barton,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Sir,

Your letter of February 19 was duly received. I am grateful for the promptness and kindness with which the permission for my return to America was given, and for sympathy expressed.

I am sorry to say I was not very gracious in accepting the offices of my friends and the C. O. P. in obtaining this permission. I know perfectly well that my going home is [illegible] in their estimation, and therefore in yours and that of the Prudential Committee, no failure [illegible]. I wanted very much to [illegible] one year more among them

Kōbe. perhaps in Sapporo, but no one who knew me favored such a trial, and I dared not press the matter for two reasons. First: As there was a music teacher ready at hand to more than fill my place, and I had gained little knowledge of the language so that I was not in a way to be efficient elsewhere I had not the heart to live on on an unearned salary. Second: I should be a constant anxiety to my friends, and they have enough burdens to bear without carrying me; and if I should fall sick again the care of me would fall upon them.

Sometimes I wonder if I did not 'run' before I was 'sent' as a missionary, but I am glad to have been, even for so short a time, associated with this goodly company in Japan. For any direct work that I have done I am not worthy to be counted with

Kobe, perhaps in Japan, but no one who knew me favored such a trial, and I dared not press the matter for two reasons. First: As there was a music teacher ready at hand to more than fill my place, and I had gained little knowledge of the language so that I was not in a way to be efficient elsewhere. I had not the heart to live on an unearned salary. Second: I should be a continual annoyance to my friends, and they have enough to do to bear without annoying me. And if I should fall sick again, the care of me would fall upon them.

Sometimes I wonder if I did not 'run' before I was 'sent' as a missionary, but I am glad to have been, even for so short a time, associated with this godly company in Japan. For any direct work that I have done I am not worthy to be counted with

there.

I wish to witness to the unfailing, untiring, loving care and devotion of Doctor Holbrook and Miss Searle through all the weeks and months, - by night as well as by day for nearly a month.

My plans beyond reaching San Francisco in May in company with the Sewells and Miss Cozad are not made. I will inform you of them as soon after reaching there as they are decided.

Very sincerely yours,
Abbie W. Kent.

them.
I wish to witness to the unfail-
ing, untiring, loving care and
devotion of Doctor Holbrook and
Miss Searle through all the
weeks and months, - by night
as well as by day for nearly
a month.
My plans beyond reaching
San Francisco in May in compa-
ny with the Searle and Miss [illegible]
are not made. I will inform
you of them as soon after reach-
ing there as they are decided.

Very sincerely yours,
Abbie N. [illegible]

4

Abby W. Kent 52 5+

J. L. B.
Rec'd 5-20-96
Ans'd 20

1808 Euclid Ave., Berkeley, Calif.
May 14, 1896.

Rev. Dr. Barton
Boston, Mass.,

My dear Sir:

Perhaps some other one of our party has notified you of our safe arrival a day ahead of schedule time on the afternoon of May 12. I was separated at once from them all and have seen none of them since therefore I write to make sure that you hear at least of one of us. To my surprise, a cousin whom I had never seen nor known much of, but with whom Mrs. Knowlton had been corresponding concerning me, met me on the China and

brought me home with him.

As yet I have no plans, but am so much better that I expect soon to be making some.

I have not yet been to Mr. Treat's office but hope to go to-morrow.

I look so well and am so much better that I fear no one will believe that ill health was really the cause of my return - it will be considered an euphemism for either instability or incompetence, or incompatibility!

As Dr. Berry wrote to Japan, I don't want to sever connection with the Board but only to have my name taken from the Treasurer's books.

With very kindest regard for yourself and Mrs. Barton,

I am sincerely,

Abby W. Kent.

Abby W. Kent

Private

J. L. B.
Rec'd. 4-21-96
Ans'd

Dear Dr. Barton,

It has not been easy to write this letter. I cannot help being happy that I could come to Japan even if I have proved a losing investment to the Board. God has been very good to give me this taste of foreign missionary life. But I am overwhelmed with humiliation when I compare what I wanted to do and thought I was in a measure fitted to do with what I

the

have ~~done~~, or rather have not done.

Often I think of how you and Mrs. Barton mus[t] suffer in sympathy with your old friends in Turkey. There is a something in my heart which I fear is questioning as I am 'How long O Lord'. Yet I can see how good is al[ready] coming out of th[is] terrible conflict. Our mission[aries] are gaining the resp[ect] of the world by their Christi[an] fortitude and faithfulnes[s].

We here have not yet

heard if the Board's debt
was canceled by March 1.

Sometime I hope I may
see your home and renew
my acquaintance with
Mrs. Barton.

Thank you for all
your kindness and sympa-
thy. Since you visited Japan
we all feel we have a
brother in Boston who is
bravely taking our dear
Father Clark's place.

With kindest remembrances
to yourself and Mrs. Barton,
I am

Most cordially
Abby N. Kent.

A. W. Kent

St
54

J. L. B.
Rec'd 11-20-96
Ans'd 12-3

Danville, Vermont,
November 19, 1896.

My dear Dr. Barton,

It was very pleasant to receive your letter, with its inclosure, two days since. Thank you for your kind interest, and for the news of Japan. I hear often from Kōbe. It delights me that Miss Searle says, "Miss Torrey

it

is a tower of strength".
As usual, Kōbe College is
in distress for help. With
all the aid that seemed
to be just at hand, Miss
Searle is carrying twenty-tw
hours of teaching a week.
She writes that they will
keep Miss Schwartz unless
Miss Brown's, of Niigata, nee
are greater. I suppose Miss
Emily Brown is to return to
Kōbe before the beginning
the winter term.

Miss Barrows wrote me
of Dr. Learned's visit to
Kumamoto; of Mr. Sat

saying he had learned
his honesty at the Doshisha,
even at Dr. Learned's feet!
Seeing is believing. When
any considerable amount
of that money from the
sale of that Kumamoto
property returns to the treasury
of the Board, I will believe!
I rejoice for the Kyōto mission-
aries that they are freed from
their terrible burden, and are
free to preach and teach ac-
cording to the dictates of their
own consciences, and that they
find ready hearers. When I
have been at meetings where
Dr. Davis and Dr. Gordon have
spoken, and have noted the
eager, reverent attention they
have secured, I have grudged
the

their being so closely confined to the Doshisha where they were so grieviously tried with 'unreasonable' men.

You and the other members of the Deputation must be happy in having carried so much comfort to Japan a year ago, even if the Doshisha is temporarily lost to our Board.

We of this household think your paper on Japan at Toledo was the paper of a statesman, and we are grateful that Dr. Clark found you. I am glad Dr. Clark had his first sight of the stranded Doshisha from the heavenly heights.

Perhaps I may visit in the vicinity of Boston after New Year's, and then shall hope to see you and Mrs. Barton.

With most kind remembrances from us all. Yours sincerely
a. H. K

Miss Abbie H. Kent

55

J. L. B.
Rec'd 7-2-97
Ans'd 21

Danville, Vermont
June 29, 1897.

Rev. Dr. Barton,
Secretary American Board,
Boston, Mass.;

My dear Sir,

It is mere sentiment that has caused me to delay sending in my resignation to the Prudential Committee.

Of course, I knew my connection with the Board was virtually severed, when, in January 1896, permission to return to America was asked and received. I had not the slightest expectation of returning and am sorry if my

delay has given any one reason to suppose that I am still indulging a hope of return.

I hereby request that my connection with the Board formally may cease from this time.

I thank the Board for allowing me to go as one of their messengers, and regret that I proved so poor a financial investment. The Board, with its hopes and perplexities, and especially the Japan Mission, whose members I honor and love, will always be very dear to me.

With great esteem,

I am sincerely,

A. H. Kent.

C. L. B.
Rec'd 7-2-97
Ans'd 21

Personal

Dear Dr. Barton,

I am sorry my procrastination made it necessary for you to do what may not have been easy. Twice I went to your office to resign formally. Once you were in committee meeting, and again away on a western tour. When I left Chelsea, I went to a friend with five young children and no servant and could not write as I fully intended to do. Since my return, Dr. Holbrook has been

with me and I away with her.
I do think I should have
roused myself up to do it
before Miss Griswold comes
next week even if you had
given me no reminder.
But really, I had supposed
it was rather a non-essential
as I had seen names kept
long on the list when everybody
seemed quite sure the persons
would not return to their fields.
I felt quiet about it as
long as the Board was not
called upon to aid me.
It seemed to me I was
more one of the family
with my name on the

family record, and should feel more at liberty to ask for information about our Japan mission or missionaries. But that is all sentiment, of course.

My strength comes back so slowly that I am more reconciled to having been not allowed to try one full year in the Hokkaido before being sent home. From the very day of landing in San Francisco I have been called to share the burdens of others in most unexpected ways. If there came a little let up for a time, something heavier was sure to follow, so I don't feel

that I have had a very fair chance at recovery. Having no burdens of my own to absorb me, I want to lift on other people's.

My leaving Japan opened just the place Miss Torrey needed to bring out her best self, and it is solid satisfaction to me to think of her in Kōbe.

That poor school! Since it seems impossible to get four able bodied women there, I don't see how it can get along without a fifth.

I want to thank you personally for all your sympathy and kind words both official and friendly.

With sincerest esteem and constant sympathy in our work, Yours

A. H. Kent

June 30, 1897.
Danville Vermont.

J. Kono
57-

Mr. J. Kono, Doshisha
J. L. B. Rec'd 3-29-99 Ans'd

57

Fukagawa, Tokyo.
March 2nd 1899.

Dear Dr. Learned:—

Your kind letter dated the 24th ult. came to me duly, and I have read it with pleasure. I am glad to know that you have the same opinion with me about Messrs Oshima and Matsuyama. As to Mr. Miyake, I think you are right in thinking him as one of the best men we can get under the present circumstances. As to asking to the Alumni association their wish on Presidency, I think you have perhaps misunderstood our action a little. It has been a custom heretofore to ask it to send in the name of

ty of my repeating it here.
At any rate I am glad
to know that the final settle-
ment on this question thoro-
ly satisfied both of them.
I am sure you will al-
be satisfied with it when
you have heard from
them all the circumstan-
in connection with it.
As to stating just at
present our purposes and
intentions in more exact
terms than are in the old
constitution which we hav-
recently reinstated, D. E.
Davis also spoke to me
yesterday, and I told ~~them~~ him
then that I would think
of it. To be frank, I hardly

their candidate. According to that custom the present Board of Trustees asked it its opinion. But, of course, whether we take their man or not entirely rests in our hands. We are perfectly free to act ourselves, and we have never thought of "throwing off the responsibility which properly belongs to us", as you say in your letter.

As to the word "evangelical" we have already come to an amicable settlement. You have, no doubt, already been written fully by Dr Davis or Gen. McIvor on that matter, and I do not see any necessi-

see its necessity just at present. For you all know what ~~act~~ we, the New Trustees have been doing these two or three weeks. We have heartily rescinded the action of the Old Board concerning to the Constitution, with a strong determination to face all opposition and difficulties that may arise in consequence of it. We have been perfectly willing in recognizing the Trust of the Harris Fund on your request. We have willingly shown our respect and courtesy to you by admitting you the premise

of the "Kyoto House" for the period of thirty years.
In my opinion we have done a great deal so far in regaining your sympathy. If these actions, real and practical, can not regain your sympathy, I wonder what can! Then it is our earnest hope that, in the future, as in the near past, we will try to do our best in showing our good feeling towards you. However, I may be permitted to say, and when I say it, I believe, you will also heartily concur with me, that it ~~will~~ greatly depends on the personel of Trustees

honest and straightforward
in every action of my life.
In fact, during the past two
or three weeks I have spent
all my time and energy
for reconciliating you
and the Doshisha. At one
of my early private conference
with Dr Davis and Gen
McIvor I distinctly told
them that it was my earnest
hope to take away once for
all every possible trouble
or difficulty that might
have existed between you
and the institution. I even
said to Dr Davis: "You
left the Doshisha three years
ago with tears of sorrow
but this time, I wish to see
you leave Tokyo, with

and not so much on
high sounding words. By
our recent actions, I sincere
ly believe, that no one can
make any mistake in
understanding our purposes
and intentions, and I do
not see any absolute
necessity of stating them
in exact words, besides
our accepting the old
constitution as our plat-
form, just at present.
But in future, near or
far, if there occurs any
necessity of it, I, as one,
shall be ready to publicly
announce our platform
in more definite words
out and out. I like to be

~~tears~~ tears of joy!" Again and again I asked them to tell me without reluctance every possible trouble or its cause if there was any, so I might use all my influence and power in the Board in redressing it. Yesterday when I had my last conference with them I asked them if there was any more to be done. They said, "no!" Then I asked them if they were satisfied. Gen McIvor said, "Yes!" Dr. Davis said: "more than satisfied." Under these circumstances which I have just stated I hardly see any uncertainty exist ~~between~~ in our purposes and in-

-titutions and misunder-
standing between you
and us which you
~~see~~ seem to be
affraid of. Certainly
we need your sympathy
and help. And I am
thoroughly confident that
you are always ready
to give us your warm
sympathy and necessary
help in our building
up ~~the~~ the greatest centre
of a broad and liberal
Christian education in
this Empire.

Yours sincerely
Jinzo Koho.

H. Kozaki
58—105

58

Kioto Japan Feb. 4th/1890

Drs. Clark, Alden, & members of Prudential Committee.

Dear Sirs,

I attended Mr. J. Neesima at his death bed and was specially requested by him to send the following words of farewell.

"I must thank you most sincerely for your confidence in me and in all I have undertaken. I have been able to do so little owing to the delicate condition of my health."

H. Kozaki.

5

H. Kozaki,

Kyoto, Jan. 4, 1890

Rec'd March 1

✓

Doshisha, Kyoto, Japan.
Jan. 15. 1891.

My dear Dr. Clark,

Your kind letter has been recieved quite long time ago, and ever since I have been intending to write, but somehow other I have been hindered hitherto.

Since Mr. Neesima's death the school has suffered much. Mr. Kanamori has been called to the pastorate of Banch Church, Tokyo, where I have been pastor before, and thus all his works have been devolved upon me. And I have now to take whole ~~schools~~ responsibility of all schools and the University movement too, all these being quite new work to me.

All Schools have been opened the last Fall as usual, but with somewhat less number of students than the last two or three years before. This decrease is most prominent in the preparatory school. We had the last year about 170 new students but we have this year only 90. In the Collegiate department we have this year 130 in the first year class and some five or six in other classes. This is as large class as the last year but falling off in other classes during the year is so great that we have after all about 50 less than the year before. All this decrease tells much in our financial embarrassment. And as things stand now, I fear the whole deficit of this school year

may amount to about Yen 8000.
This is great trial in our School but we can't help it. Now to avoid our School may get into much debt in the future, we are trying to cut down our expenses in every possible way. I hope our School may pass safely this great crisis.

Now what are causes of these decreases? Death of Mr. Neesima & great business depression through out country have much to do with this decrease. ~~The~~ But one greater cause is growth of antiforeign spirit & consequently disfavor of all missionary schools at large. In other missionary schools, for instance those of Tokyo, this influence seems much more keenly felt. In ~~other~~ one school which I have

just recently visitted, there wer
about 400 Students two or three
years before, now there are only
about 80. In another School the
were one time about 280 Stu
now there are less than 100. Com
pared with those Schools we are
most fortunate indeed; this is be
cause our School is no longer
looked upon as foreign School.

The Harris Science School
is opened with great prospect
in future. We have here
about ~~about~~ 38 new students in
all its departments. This is a
good begining & is certainly
more than we have expected.
Prof. Shimomura is quite en-
thusiastic with it. We have
postponed the formal opening
exercise of the School untill
June.

New students in the vernacular Course in theological department are 25 in all. This is, I think, greater than any year before, & not only this, but the quality of students seems also much better. This department is growing into importance every year. I have great hope on this School.

In the Regular Course only three new Students have been admitted & since then two have been added to. This department has been hitherto quite stumbling block to our Doshisha. Some five or six years ago the entire class has left the School on account of some dissatisfaction. Since then scarcely a year has passed without some disturbance in its class. Thus this department has been much discredited

not only among students them[selves]
but among churches at large. [It]
is to be much lamented, because
this department ought to be the very
centre of our Schools. Unless [this]
department is to be much strengthen[ed]
there is a little hope of success
of our school. Because looked
by Christian standard all other
~~other~~ departments are simply ap-
pendage to this department. There
have been complaints against
its proffessors & complaints again[st]
its course of studies, but the chief
cause, I believe, lies in lack
of Japanese element in its
proffessors. Now this state
of dissatisfaction, I believe,
will soon pass away: for we
are strengthening this department
every year & we are expecting
to have one or two Japan-

ese proffessors from the coming Fall.

Another great need in this department is some permanent endowment. The Science School is now quite well equipped having three Japanese proffessors & yearly income of about En 4,000. The School of Political Science & Economics which is going to be opened this Fall has an income of about En 2,500, which is soon to be increased. But here we have none. We have only recently asked an appropriation of ~~Ex~~ 1,500. I wish you to remember this fact, & whenever there is opportunity to look for endowment on this department.

Before ~~to~~ to leave this subject I wish to call your attention to your late promise of Endow-

ing $50.000 toward our collegiat department. I got, some month since, an information through our missionary friends that you have already withdrawn this promise on account of refusal of Mr. Mutsu, our late minister to the United States, to make an assurance to exempt our school from the conscription on his surety. I am much pained to see that this has been withdrawn. When I saw lately Mr. Mutsu and told him that promise of Endowment has been withdrawn, he was much perplexed and told to me that he could not understand how such promise can be withdrawn. I wish very much that this promise may be renewed. For late Mr. Neesima has repeatedly avowed

to the public this fact of endowment as though already accomplished thing. You may see that in Dr. Davis' recent Life of Mr. Neesima, such statement as this occurs: "Some friends of mine in America have promised $50,000 towards the endowment of the present school" Page 119. Now you see this appeal for University has been published in twenty of the leading papers of Japan. Not only this but this ~~endowment~~ fact with endowment of the Harris ~~School~~ has been repeatedly published in many papers - as though accomplished thing, and this has never been contradicted until now. And besides this Mr. Neesima ~~th~~ has stated in his late petition to exempt our students from conscription in effect that this

endowment of $50,000 has been already recieved. Now soon after Mr. Neesima's death to make publicly known that this promise has been withdrawn is greatly to discredit our Doshisha as well as the American Board.

But some may say that Harris gift of $100,000 is more than compensation for it. Now this is entirely different gift for different purposes. Moreover, Mr Neesima has published in many papers that this ~~gift~~ as entirely new gift. I feel greatly embarrassed in this matter. And now I wish you would see this matter again, whenever there is an occasion.

So much for schools. I wish now to speak a few words on the state of our church at large. The last year is almost draught

in regard to our Christian work compared with some previous years. Statistics shows only outward side, but we may learn something from it. Number of Baptisms so far reported for the "Christian" in the past year is only 1940. Against this, statistics of the last three years stands as follows;

No. Baptisms. 1889 = 3096.
" " 1888 = 4730.
" " 1887 = 4332.

But this is only surface fact. If we go deeper into the state of the church, we find there are many difficulties awaiting it. One great difficulty is that of financial matter. Every church has to support its own pastor, to engage in some kinds of Evangelistic work, to contribute to missionary society, and to engage

in some kinds of benevolent works. This is certainly great burden to our young churches. Some of Christians told to me that he has to give 4 or 5 times more than he was heathen before. This proves somewhat in way of progress of our churches. And this is specially true in such a hard year as the last.

Another difficulty or I may say a new movement is that of growth of liberal theology. This movement is not of recent origin. It has been dormant long time in many pastors' & Evangelists' mind. It is not a new thing. It has been debated long time since among private circles of many pastors & evangelists. It was only during the last year that it is publicly avowed & enthusi-

astically advocated. All our pastors, especially our prominent pastors, are from very begining of most liberal theological thinkers. While you are debating about advisability of not sending these missionaries who avow theory of the future protation, our pastors are here advocating this doctrine in pulpits & in magazines. There are hardly any one who can be called orthodox by your standard among our prominent pastors. Still one great release to us is that nearly all are evangelical in sense of Biblical terms; while some are, I fear, going too far in denying the Inspiration of the Bible, abrogating altogether the doctrine of Atonement, or in avowing disbelief in Trinity. For many year this movement

was confined only among some pastors & evangelists. Since last year it has spread to all direction. Just now young men as well as girls are discussing what is called New Theology. You may see into what extent this influence is going, from the rent action of the Synod of Itsuchi Church (Presbyterian) in Japan. Now this church has been hitherto regarded as one of most conservative churches in Japan. But this conservative church abolished just recently all its creeds, — the Westminster Catechism the Heidelberg Catechism & the Canon of Dort — and instead of them has adopted with almost unanimity the Apostles' creed with some introduction to it. This may seem quite strange

to you, but to us all is natural. For our christians are most anxious to have only pure Gospel with no mixture of human dogmaties.

You may think that this liberal movement may have some connection with the unitarian movement. This is not at all true. The unitarism as religion has very little following here. There are only a very few cases, so far as I know, of any secession from any Evangelical Church to it.

In regard to ~~reason~~ real state of this movement, one writer, himself a graduate of the Doshisha Theological School, has plainly stated, in the recent number of the "Rikugo Zasshi" that there are ~~two~~ three phases ~~of~~ in this new liberal move-

ment. One is the Unitarianism, an-other is the Liberal School of German Theology & the last is the liberal Theology within boundary of Evangelical church. The former two are of foreign ~~of~~ origin, but the last can be said as of Japanese origin though it has some connection to the Andover Theology. This is I think quite correct statement.

I do not fear that there will be any upheaval of the faith in general. But on contrary the result of these discussions will be only strengthening of the Evangelical faith. We need however, some efforts on our part to meet the want of church at large. We are already making some effort in this direction. We are now having monthly meeting of theological students

& faculty to discuss these important timely questions. And the papers read in these meetings are to be publiched as pamphlet.

Still the greater need of the time is to have strong theological faculty in the Doshisha so as to command respect of all churches & the publics in general. I do not say that the Doshisha theological faculty receives no respect from the out-side. Still it is true that influence wielded by theological teaching in the Doshisha is comparatively small. It is a fact that a very few of graduates keep any trace of the proffessors' teaching. The unsettled state of theological opinions in church has much to do with this. But that there is great need of leadership

in theological thought at this emergency is not to be questioned.

So much for our present difficulties. Now one word on danger of the future. The great danger I apprehend in the future is division of feeling between missionaries & native workers. Missionaries as body are still quite alien to our inmost national character. They can not go into very depth of our inmost thought & feeling. They can not fully sympathize & share our trials & longings. And it is so partly on our side. Hence misunderstanding & difference of sentiment are very apt to arise. This has been great difficulty in the past and it will be so in the future.

Just for instance awakening of the national spirit in our churches — cry for the Japanese theology, cry for the Japanese policy of church government, & cry for every thing Japanese, may seem at first sight a quite dangerous anti foreign movement, but to us it is all natural, it is simply a growth of the national spirit. We are already building our own ~~rail~~ rail ways by our own engineers. We are already cultivating our own sciences by our own scientists. And why should we not have our own theology or our own way of church policy? Seeing such danger in the future we ought to endeavor to understand each other as much as possible.

This year has opened with great

prospect in our churches. We see already some signs of interest in our different church[es]. Hoping great blessings ~~on~~ on our church & on your works in general in this new year,

I remain

Yours ever truly,

H. Kozaki.

P.S. Yesterday we ~~I~~ have had ~~at~~ a meeting of our Prudential Committee & discussed on the ~~matter~~ narrowing of our work. It is most sad thing to see that we are forced to abandon three stations & to discharge four or five of our faithful Envangelists on account of shortness of means since we received letter from you.

And the next hardest thing to endure is to see that very many of our next graduates of theological School will be out of Employ. We are making every possible endeavor to find places for those graduates among churches. But now churches are nearly filled. Where shall we send them? Our missionary Society has no means to employ them. This is, indeed, the most sad thing to see.

H. Kozaki.

Kyoto, Jan. 15, '91.

Rec'd Feb. 10.

Doshisha, Kyoto, Japan.
Jan. 29. 1891.

My dear Dr. Clark,

I was much surprised to see that you have been thrown into such extremity as to propose so radical reduction in our work, as you have stated in your recent article in the Missionary Herald. As I have written in my last letter to you we are just now undergoing the most critical time in all our works. And to propose such reduction in such time is almost breaking up of our work in Japan. You have given these twenty years the most generous help to our work and to propose such reduction at this critical time is simply to do away the works of these many years. You may perhaps make

[illegible]

some reductions in your other missions, but in Japan certainly not. The effect of such reduction in our work, I dare say, will be much greater than withdrawal of half your missionaries.

Our home Missionary Society has never suffered so much as the last year. Our debt in all amounts to about Yen. 1,100. This is certainly quite great burden to our church. Since we heard the news from Boston, we have already decided to give up two of promising fields and to discharge fife four faithful evangelists. We have been waiting praying these many years for coming of new labourers; and when we come just at the point of partially realizing our hopes, we have fallen ~~must bend~~ into such state as to be forced to send away those promising

[illegible]

workers to other works. This is most heart-aching to think on. We have just now five evangelists out of employ, & three new applications to refuse — these simply by the shortcoming of our means. And in this June we shall have eighteen new graduates of theological students. Of course some of them will go to different churches but we must provide places at the least for half of them. Shall we send them to other denominations who are short of workers? Or shall we send them to other works? This is most hard question. But I hope the Lord will provide some means & open the way for them.

The Doshisha College is, as I wrote to you, also passing the most difficult time in its history. We have discharged the last month

~~four~~ of our employees. Still I fear there is some indication of our going into debt. Now to propose reduction of half its appropriation is simply break-up of the school. I think you know all these facts. I shall not write more.

Now if you can not help making some reductions, you ~~we~~ may look for in other places, & in other things. And in the case you can not do this, then you may propose these reductions in future. And if ~~y~~ we know before hand that you are going to make reductions, then we shall work & make plans with that understanding. But I hope that the American churches will respond to your appeal and you will not be thrown into such extremity. Hoping & praying in all your success,

I remain,

Ever yours most faithfully,

H. Kozaki.

H. Kozaki

Kyoto, Jan. 29, 1891

Rec'd Feb. 20

S

Mr. Kozaki - 5 61.

Doshisha Kioto Japan.
June 6. 1891.

Dr. N. G. Clark,

Dear Sir,

Your favor of March 27. was recieved a long time ago. Many thanks for your sympathy + care to us.

Every thing in the School is going all right except we need greater blessing on our work. This year we are going to graduate 4 from the regular Theological course. 15 from the vernacular + 48 from the Collegiate — the largest graduating class we ever had. The most of theological students have been already called to different fields, but there remains still some 6 or 7, who are ready to go yet uncalled, as there are

no new fields to be opened owing to the lack of means in all fields. Among the graduating class of Collegiate course there are yet only 5 or 6 who are looking to enter the theological course. This is sadest thing to see, but at present we can't the help it.

You referred to our debt as if it comes from the raising of salaries. But this is not really the case. As you may probably know that our school has been exceptionally prosperous in the last three or four years, and thus owing to better condition of treasury all expenses have been increased in all directions. If the last year has been as the year before the last, then all would have been quite right. But the last year has been worst

one in every respect, and thus much debt has been incurred. We are making every effort in reducing expenses in all directions. Our plan is to save five hundreds in this year to meet the debt of the last year. If every thing is as it is I believe that we can realize this plan.

You say that the salaries have been raised, this is true, but if we compare with other schools our salaries are relatively very low. It is so low that it is hardest thing to induce any teacher from other schools to come to our school. We wanted one teacher of science & one English teacher. We tried very hard to get one. We applied for two science teachers & ~~two~~ three English teachers, but

they all declined, their invariable answer ~~has been~~ being that the salary we offered is too small. As it stands unless we educated our teachers in our school there is almost no hope of getting one from outside.

I heard that you are contemplating to reduce the amount of your subsidy to our school in some way. I do not wonder that you feel so at the present crisis. But if you are ever to intend to reduce your subsidy this is not surely the time to do so. We are pressed with difficulties from every side — from within and from without. This is the time we need most help. I hope ~~there~~ ~~sck~~ shall come a time in near future that you can reduce your help without

much
injury to our School.

The general Conference of our Churches this year was held at ~~Yot~~ Okayama and was great success. Some of interest features of the meeting are that of the spirit of union pervading all meetings among all workers Japanese as well as foreigner. and that of paying off of the debt in our missionary board at one meeting.

And as outcome of the meeting there have been holding special meetings at various churches. This is most hopeful signs of our churches. I ~~be~~ believe we shall have this year quite fruitful time.

One sad event has occurred since — that is, the ~~tr~~ trouble in Bancho Church at Tokyo.

Mr. Kanamori has been called to Bancho Church as my Successor the last Summer, and he was installed as its pastor after ~~ms~~ some months - that is in November the last: The view he has expressed was quite extreme and many members of the church were in much doubt of soundness of his views. His preaching has been of more secular kind & lacked of spirituality and his practice has been much criticized as though it savors worldliness. Many of his friends were quite ~~an-xious~~ anxious of his course. Dissatisfactions of many members of the church has resulted to asking to him to ~~a~~ express his views on church work as well as on theology. Complying to this request he addressed to the church about

the Missionary has been Called
to Baraga Church as the successor
the last summer, and he was install-
ed as the pastor of the new Congrega-
tion that is organized the last year.
There he was Expressed with [illegible]
[illegible] and [illegible]
of the Church [illegible]
Health and Condition of the Mission
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] has [illegible] to ask
[illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible]
[illegible] church work [illegible] the
[illegible] Compelling to the [illegible]
[illegible]

these points, on 12th April, in about three hours. He freely expressed that he thinks the most of Biblical naratives are of legendary character, that all miracles not to be believed, that Christ to be simply man though he is holy relatively speaking he can not be said sinless ~~or~~ nor fault-less, and that atonement to be mans reconciling to God by his own merit. Besides these he expressed many extreme views. And then he said if the church approves his views he will remain in the church & work, but if not he wants to resign. These views shocked much the feeling of the church & majority of them wished to dismiss him at once though there were small minority who sympathize with his views.

The church did not know what to do and then called me to give my counsell to them. I went up to Tokyo a few days afterward & gave my own views to them. At last Mr. Kanamori decided to resign & thus save much difficulty in the church. Since then six young men have left the church saying that they no longer hold orthodox views. This has been great trial to the church but I believe that it did great good to them.

Only anxiety we feel is of Mr. Kanamori. He is too good man to be forsaken & he is quite earnest too. We ought to pray for him. While he was in Doshisha, his interest on religion has so declined that he took very little interest in all religious works. Of course he preached once for while, but his sermons

were all of Secular character. Since he went to Tokyo he wanted ~~that~~ his religious ~~views~~ doubts to be cleared and studied very hard. But unfortunately the books he has studied are all of radical kind; for example Keim's History of Jesus of Nazareth, Pfleiderer's Philosophy of Religion, Housrath's History of New Test. Times. He is now engaged in writing book.

The good sign of our churches is that while they are seeking ~~the~~ advanced views on all points they care very little of those extreme views. The tide seems now turning to right direction and all are seeking the blessing from on high.

I am glad to know that special contributions have been given to works around Kyoto.

We expect this summer to send out our theological students, of greater number than ever before.

We are waiting much for Mr. Nasa. We need men in our theological department. I have been hitherto pulled to different kinds of work and not much able to accomplish any thing, but recently Mr. Nasa, the elder brother of Mr. Nasa who is in America a member of our national Diet & strong & practical man, has offered himself to aid our work & share my responsibility by his most precious time labor by coming & living in Kyoto.

I expect in future more to do in spiritual work of students & of neighbouring churches.

I remain yours truly,

H. Kozaki

~~Mr. Kozaki.~~ Mrs. S. Clark 62

~~Doshisha~~ Aug. 3/91.

(Translation.) Mrs. H. S. Clark

Minute of the action of the Standing Committee of Doshisha

August 3. 1891.

Voted, — that the proposal of Mrs. Helen Stone Clarke of Brooklyn N.Y. U.S.A. to give to Doshisha ten thousand Dollars ($10.000) through the American Board for the erection of a Hall for the Theological department of the same is to be most gratefully accepted with the conditions attached as they have been fully stated in Minute of the Prudential Committee of the American Board, June 26. 1891.

The above is a true translation from the Minutes of of the Standing Committee of Doshisha.

H. Kozaki.

Oct. 15. 1891.

Doshisha Kyoto Japan
Jan. 18. 1892.

My dear Dr. Clark.

I must apologize my long negligence of writing any letter to you since the last Fall.

The School has begun the last Fall with a little less number of Students than the year last, the number of Students being in all 5 8. The internal condition is, however, much better than the year before & the future prosperity of the School seems quite assured.

In Science School we have about the same number of Students as the year last. There is no change in the School except change in professsors. Prof.

Yamdera having resigned his post, his place is filled partly by Mr. Asugai a graduate of Technical school in Tokyo & partly by Mr. Kunii who has been a proffessor in Kyoto Medical School.

We are just now taking to start another course in Pharmacy which is great need just now in Japan, and in case we start a Medical ~~Course~~ School this will become just a compliment to it.

In this connection I may say a few words about our project in Medical School. Some eight or nine years ago Dr. Berry with Mr. Neesima has made some effort to start it, but ~~just~~ thus far the project

has not been carried into effect on account of failure to raise fund for it. But lately the Providence has given to us a hope of realization of this project in giving to us two most competent men for this object. Dr. Saiki, a graduate of Pensilvania University U.S.A. who has made an extensive studies of Medicine in Germany, France as well as in Scotland & England has recently returned to Kyoto. And another gentleman is Dr. Kawamoto a graduate of the same University who has also made an extended study on ~~the~~ Europe. They are both strong Christian & efficient scholar & have strong desire of starting a Christian

Medical School in Japan. Not only this, the opening of the Science School has prepared in indirect way a way for this department as much of instructions in this department can be supplied by the Science School. / Having had much encouragement in this way we are trying to get fund ~~on~~ from various sources. We have already written to Mr. Morton of London to reconsider what he has proposed some eight or nine years ago to endow ~~the~~ Medical department in our Doshisha and also have written to Mr. Harris to see whether some of his friends ~~may~~ may give some thing to this / new project.

Besides this Dr. Saiki has written to Prof. Simpson of Edinborough University, Scotland. Since then Prof. Barbour of the same University has been here on his way to China and he told to Dr. Saiki that the Medical Missionary Society there may very probably help us at least either in sending one Medical man or fund enough to support one Japanese proffessor. I am here in the ground seeking some Japane to aid in this new Enterprise. I wish you would see it also in America.

We have informally opened the last fall the School of Politico-law with just a few Students. So far we have only one professor entirely devoting to this school, the rest of the work

being done by professsors engaged in other departments.

The Collegiate & Preparatory Schools are all in good condition, except we suffer much in lack of funds. We have raised some what our course of study & thus need better kind of teachers. ~~Misses~~ Mrs. Baker's bequest is very much appreciated just coming at this junction. I have never thanked our Heavenly Father with more gratefull heart than at this occasion. May this gift of $6.000 prove just as beginning of many such contributions.

The Theological School has opened about the same number of students as the year before. We had eight new ones in the regular course & 13 in the special. One great gain

in this department is coming of Dr. Yuasa. He is very enthusiastic in Old Test. Studies & exceedingly popular with students. In case of Mr. Harada we are quite disappointed, but we can't help since Tokyo is in great want of workers, and he should go there. It is rather sacrificing for him to go there, for the position there is not easy nor comfortable one. As you know well, since Mr. Kanamori's resignation the last spring owing to change of his faith, the church had no pastor, and though Mr. Yokoi has been partially supplying its want the church has suffered much. Mr. Harada's acceptance of this pastorate has proved great satisfaction

to all parties concerned.

The magnificiant gift of Mrs. Clarke to build Theological Hall has been great joy to us. We are just preparing plans for the building.

The one great want I have felt is lack of good library especially in line of theological & religious works. My heart felt desire is to furnish our Library with all best-works of religion & Theology, and if possible to start very good religious Museum here.

I have been devoting ~~my~~ greater part of my energy in religious work among students since the last Fall. I feel this is great need in our school. The religious life has declined much in the

ast two or three years. I think our crisis has now reached and we are getting a new life. May the blessing of the Spirit come on us all. Since the begining of the year we have been holding daily prayer meeting & much interest is shown in the work.

In passing I may speak a few words about our Dendo-Kwai Sha (Missionary Society) & conditions of churches. Our Society began the last year with debts of En 1.000, but we have now paid it all & have some surplus in our hand. This is quite encouraging out-look for this year. The condition of churches is much better than the year before. One sign of life in our churches is well illustrated in our

relief work in connection with recent Earthquake at Ōgaki & Gifu. The mere sum of money raised in different churches amounts to three thousand yen, but this is only a part of work done actually for the sufferers.

We are looking for our next annual ~~conference~~ Council at Osaka with great expectations. I have again prepared a draft of our confession of faith for Kumiai Churches which I believe will be accepted by the Council without much difficulty. But our great interest in the next meeting will be discussion on the Evangelical work. We must, in some way, extend our work. We have just

now about 6 or 7 Evangilists waiting appointment in the work besides twenty three ~~a~~ new gradaates in our school. This is quite hard problem seeing our churches much burdened with all sorts of works. I wish you would pray for our Japanese Churches.

You ~~may~~ might have already heard a state of affairs at Sendai & Niigata. I feel very sorry for both these places! But school at Kumamato seems to be at much prosperous condition & this is great comfort for us all. Our girl school is much better condition than the year before. Coming of Miss Meyer has proved great satisfaction to all parties. The hospital &

& Nurse school are also in good condition & their future prosperity seems quite assured.

We are going to have a memorial service for Mr. Neesima on the next Saturday. And now we are praying blessing for it.

Wishing God's blessing for you & all your works,

I remain,

ever yours truly,

H. Kozaki.

H. Kozaki S

Kyoto, Jan. 18, 1892

Rec'd Feb. 8

64

Cambridge Mass.
July 21st 1892

Dear Dr. Clark:—

I wanted to see you but I thought I might just as well write you a note. I had some expectation that Dr. Merriman would help me get opportunities for preaching and lecturing. But I was disappointed. He went away even without seeing me. The only alternative that is possible (for me now), is to be starved to death. This however seems to be too cruel. I want to ask you, if

make use of my scholarship. I have got A.M. this year but I would like to get Ph.D. very much. So you see I am in a little trouble — though little, a sort of the life-and-death trouble; and I shall feel very much obliged to you if you can kindly enlighten me, and meanwhile I remain

Very Sincerely yours

Namahi Kozaki.

should decide to go back
to Japan the next month
do you think I could some
way have help in way of
paying for my traveling Ex-
pense? I wish the Board
could loan me enough
for it, as it is more than
probable that I shall teach
in the Doshisha. But
I am not quite decided
what to do. Harvard
gave me a scholarship
of $300.00 for the next
year and Dr McKenzie
thinks that I can some
way arrange for the rest
of my expense when
his people come back
to Cambridge. And so
I wish very much to

Mr. N. Kozaki.

Cambridge July 21. /92.

Cambridge 65
July 22 1892.
N. Kozaki.

Dear Dr. Clark

Thank you for the note of yours which was received this morning.

A gentleman in Cambridge once spelled my name Nanaki Kozuki which will means in Japanese a nameless beggar. I do not exactly wish to be both in name and in reality a "nameless beggar". This is one of reasons why I wanted to go home.

P.S. What I want is I think, to gain some money in a respectable fashion or to loan it for the next year. I have attempted both without much success. As for the present I am all right now. But I am hoping to leave Cambridge for a little while for vacation

Yours &c. N.K.

the missionary board of almost every other denomination I think helps in one way or the other the native assistants or rather native missionaries. I was not quite sure that the Am. Board does not. I do not suppose this restriction of its work in any sense renders the one a more truly a missionary society and the others banking houses.

Very sincerely yours

Naomichi Kozaki.

Mr. N. Kozaki.

Cambridge July 22/92.

N. Kosaki 66

Cambridge Mass.
July 23rd 1892.

Dear Dr. Clark

I thank you very much for your note with the inclosed check. Although I do not think it quite right that I should have such from you, I would thankfully accept it for the present. I am not feeling quite so well as I wish myself to be. And so I am hoping to spend the rest of the vacation in some other place where it is cooler and is not more expensive than this

I think my brother is very foolish. He ought to come out and get some idea of other institutions and their working practically thus staying out from Japan in America and Europe for about a year. He can study all he wants at the same time. I think it foolish for a fully developed person to stay out and study for three years in this country. But this is an observation of a wayfaring and wayward boy.

Yours very sincerely

[illegible]

place.
I met the other day Dr. Gordon and was glad to hear that he is going back in next September. He also spoke of Mr. Ukita's coming to Yale. Mr. Ukita ~~He~~ and Mr. Shimomura are exceptionally bright and hopeful professors at the Doshisha. But I always doubted the wisdom of such men as Messrs. Morita and Kato who would spend three years in this country. I believe however that Mr. Ukita will make a very good use of his opportunities here in this country.

Mr. N. Kozaki.

Cambridge July 28./92.

Doshisha, Kyoto, Japan.
Oct: 28. 1892.

My dear Dr. Clark,

I regret much that I have been too negligent in duty of writing to you. The School has opened this fall rather prosperously with new students in all departments amounting in all 181. The numbers of students in all schools stands as follows:

Preparatory School —	172.
Collegiate School —	245.
Theological School —	64.
Science School —	61.
Politico-Law school —	21.
Total —	563

Except theological School, in all Schools, the number is greater than the year before. Incoming class of the theological School is less than the last year. One reason is that we take more care in

Doshisha, Kyoto, Japan
Oct. 28. 1882.
My dear Dr. Clark

I report [illegible] that I have given the report in [illegible] of teaching to you. The school [illegible] this fall [illegible] [illegible] in all departments [illegible] in all 181 [illegible] of students in all [illegible]

Preparatory School 172
Collegiate School 248
Theological School 67
Science School 61
Political Law School 21
563

I regret that [illegible] school in all [illegible] number is greater than [illegible] last year before. [illegible] of the [illegible] School [illegible] year. [illegible] that we [illegible] more [illegible]

selection of students, but greater reason is that as only ableones ~~must~~ succeed in the work students have become more cautious in selecting the vocation. Other day one preacher died almost of starvation. Otherwise he was earnest and diligent worker and faithfull christian of rare kind. But one defect in him was that he has very little culture + Education. As churches are much pressed with pecuniar difficulty and this year many graduates have gone from our school this man has been dis-engaged. Meanwhile he has been working in his own pocket, but as he had large family to support, much disheartened he returned to his own town to do some work. There he fell in sickness and died most miserabley though rich in his faith + bright in his hope. We did not know his ~~position~~ situation until his death.

[illegible] of students, but greater
reason is that in only other ones
and learned in the [illegible] Indian
[illegible] of Company [illegible] Carlisle in teaching
the vocation. After they were formally
[illegible] almost of [illegible]. [illegible]
first he was earnest and diligent
work and [illegible]
over [illegible]. But the defect
in him was that he had very little
Culture & Education. He [illegible]
are [illegible] and with [illegible]
difficulty and [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
working in the own project [illegible]
had [illegible]
[illegible]
own [illegible] to do some work [illegible]
[illegible] and [illegible]
[illegible]
& bright in the [illegible]
[illegible]

He has studied in our school just two years as special student. Such case of misfortune tells much to the heart of young men entering ministry who are not specially gifted.

We have this fall two new teachers in the Collegiate School Messrs. Kanemaki & Aso. and one in the Theological School Mr. Sakata. Mr. Kanemaki is a graduate of Olivet College and has studied one year in Oberlin theological Seminary. Mr. Aso is our graduate of some fife years ago. They are both of earnest Christian. Mr. Sakata is graduate of this year and ~~he~~ he is most hopefull young man.

Dr. Morita has returned with good spirit ready for the work needed here. Addition of Dr. Gordon & Mr. Carey to our faculty have been source of great comfort to us.

I know that you are looking

he has studied in the school
first two years a Medical Student
Greek Class of Major Jones little
Faculty of the Academy has been
never so large. Manning who has
Not Spear at the College.

We have this fall two new
teachers in the Collegiate School Mr.
Kanamaki & [illegible] and one in the
Physical School Mr. Sakata. Mr.
Kanamaki is a graduate of Albert
College and has studied a year
in Boston the Physical Science.
Mr. Ito is our graduate of some
fifty years ago. He is a fellow of
earnest Christian. Mr. Sakata is
graduate of this year and he
is most helpful young man.

In Mr. [illegible] the returned last year
spirit ready for the work needed here.
Addition of Dr. Gordon & Mr. Cary
to our faculty have been source
of great comfort to us.

I know that you are looking

for an Opportunity to decrease foreign teachers in our School and I heard that there is some talk among missionaries here of discouraging Mr. Cady and to sever his connection with our School. I wish this will never be done particularly in case of Mr. Cady. It is fact that students have found some dissatisfaction in early years of his teaching here, but now all have passed. He has now great confidence of both students & other teachers. In fact he is very soul of our English teaching and his place can never be filled by any other teachers. So I beg that he shall be sent back to our school as soon as possible

Mr. Buckley is expected to leave our school at the next January. We will loose one of the most popular & usefull professors in his case. I wished very much that he shall be persuaded to stay at least two

for an opportunity to decrease
foreign teachers in the School and
I believe that there is some talk among
of missionaries ... and
Missionaries here to ... the Convention
with the School. I wish this will
never be done particularly in case of
Mr Carley. It is a fact that students
have found some dissatisfaction in some
pieces of his teaching here but we are
all have found. He has the unmixed
confidence of both students & other
teachers. In fact he is very fond
of the English teaching and his place
can never be filled by any other
teachers. So I beg that he shall
be sent back to the School as
possible.
Mr. Buckley is expected
to leave the School at the next
January. He will leave one
of the most popular & useful
professors in this case I wished
you must that he shall be
ever asked to stay at least two

or three years more. For it is very hard matter how to meet this deficiency. We may ask Dr. Morita to take his class in the regular theological Course, but he has been already teaching fifteen hours and we can not ask more. We may take some of his works from him, but to whom shall we give. Beside there is no one who will take up his English works. We must therefore engage any how one more teacher ~~English~~ foreign or Japanese. Meanwhile we have decided to ask Mr. Shimizu our former teacher to teach temporally. Will you make some arrangement to support one more teacher in our school? If you make additional grant of fife hundreds dollars annually to the theological School, that will meet the case.

The theological Hall has been in process of building since the summer. Its work has been

to three years more. So it is
very hard matter how to meet this
deficiency. We may ask Dr. Worth
to take this class in the regular
general course, but he has been
already teaching fifteen hours and
we cannot ask more. We may give
some of his works from him, but
to whom shall we give. Beside
there is no one who will take up
his English works. We must therefore
engage one more teacher
English or Japanese (Cambridge).
We decided to ask the Society
of our former teacher to teacher English
with year [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible]
to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
school. If you make addition of
grant of fifty hundreds dollars, to
the theological school that will
meet the case.
The theological and Bible Teacher
[illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] the
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

making slow progress, because the ground work has taken great deal of extra time & extra expenses. We have spent about five hundreds Dollars in additional to that which has been contracted. It is expected that the new hall will make the most substantial & elegant of all.

The condition of churches seems much improving ~~about~~ around Kyoto vicinity. It is still hard to tell whether the wave of reaction is turning in other part of Japan. Tokyo churches seem still suffering and mission schools there are in quite miserable condition. Schools once prosperous have now barely to live on.

Mr. Ebina our president of the Missionary Society has recently returned from Hokukaido. He has travelled nearly all parts of the country with Mr. Curtiss. There

making slow progress, because the ground work has taken great deal of extra time & extra expense. We have spent about fifty hundred dollars in addition to that which has been contracted. It is expected that the new hall will make the substantial & elegant of all.

The condition of churches is being much improving about around Kyoto vicinity. It is still hard to tell whether the wave of reaction is turning in other part of Japan. Tokyo churches seem to be suffering and mission schools there are in quite miserable condition. Schools were prosperous have now [illegible] to have so.

Mr. Ebina the president of the missionary society has recently returned from Hokkaido. He has traveled over all parts of the country with the [illegible] there

are just now Presbyterians, Methodists, Episcopalians, Baptists and Independents in the field. Among them Episcopalians have most numerous force of workers, but Independents have strongest & influence. This church, as you may probably know, stands in peculiar position. They consist of strong & worthy christians, many of them being graduates of Saporo Agricultural College. Their church government is congregational, but they are most suspecious of any foreign influence, having had the peculiar history of its own. Mr. Ewing thought better to have our works in connection with them than to have our work separate, and thus tried to persuade them. But after some consultation they have declined to do so fearing that such a connection in future may endanger their inde-

P. S. [illegible]
in the future. We have just now Eighty three Students,
But our difficulty with the School is how to meet de-
ficiency in finance. The last year our deficit is
in alltogether about 200 en. Unless we get some
more help from the Mission it is sure that we will again
fall into debt.

Dr Ladd's visit to our school did great good
to our students & others. I wish in the next year
some such Scholars may be secured to give lectures
to our Students. I wish & desire much that in
some way means be found to secure Principal
Fairbairn of Mansfield College Oxford to give us
lecture in near future.

H. K.

pendence. And thus we have planned to have our work separate from them. We have just now only two churches, but our men are engaged in the prison work of the whole country. The head of the prison having had good impression of Christianity has decided ~~only~~ to have Christian chaplains instead of Buddhistic priests. There are upward of ten thousands prisoners & fife preachers are engaged. This is most important work and if the result be found as it is hoped this may result in end in making changes of chaplains in the whole Japan because Hokukaido prison is the biggest & central one of the whole Japan.

Wishing God's blessing in all parts of your work,

I remain,

truly yours,

H. Kozaki.

guidance. — And thus we have plan-
ned to have our work separate
from them. We have just sent
two chaplains that they may be en-
gaged in the prison work of the
whole country. The head of the
prison having had good influence
of Christianity has decided
only to have Christian chaplains
instead of Buddhist priests.
There are upwards of ten thousands
prisoners & five preachers are
engaged. This is most important
work and if the result be found
as it is hoped this may result
in God making changes of
chaplains in the other Japa-
nese Hokkaido prison
is the largest & central one
of the whole Japan.

Wishing God's blessing in all
parts of your work.
I remain,
Yours truly
[illegible]

P.S. My brother, Nariaki Kozaki, is now studying at Harvard University. He has graduated the last year the Divinity School and is now making special study. He is thinking to call on you. When he calls please see him and give suitable advice to him.

H. K.

H. Kozaki 5

Kyoto, Oct. 28, 1892

Rec'd Nov. 7

68

Doshisha, Kioto, Japan,
Dec. 15. 1892.

To Dr. Clark,

My dear Sir,

I have read the whole account of recent meeting of the American Board with great interest. I am glad to see that yours are making some progress toward the right solution of difficulty impending on the Board. In passing I would like to note one point in your report concerning the Japan Mission:— I mean about what you have stated as causes of comparatively faster growth of the American Board Mission, work in Japan. You have stated that "by the providence of God through the influence of Dr. Neesima & the attitude of our missionarys toward the native churches, and because of church

Kioto Japan
Dec 12 [illegible]
To Dr Clark
My dear Bro
I have read
the whole account of the recent
visit of the American Board
with great interest. I am glad
to see that you are making
one more appeal [illegible] of
[illegible]
the Board [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Conn [illegible]
[illegible] of the American
Board Mission in Japan [illegible]
[illegible] that [illegible]
[illegible] the [illegible]
[illegible] the [illegible]
[illegible] the [illegible]
[illegible]

olity that allows a large freedom
& independence, no other missionary
organizations has been in so favorable
position, etc."
It seems to me that this statement
omits one of the most important &
potent causes of its growth. I refer,
of course, to the providential
dealing of Capt. L. L. Janes and
called "Kumamoto Band". You do not
perhaps know what are the views
of both Japanese Xians & Mission-
aries here, especially those of other
mission boards. If now for trial
you may ask any of missionaries
of the Presbyterian Board or the
Methodist Board who have worked
long enough in Japan, or any one
of experienced Japanese pastors,
what is the chief cause of comparat-
ively faster growth of the American
Board mission work, I believe
his invariable reply will be
this; that is because of joining

of the Kumamoto Band" to its work. Two years when you were reading a paper on "Twenty years in Japan" at the annual meeting of the Board, one of prominent Japanese pastors in connection with the Presbyterian Board happened to be there. He told us coming back to Japan that how he has felt annoyed when he saw that the most important cause of the progress has been left out in your paper.

Now I do not like to blame any one for this matter, but one thing I feel quite anxious is that there are already some members who belong to the "Kumamoto Band who have some feeling on this non cognance of their works ~~toward~~ on the part of you, the American Board Mission. I feel the ~~great~~ need of the time is mutual knowledge & sympathy between ~~foreign~~ the Board & the native workers. When ~~Dr.~~ F. E. ~~D~~ Clark was here a few

the [illegible] Board [illegible] the
[illegible] two years [illegible]
[illegible] to [illegible]
[illegible] of the [illegible]
Board [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
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[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Board
[illegible] Board [illegible]
the [illegible]
[illegible]
Board of [illegible]
[illegible]

days ago I told him something about this matter. I believe when he gets back to America he will tell you all about I have told to him.

I shall write sometime later more fully about these matters. I wish you would understand real situation of the work in Japan. and then you can help us better than before.

Pardon me for my frank statement.

I remain,

Yours most truly,

Hiromichi Kozaki.

P. S. I wish you & all members of the Board a Merry Christmas.

Hiromichi Kozaki

Kyoto, Dec. 15, 1892

Rec'd Jan. 16, 1893

69 1

Kioto. Dec. 27, 1892.

My dear Dr. Clark;

Other day I recieved a letter from Mr. Cady who has recently returned to the United States informing that the Prudential Committee have been talking about discontinuing the support of English teachers in the Doshisha. I am surprised and sorry to know this. I think you know well how our school has been maintained hitherto its reputation as the English School. One of chief causes that ~~we~~ our school has gained its great influence owes to its efficiency of English teaching. While we can not compete our government colleges in other studies, our school has surpassed them always in respect of English teaching. Withdraw your support in English

teaching, I don't know how to maintain high position of our school we have attained heretofore.

You may say perhaps that we can engage Japanese teachers instead of foreigner. Of course in some cases we can get Japanese teachers, but with present allowance how we can engage Japanese teachers any more! You may think that we can engage Japanese teachers with a ~~little~~ small salary, but this is not fact. Unless we pay a large salary we can not get a good Japanese teacher. Not only this, in teaching English & English litterature, no Japanese can do the same kinde of the work as foreigner.

You emphasize direct evangelistic work. I am in full sympathy with you. But in our experience in our school

work, an efficient, faithfull christian teacher can do more direct xian work than some of missionaries who are doing a direct Evangelistic work. You know well how extensive influence of those English teachers such as Capt. L. L. Janes. Dr. Brown & Dr. Clark has been reaching all parts of Japan. While some of missionaries who are doing a direct Evangelitic work, I confess frankly, are accomplishing almost nothing looked from human standpoint, most of Christian teachers are exerting some influence & are reaping some fruits at least: I do not say all missionaries are so, but some missionaries can ~~teach~~ not preach, can not accomplish any thing, have almost no influence over Japanese. But with English teachers it is otherwise. They are exerting at least

some influence. Hence many of Japanese Christians are advocating that the best use of Missionary can make of himself is by way of teaching English.

If you must discontinue any way the support of English teaching in our school, this is not the time. You know our school in fact all mission schools, has been undergoing a sort of crisis with death of Dr. Neesima, with the reaction of any thing foreign, with the policy of government disfavoring all private schools. I should say most decidedly that this is not the time for you to attempt such a thing.

Now if you are going to send any English teacher I will not make much complaint. But I should like to see that Mr. Cady be sent over again. He has taught our school many years with great efficiency &

favor with students. Experience he has gained there ~~teacher~~ years in teaching Japanese students is too valuable to be lost. Since his ~~depart~~ temporally departure we have been supplying his place with great difficulty by other teachers. Of course, some criticize him as being too rude and too uncultivated. But our students like ~~go~~ him very much and respect him too. He is quite enthusiastic with his teaching. You have sent men of more ability & culture, but you have ~~not~~ sent such devoted & faithful english teacher like Mr. Cady. It is unanimous opinion of all Japanese faculty that his loss will more keenly felt than any other foreigners in the ~~teach~~ school except one or two.

Such being our case I make ~~our~~ my most sincere request

he did in ten years by simply reading reports of
missionaries. I believe the same will be case
with most of you. The Mission work in Japan
has grown up hitherto in entirely different conditions
than any other fields. A policy which is right
in all other fields may not be right here. So I wish
you would see the question from any other point of view.

H. K.

that the Prudential Committee will not discontinue the support of English teachers in our School + send back Mr. Cady to us in the next Summer.

Hoping that you will pay some attention to my humble request,

I remain yours most truly,

Hiromichi Kozaki.

P. S. It is my great desire that some the Prudential Committee may make a visit to Japan in person and decide these momentous questions on the ground. Then I think you will make fewer mistakes. Besides all other Missions send occasionally their representives to the fields. Why the American Board does not do the same. Other day when Dr. F. E. Clark was here I told the same thing to him. He confessed to me that he has learned more in a few days being here than

× Hiromichi Kozaki S

Kyoto, Dec. 27, 1892

Rec'd Jan. 18, 1893

Early —

English instruction

in the Dorkesher

H. Kozaki 70

Doshisha Kioto Japan.
Feb. 15. 1893.

My dear Sir, Rec'd Mch. 11.

You may have already received my letter, writen some time since, regarding Mr. Cady & foreign English teachers in our school. I shall write one more the same subject to you & ask your favorable consideration on it.

I will state plainly the need of our school as it is. To say nothing more we need here at least two foreign English teachers, one of whom may be any Christian young man of College training if his character be all right. But the other must be a competent and thorough scholar of the English literature, and must have some experience of teaching. Such a teacher will be needed not only for the present but for the future

One teacher may come only temporally but the other must come for life. He will be needed as long as our school stands.

Other day I had a conference with Drs. Davis & Gordon & Mr. Albrecht on the subject of the English teaching in our school. The conclusion we have reached then is just same as I have written above.

Asking favorable consideration of Prudential Committee on sending out English teachers to us,

I remain,

Yours truly,

H. Kozaki.

President of Doshisha.

To Dr. N. G. Clark.

H. Kozaki 71 5/1

The Doshisha, Kioto, Japan.
April 25. 1893.

Dr. N. G. Clark. Rec'd May 23.

Dear Sir;-

Your favor of March 13th & one previous was recieved some time since. I am glad to hear that you are so much interested in our work. and intend to send an English teacher of ability & character in case Mr. Cady will not return. Our school is getting on quite nicely. Much anxiety exercised in the last one or two years over laxness of discipline seems to have gone. The religious condition of students is better & their morning attendance to the chapel is much better than year previous.

One anxiety that remains still is lack of good supply of teachers, both foreign & native. The last year so many teachers, Messrs. Cady, Learned, Buckley, Ukita

Benton, Adachi & others, ten in all, have gone out from the school either temporally or permanently, and so there has been much upset in our work. Of course, most of teachers have been replaced by the return of old ones or by the joining of new ones, but not all are supplied & consequently there have been much difficulty in supplying all classes with competent teachers & hence not little discontent among students. I think the time has come the need of establishing permanent professorship in all branches of study.

The interesting meeting of the general Conference of Kumiai churches has been held in begining of this month at Tokyo. The meeting has lasted for five days from 5th to 9th a quite long session. Among other subjects, amendment in constitution of Dendo Kwai sha our missionary society, delegate

to International Religious Congress in Chicago and proposal to make all Churches which receive any help from outside as what is called a "Mission Church" and thus deprive full right of Church in the General Conference have been discussed & passed. But the most interesting feature of the meeting has been in what is called "Kondan Kwai"; a sort of informal private meeting. In this meeting all sorts of opinions & free criticisms of any plan, policy or person have been frankly & openly expressed without any reserve. I think such kind of meeting is quite peculiar to Japan. In this meeting all parties were most freely criticized, yet with brotherly kindness to all. The leading pastors & workers were criticized as being too forward in what they do, too reckless in expressing extreme views of radical

theology often standing in way of progress of younger members. Missionaries were criticized as lacking the spirit of consecration & sympathy to Japanese coworkers, and also as being too reserved in expressing their opinions lacking frankness & openness being Pharisaical in their manners. Some of these criticisms are too strong, but some are just.

As to Missionaries they stand in the most unfortunate position, and so much of criticisms on their part lies not in their own fault, but in the very nature of the work or Missionary System itself. You may not understand full situation of the question. But you may see that Japanese have had very high ideal of Missionary. but when they come to see more & more his real state they find he is not up to their ideal on the contrary ~~St~~ some of them are inferior in their ability & character & hence

much disappointment to them. Hence cry of Unworthy Missionary! One of our brethren has gone into such extremity that he has publicly announced that he will no more associate with Missionaries in any kind of Christian works. That there are some Missionaries who better go to their country is not to be doubted. But that there are many Consecrated & worthy Missionaries is also to be fully acknowledged.

That there is intrinsic difficulty in the very nature of case is also apparent. Hence a great need of full understanding of real situation of case on both sides and of mutual sympathy in each other. I wish you would pray for us & also for Missionaries in this difficult time.

But be assured that general outcome of this meeting has been great blessing to all who have assembled. Each one feels that

great burden has been taken off from his shoulder and is ready to work for his Master.

The Statistics of the last year shows that our church leads all other churches in Japan in membership as well as in amount of contributions. Our membership in last December was 11,558, 418 more than what is called the "Church of Japan" (Presbyterian). In ten year our membership has increased twelve fold, while the Presbyterian church has ~~in~~ increased six fold and all other churches four or five fold. The ~~progress~~ growth of our church has been faster than any church in Japan & it will be so in future. And thus eventually the responsibility of evangelization of the whole Japan will be devolved to our church. This is great work & pray for us.

Yours in Christ,

Hiromichi Kozaki.

H. Kozaki 72

Doshisha, Kioto Japan.
July 8. 1893.

Dr. N. G. Clark, Rec'd Aug. 2.

Dear Sirs—

I feel very sorry to hear that Mr. Cady has been at last forced to resign his post in our School. He wrote to me that he has been charged by his Colleages of various faults & shortcomings. Among others he mentions the charges that he lacked ability to stimulate his Students and was therefore largely responsible for the slow ~~growth~~ progress in English in the School, and that he was in Some way especially responsible for the lawlessness among the Students some two years ago. Now these charges are utterly groundless & I think the most of our faculty will agree with me in this assertion. He has presented his letter of resignation to the Trustees & Faculty of the Doshisha. Of Course we must accept his resignation

but we feel quite indignant & regr[et]
much that he has been treated unj[ustly]
as well as cruelly by his associates &
the Board, and thus forced to resign
by such frivolous charges. Your act[ion]
I believe could not now be reversed
and so I do not say much, but one
thing we all desire is that a competent
& worthy successor be appointed in
our school for him.

I received quite unexpectedly
an invitation from Dr. Ladd to go
& study for at least two years in Yale,
some months since. And about
the same time I received another
invitation from Chicago to attend the
World Religious Congress, & read a
paper there. This is a great opportun-
ity for me to try to go abroad, but I
as I have great responsibility over me
I did not consider that it is possible for
to go abroad. At last the Trustees
have acted to give one year's leave
for me, and thus a way has been opened

for me to go abroad. The Trustees & all my friends expressed their desire to not to go there as a student & study, but to go there as the President to make acquaintance with prominent Xians both in America & Europe & make special effort to raise fund for the Doshisha besides studying educational & Xian institutions in these countries. I have one more thought, that is, to study theological thoughts in these countries with special reference to development of theological thought in Japan. Our theological thought is in quite confused state, and most of thoughtful Japanese heed very little to the teaching of missionaries who are looked down as incompetent & prejudiced. Hence greater responsibility on us to construct theological thought & present it to our people. I have been always paying some attentions to these quesions amid various & busy works of my life. I am just now busy to write down these thoughts & present them to Japanese public.

My plan is now to start with Mr. Yokoi in middle of August, go directly to Chicago, stay there about four weeks & then go to Boston & see you & others interested in Japan. I intend also to attend the Board's meeting in Worcester & then go to New Haven & there stay some months.

In passing I may note that Capt. L. L. Janes, our former teacher, has been invited to teach our government-school in Kioto & he is expected to be here in end of August. He intends to engage in educational & xian works in Japan as long as he can. I wish you would extend your cordial fellowship to him.

Hoping to see you very soon,

I remain,

yours most truly,

Hiromichi Kozaki.

P. S. During my absence Dr. Ichihara, who has returned last year, will take my place & serve as acting President.

Rev. H. Kozaki
62 Lake Place
New Haven Conn.

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Nov. 25. 1893.

Rec'd Nov. 27.

Dr. N. G. Clark.
Congregational House,
Boston.

Dear sir:—

Yours of Nov. 6th was at hand some weeks since and has been read with great interest, specially the part of your letter where you have commented on the Bibilical Theology. My great interest lies in the Bibilical Theology; because not only am I anxious, for my own sake, to know the exact meaning of teachings of Christ & his apostles, but I am anxious also to introduce into my own country a pure teachings of the Bible.

I am also much interested in History of Doctrine; because I am interested to know how ~~human~~ human minds in different times made an endeavor to grasp the

teachings of the Bible and make ration-al construction of these doctrines. And so with philosophy of Religion. Why I study it, because I am anxious to know how ~~far~~ much rational ground is there in our ~~rat~~ religious belief.

Japanese minds are striving to grasp the Divine teachings of the Bible; but as there are so many hindrances & stumbling blocks on the way it is a great task for them to get hold of the truth, and so it is my humble hope that I may give some helping hand to them in this difficult task.

Before I left Japan, I wrote an Essay on Christology. It is my humble attempt to prove that ~~the~~ Christ of the Faith is also Christ of History. It is being published in Japan just now. I have now prepared another Essay on Miracle which I expected to publish in the next spring. I enjoy very much in these kinds of work & hope to do some more work while I am in this Country.

Dr. Davis wrote to me that he
ceived a letter from Mr. Ellison,
member of Prudential Committee,
forming him that the Board may
crease or discontinue the allowance
Doshisha & Dendo Gwai sha from
e next year. I believe that you
ould not take such an unwise policy
t this critical time of the Christian
ork in Japan. Dr. Davis wrote a
rong letter to Mr. Ellison & sent its
opy to me. I agree entirely to
is letter. It is my opinion & firm
elief that if ever time come for the Board to withdraw
inancial support from our school &
ur Missionary Society it must be
one at the time when the work
s most prospering. You see at
resent time there is quite hard feeling
etween native workers & Missionaries,
so if the Board do any thing which
eems unjust to Japanese Christians.
t is sure that Japanese christians
will take a step to part with missionaries
& try to drive away them.
I am myself quite anxious of the situation
in Japan and feel very much need
of some new adjustment between

Dr. Jones wrote to me that he
received a letter from Mr. Elkins,
Chairman of Prudential Committee,
informing him that the Board may
remove or discontinue the allowance
Doshisha & [illegible] Davis, Jones etc. from
next year. I believe that you
[illegible]ed not take such an unwise step
at this critical time of the Christian
work in Japan. Dr. Davis wrote a
long letter to Mr. Elkins & sent its
copy to me. I agree entirely to
his letter. It is very strange to [illegible]
from the Board
[illegible] that if [illegible] [illegible]
received help from the Board &
Missionary Society of [illegible]
[illegible] at the time when the work
[illegible] in prosperity. You see at
present time there is quite lack of feeling
between Native workers & Missionaries,
so the Board do every thing which
means [illegible] to Japanese [illegible]
[illegible] that Japanese [illegible] &
[illegible] take a step to part with missionaries
[illegible] to draw away them
quite
[illegible] myself, anxious of the situation
Japan and feel very much need
Some new [illegible]

missionaries & the Japanese Xians.

I wish to send letter & picture of the building to Mrs. Byron Stone Clarke of Brooklyn. May I ask you please send to me her address.

In this winter I shall try to go New York & Brooklyn & see some of friends there.

Yours most truly.

Hiromichi Kozaki.

P. S. About the English teacher in Doshisha I have consulted with Dr. Ladd & he told me that he will ask Prof. cook whether he can find out suitable one for the place.

H. K.

H. Kozaki
62 Lake Place
New Haven
Conn.
Dec. 2. 1893.

Rec'd Dec. 4. 74

Dr. N. G. Clark.

Boston,

Dear Sir:-

Your letter of 28th

Nov. was recieved a few days before.

I was surprised and pained to read the part of your letter concerning Capt. Janes' address in the Doshisha.

I received a letter from Dr. Ichihara about two weeks ago speaking of the same event & the difficulty connected with it. But the content of his letter is somewhat different from what you wrote to me. He says that Capt. Janes has severely criticized certain forms of theology, ecclesiastical systems & fetichiolatry, but not religion of Christ itself, and some of missionary brethren have been very much offended by it.

In the first place I regret & am much grieved that such thing has ever occurred in our school. I know well that Capt. Janes is holding some what extreme views on theology

No. Hozaki[?]
62 Lake Place
New Haven
Conn.
Dec. 2, 1893.

Recd. Dec. 4.

Dr. N. G. Clark
Boston.

Dear Sir:-

Your letter of 28th
[...]ov. was received a few days before.
I was surprised and pained to read
the part of your letter concerning
[...]f Janes' address in the Doshisha.
I received a letter from Dr. Learned[?]
[...]rst he wrote a few speaking of the same
[...]ent & the difficulty connected with
[...] But the content of his letter is some-
[...]hat different from what you wrote.
[...] you. He says that instead of his severely
condemning the Ecclesiastical System
[...] theology, but not religion of Christ
[...] itself, and some of Missionary brethren
[...] have been very much offended by it.
In the first place, I regret to
[...] hear unkind opinion that such thing
has ever occurred in our school.
I know well that Capt. Janes is holding
some what extreme views on theology

nd Church System which I do not at
ll Endorse, and that he has been specially
bitter to sectorian Spirit & certain form
of Dogmatic theology since he had
very hard experience with Dr. Scudder
& his family. But I have never
doubted his sincerity of his faith on verity of Christian
religion. And so I am much puzzled
to know correctness of ~~that he~~ the report of missionaries
that he made whole sale attack on
Christian religion itself. In fact the
Japanese Christian paper in which
report of his address is contained says quite
different thing on it that through out
the address he has shown ~~up~~ uttermost
reverence to God & Christ. It says
also that in answer to question of certain
students what is his view on Christ he
told them that all the light he has on
the supreme question of religion he
has received from Christ & unless he
believes in him how he can teach others
etc.

But I don not wish to say much
on this point, because I have
not yet received the full account
of his address. If now I ~~express~~
may be allowed to express frankly

nd Claimed System which I do not at
ll Believe, and that he has been speaking
ritten to Secularize Spirit & Certain form
of Dogmatic theology Since he had
very hard experience with Mr. Saunders
& his family. But I have never
of his faith
doubted the sincerity in truth of Christian
religion. And so I am surprised
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to know, that the report of newspapers
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difference Christian papers in which
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different thing as it that through out
the address he has shown deep reverence
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also that in answer to question of students
students what is his view on Christ he
told them that all the light he has on
the Supreme question of Religion he
has received from Christ & unless he
believes in him how he can teach
etc.

But I do not want to say much
on this point, because I have
not yet received the full account
of his address. However I hope
may be allowed to express frankly

my own feeling on the subject, I should say that Missionaries are over sensitive on the subject. Even what they report about Capt. Janes' address is all true, how can I imagine that Dr. Ichikawa & others connected with our school have any intention of driving Christianity from our school.

As to my own position I will say frankly that I am the last one to consent to any such outrageous course. You see my soul & body are all for the work of Christ. My heart is has been always in direct evangelistic work. As you know I have been was ten years in Tokyo all the time engaged in preaching, in pastoral work, & in all kinds of evangelistic work, before I was called to Doshisha. And I accepted the call because I thought it is the calling of Almighty God & I could not resist it.

And so I was forced to accept the most difficult & unpleasant position without any murmur. You may not know what difficulty I had encountered both within and without the school. Without anti

to make it all right with all my power. We may have some-
times different opinion in minor point of method & policy
but I can not imagine how can all true Christians
have different heart & object. Before you take any
decided step in all these question: I wish you would make
thorough examination on the subject & if possible ask our
opinion on it. I am always ready to go down to Boston
any time at your summons, & give my opinion to you &
Pru. Com. in face to face.

Praying that the Holy Spirit may lead you to all
wise decision in this important matter,

I remain
yours most truly,
Hiromichi Kozaki.

foreign spirit & ~~tide~~ influence of reaction were so great that many of christian schools were obliged to be closed & ~~some~~ most of them have declined to such a state that only handful of students remained in their school. Within spirit of irreligion & secularism was so great that even some of most ardent followers of Mr. Niesima were decidedly against evangelical religion, and so I had to encounter all these influences. Ever since I went to Doshisha my sure effort has been to emphasized religious work of the ~~work~~ school & to give genuine living christian faith to students & all. Of course in my method of work I was often led to pursue quite defferent course from what missionary brethren thought best to take. But now I believe they could well understand why I took different course.

I wish you & missionaries have more confidence over us. If I see clearly that the thing is going on in any way to be upsetted down in Japan I will go back immediately to there & try

foreign spirit & the influence of modern
thought so great that many of christian
schools were given up & some went of
Their heads decided to stick close that
only Japanese [illegible] students [illegible] in
this school. Within spirit of religion
& education [illegible] [illegible] that even
some of [illegible] [illegible] followers were
decided against missionary religion,
and [illegible] had [illegible] [illegible] have
influence [illegible] [illegible] Since I went
to [illegible] [illegible] Effort has been
to emphasize religious work of the
school
more & to give [illegible] living christian
faith to students [illegible] of Japanese
in [illegible] instead of [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] to [illegible] guide different course
[illegible] What [illegible] [illegible] thought
[illegible] & [illegible] I believe
they could [illegible] under [illegible] why
[illegible] different course.
[illegible] with [illegible] & [illegible] religion
[illegible] confidence [illegible]
[illegible] clearly that the
[illegible] for [illegible] way to be
[illegible] in Japan I will go
[illegible] to there & try

+ 75

Doshisha College
Dec 14" 1893.
Naoaki Kozaki —
Rec'd Jan. 6 - 1894

Dear Dr. Clark

I arrived this city on the seventh of November and intend to begin my regular school work by the beginning of the next January. But I have to tell you that I am meeting oppositions from the missionaries chiefly because I am from Harvard. I think some of them are quite underhand workers and therefore very ungentlemanly. This makes me think of Mr. Cary of whom I have no personal

accidentally

Capt Janes' speeches at Doshisha were altogether pitiless and merciless toward missionaries, and were little too radical to be very useful. But why should they be so much afraid of one man Captain Janes if they have faith in God? And I must confess to you rat I think some of them deserve a severer treatment than Capt Janes gave as the case of Mr. Cary seems to show.

I must tell you an incident which happened while I was still in the United States. One

[illegible] published two

acquaintance at all. I think if you have not already appointed his successor — even should you have had appointed his successor — I think it is your duty to inquire if he is not unjustly treated by his colleagues or by one of them. Every one whom I have seen and spoken to about him testified to me of his success as a teacher in English. Have Profs. Learned and Davis and Dr. Green written you unfavorably of him? I understand he was very much liked by our Students. I write you about this case although I learned it only

articles in the New York Independent which I
thought were very unjust toward our women.
And so I wrote a very brief letter to the
Editor giving the impression they produced
upon me, which was published as an article
in a succeeding issue. I have afterward
learned that this missionary confessed that
unless he makes such statements he wont be
able to get contributions. Perhaps I may
just as well tell you that this gentleman is
Mr. Atkinson. I feel very suspicious toward
Mr. Albright. Is he known to be a gentleman in [illegible]

+ H. Kozaki 76 S
62 Lake Place
New Haven Ct.
Dec. 16. 1893.
Rec'd Dec. 18.

Dr. W. G. Clark. Please return

Dear Sir:—

Your favor of the 7th inst. was duly received. Being very busy in my studies I have postponed answering to your letter until to day.

That we ought to stick to the Evangelical position of Christianity in the Doshisha is self-evident and needs not be discussed here. It has been & still is my sore aim & object to uphold the Evangelical Christianity in the Doshisha & else where. If ever a time come that the Doshisha gives up that position, which will never be likely, I will not stay myself there. But to believe

62 Clark Place
New Haven Ct
Dec. 16. 1893
[illegible] Dec 18

Dear Sir
Your favor of [illegible] was duly received. Being very busy with my duties and have just heard concerning it [illegible] until to-day.
What are ought to state the Evangelical [illegible] Christianity in the [illegible] [illegible] appeared here. If [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] Object to
[illegible] the Evangelical Christianity
the [illegible] Where
[illegible] a [illegible] that they
[illegible] [illegible] that [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] I will not
[illegible] [illegible] to believe

r even to suppose any such a thing is to my mind quite absurd. I wish both Missionaries & other Christians would have more faith in the Divine Truth of Christianity & His actual Presence with our work. Capt. Janes was powerful in his work because he was with Christ & the Holy Spirit was with him & his work. Now if he be against Christ & the Holy Spirit, which I could not believe, he will be not able to do much. With his lecture, a sad feature was that he gave only his negative or critical side, & was not allowed to give the positive or constructive side. I believe if he had given his positive view on Christianity, much of ~~his~~ misunderstanding on the part of Missionaries & others, would have been taken away. Still I myself think that I would not agree to his views on many

[p]oints. But I believe the charge [t]hat he is atheist or unchristian is [u]tterly false. That he is just as devout as the best of Missionaries, & prays to our Father who art in Heaven with a simple faith as a child, is the testimony of one who has recently seen him.

¶ About freedom in discussion I [b]elieve that in Japan it ought to be [a]llowed to have much more freedom than [i]t is in this Country. In our country every thing is new & nothing can stand itself by simple authority. If [a]ny thing stand, it must be by reason, [s]ufficient reason. This is not limited [t]o certain circle of Educated Class, [b]ut extended to all classes of people, [o]ld as well as the young, the learned as well as [t]he just beginners. And so we have [a] great deal of anomalies among christian churches & among schools. We have in our country ~~that~~ all sorts of Christian sects, Unitarians, Plymouth brethrens, Universalists, Quakers ~~[illegible]~~ Disciples, Christians, German

But I believe the charge
that he is a heretic or an abolitionist is
utterly false. He is just as devout
as ... of Unitarianism, & belongs to
the higher sect in heaven with a
simple faith as a child is the believing
one we have recently seen him.
Perfect freedom in discussion I
believe is right in religion it ought to be
allowed, cannot have freedom then
in this country. In our country
every thing is new & nothing can
stand itself by single authority. If
any thing stands, it must be by reason,
sufficient reason. This is not limited
to certain circle of educated class,
but extended to all classes of people,
old as well as young, the learned as well as
the ignorant. And so we have
a great deal of discussion among
Christian churches & among schools.
We have in our country almost all
sorts of Christian sects, Unitarians,
Methodists, Presbyterians, Universalists, Quakers
Episcopal, Disciples, Christians, Roman-

Radical Christians, etc, and all sorts of religious opinions & beliefs, and also all sorts of atheistic, materialistic, Pantheistic philosophies represented by all kinds of organs or organizations. Our students are ~~seeking~~ reading all sorts of books:- often books which are written against Christianity. And in theology we read all sorts of views, the conservative as well as the liberal, the orthodox as well as the heterodox. In our ~~R~~ religious Reviews such men as Profs. Pfleiderer, Harnack, Sch~~...~~ Schneider are contributing their own peculiar theology. We are to listen to every views & weigh their reasons, but we are only to hold fast that which is true, good & reasonable.

In such a state of things if we are to limit freedom of inquiry to even young students, we are very apt to be misinterpreted

New York Independent which I

as being narrow & bigotted, and much of our good influence will be gone. This is the reason that why so many of Christian Schools have failed to accomplish their End.)

As to Mr. Ukita's Articles in "Japanese Magazine, I do not think that it is writen against the interest of the Gospel. His position is nearly same as that of Prof. Briggs' who has lately contributed an article to "The Forum" on the title of the "Alienation of the Church & the People". I think it is most difficult thing to have just estimation of other Countries especially in line of religious & Ethical state of the people. We are often pained to see that some of missionaries represent the life of our people in some what distorted way, which seems to them just as natural as it is.

If he consent to go to Japan in 1895 or in end of 1894
+ go around all parts of the Country where we have
churches with me + other Christian workers. I think he
will do great good to our Christian work in Japan.
I wish to know your opinion on this subject, and
if you + others interested in Japan think it is to do
such thing + to persuade Mr. Moody to go to Japan, I
will make all arrangement that is needed in Japan.
I do not believe that Japanese churches ought to look
always to foreign brethren for their help. But this is not
the time for you to withdraw or for us to disregard your
~~[illegible]~~ help.

Yours most truly,

Hiromichi Kozaki.

But I do not blame any of them. As to my own view, I see both sides of American Christianity, good & Evil. Still I dont think that Christianity itself is vaning, or its influence is going to nought. I believe that the Kingdom of God will yet prevail in this country as it will be also in other countries. I have seen many devout & earnest christians are working in all parts of society & I have already learned much. I hope I will see more & more true working of Christianity in this country.

Other day I was in New London to see Mr. N. J. Harris & had the most happy time. Among other things I talked with him about a plan of having Mr. Moody in Japan. While I was in Chicago, I heard him preach & had a short interview with him in Mr. Blatchford's. I believe he is just man needed in Japan.

But I do not believe any of them.
Both [illegible] [illegible] I see that
sides of [illegible] Christianity, good
& evil. [illegible] State & I don't think that
Christianity is greatly [illegible] in its influence
is going forward. I believe that
the [illegible] day of God will yet prevail
in this country as it will also in other
countries. I have been [illegible] many
[illegible] & earnest Christians [illegible] working
in all [illegible] of society & I have
[illegible] learned much. I hope
[illegible] [illegible] & [illegible] the
[illegible] of Christianity in this
country.

[illegible] I was in New
[illegible] [illegible] N. J. [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] I talked with him
[illegible] of [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] interview with him
[illegible] [illegible] I believe he
[illegible] [illegible] to Japan.

H. Kozaki
82 Lake Place
New Haven
Conn.
Jan. 13. 1894.

77

Dr. N. G. Clark. Recd Jan. 15.
Boston,

Dear Sir:-

Through the recent letter of Dr. J. D. Davis of Kioto I learn that you have not yet given assurance of appropriating salaries of Messrs. Oshima & Morita which were asked a long time since.

Mr. Oshima, as you know, has been invited to take place of Mr. Foulk who died the last summer. He is an earnest christian having had a charge of an independent church at Hokkaido as its pastor for many years. As he was

[illegible]

82 Lake Place
New Haven
Conn.
Jan. 13. 1894

Dr. N. Clark. Recd Jan 15

Boston

Dear Sir:

Through the recent letter of Dr. J. E. Davis of Kioto I learn that you have not yet given assurance of appropriating salaries of Messrs. Oshima & Harada which were asked a long time since.

Mr. Oshima, as you know, has been invited to take place of [illegible] who died the last summer. He is an earnest Christian having had a charge of an independent church at Hakodate as its pastor for many years. — While he was

invited to the Doshisha on the understanding that you will supply his salary for one year if not for longer period, it will embarrass our school great deal in case you do not ~~give~~ appropriation for his salary.

As to Dr. Morita's salary the case is just as follows: Formerly the what we call philosophical studies were taught by two persons: one time Mr. Buckley & Mr. Morita & then Mr. Buckley & Mr. Ukita. But since return of Mr. Buckley & absence of Mr. Ukita Dr. Morita took sore charge of them. They ~~were~~ Psychology, Logic, Ethics, Metaphysics, History of Philosophy, Philosophy of Theism & Philosophy of Religion, twenty-~~four~~ eight hours' work in all. Of course he could not teach them all. & so he & others insisted to have one assistant

written to the Doctor on the understan-
ding that you will supply his salary
for one year if not for longer, since
it will increase our school a great
deal. In case you do not give
approval then for his salary.

As to Dr. Morris's salary the
case is just as follows: Formerly the
that we call philosophical studies
were taught by two persons: the
time Mr. Buckley & Mr. Morris the
before Mr. Buckley & Mr. White.
But since return of Mr Buckley
& absence of Mr White Dr. Morris
took sole charge of them. They
are Psychology, Logic, Ethics,
Metaphysics, History of Philosophy,
Philosophy of Theism & Philosophy
of Religion, twenty eight hours work in
all. Of course he could not
teach all & so he & others
wished to have one assistant

professor in this department. Finally the faculty & trustees have voted to have an assistant & ask the Board or some one to supply the salary of ~~Dr~~ Morita. Now with this understanding my brother who has ~~seen~~ recently returned to Japan was called to the Doshisha.

As our financial condition is not in good condition, unless you or some other one give help to Dr. ~~Salary~~ Morita's Salary, we can not engage my brother & that will give great embarrassment not only to my brother but to the ~~school~~ school. And so I wish your honored Committee give heed to earnest pleading of Japan Mission & grant that appropriation.

I have been looking for here some one who knows Dr. Morita personally & to ask him to raise fund enough to support his chair. But so far I could not do much.

P.S. Other day I was in Brooklyn [illegible]
Clarke. and told them all about the school & the
building. I profited much in going around these
places & seeing christian works. I intend in future
to do more.

If any one interested in Doshisha or Dr. Morita give only ten thousand Dollars that will ~~retief~~ relieve this difficulty. But mean while we must depend on you.

Dr. Davis gave full information about the state of the school which is just as I have expected. I think you have already learned, from young one in Kioto, the affairs of the school as much as you need. I think every thing is going on quite satisfactorily there. About the affair in Kumamoto I feel great anxiety but I believe it is not so bad as it looks. Any one living outside of Japan can not understand situation there, but for us it is so difficult to see real state there. Cold winter is coming. I pray you would take good care of yourselves.

Yours most truly
H. Kozaki.

If any one interested in Oberlin or
Mr. Finney give only the names
[illegible] will nearly relieve this
difficulty. But men while we must
depend [illegible]

Mr. [illegible] gives full information
about the state of the school which
is just as I have expected. I think
you have already learned, from my letter
of the school as much as you need.
[illegible] there is going on quite
a dispersion there. About [illegible]
[illegible] I feel great anxiety.
[illegible] believe it is not so bad as
[illegible] the living out-
side of [illegible] can not understand
[illegible] there, but for us it is so
difficult to see. Feel that there.
[illegible] in [illegible]. I pray you
[illegible] take good care of yourselves
Yours truly
[illegible]

H. Kozaki 78

62 Lake Place
New Haven
Conn.
Jan. 20. 1894

Rev. N. G. Clark. D.D. Recd Jan. 22.

Dear Sir;-

Yours of Jan. 16th is at hand. I am glad to hear that you have made an appropriation for Mr. Oshima's salary. About Dr. Morita's salary I am at loss how it happend that the mission has not asked for it. In the last annual meeting of the Japan Mission at Kobe where I was present it was acted to make a special request to the Board to make an appropriation for it, and Dr. Davis in his recent letter to me mentioned that the Mission at Kioto is feeling ~~feels~~ quite anxious as it has not yet received any favorable answer for the request

it has made. I shall write to Dr. Dav[is]
in the next mail about your letter on i[t]

I am quite surprised to hear
that a new Catalogue has not been
sent to you. It is still more strange
that the Official report of receipts and
expenditures of the Doshisha for the
past year has not been sent to you.
Hitherto, as you may probably know,
it is our rule to send these reports
to the secretary of the Mission at Kioto
and it is his duty, I think, to send them
to the Board. Now if you pre-
fer to change this rule or rather
custom & send all reports directly
to the Board, we shall do so in
the future.

I can not give a full report
just now here, and if you desire
to have in any way I shall try
to make it within a week or
two. Meanwhile I shall be

excused to give it in a summary way. Your annual subsidy to our Collegiate School hitherto is $ 3.000. Among this sum twenty seven hundreds yen, that is, about $ 1,800 are given directly to our treasury to cover current expences of the School and the rest are kept in the hand of the Mission to be used in repairs of buildings, buying books for the library, relief of needy students, etc.

Besides this yen 2,700 we receive nine hundreds yen as salary of two professors in the theological school. These sums amounting about yen 3600, that is, about $ 2300 are all we receive directly to our treasury.

But I should not forget to mention that the mission is spending great deal in giving helps to our theological students, which will be estimated in rough number as amounting to at least yen 2400,

Three years ago we had a debt amounting to yen 1172, and it was reduced to yen 802. And in the last year it was again reduced, and we have balance in debt amounting y. 482

We are making strenuous effort to reduce our expenses as little as possible. But great difficulty with us is the competion we are forced to have with government schools which spend at least four times as much as we do. We need very much to have some endowments in both our Collegiate & theological schools, and I am praying every day for it.

Yours truly
H. Kozaki.

P.S. I had quite favorable report of religious condition of students in the Doshisha recently, and you need not, I think, feel much anxiety over it.

x H. Kozaki 79

62 Lake Place
New Haven Conn.
Jan. 27. 1894.

Dr. N. G. Clark, Rec'd Jan. 29.
Boston.

Dear Sir:-

Your favor of 23rd inst is at hand. I am much relieved to ~~have~~ hear that an appropriation for Dr. Morita has been already granted.

As to the teacher in English I think for present we are not in need. The young man about whom I spoke to you - who was in Iowa College not Carleton College - has returned to Japan on account of his mother's death. In case we need more teacher, we can engage him any time, but Mr. Ichihara wrote to me recently that

just now we do not need any more teacher and we can not engage any more ~~teacher~~ on account of financial difficulty. And I think for present we must be content just as it is.

My intention is just now if a way be opened in some way to return by going through Europe as soon as I finish my study here, that is, about beging of June. But if a way be opened for me ~~to go make a visit to Europe~~, I will return directly to Japan. My great desire is to spend a few weeks in Oxford, England, & in Edinburgh ~~Edinb~~ Scotland and see some of prominent theologians there; and if possible to see missionary work in Turkey, India & China on way to Japan.

Religious state of students in

Doshisha is much better than some of Missionaries think. I can assure you that it is far better than that of many Christian Colleges in this Country & I think it is certainly better than it is here in Yale University. Among our students we have quite many consecrated & devout Christians whose influence in future will be no doubt very great. Though we may not have special revival in any near future, religious work is going steadily and will go on so in future.

I received an intelligence from Osaka that there is a sign of awakening in churches around that part of the Country. I hope the work will go on. I desire very much to devote more of my time in direct Evangelistic work in future, and if possible

to make a Missionary tour all over the Country. I believe I can do some work by grace of our Lord which either Missionary or some other Evangelists can not do. I am praying that a way may be opend for such a kind of work also.

With my best wishes to you all,
I remain,
Yours truly
Hiromichi Kozaki.

P.S. Our Catalogue for 1893-94 is not yet out. As soon it is printed I will forward it to you.

May I ask you please speak to Dr. Strong that I can not comply his request to write an article for Missionary Herald for present as I am very busy both for my study & my work for writing a book.

12 Lake Place
New Haven Ct.
March 19. 1894.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Boston.
Dear Sir:—
A few days ago I received a letter from Dr. Davis in reply to my letter informing about Mr. Morita's salary that it has not been given to the Doshisha. In his letter he states that "the Mission asked for $400.00 as an additional grant for Mr. Morita's salary for 1894. It was down as a special, and Dr. Clark wrote back here about it three months ago saying that it could not be put into the appropriations and so it has not been given"
I am sorry to write to you

that as this has not been given, the school is going to be indebted. Besides this we are to resume Mr. Oshima's salary from July on, and we have for present nothing for it. And furthermore the income from students is much less than the year before owing to less number of students attending. And so unless some reinforcement be sent there the school will be sure to be forced to make an important retreat in its work. I do not know just how to meet this difficulty. I do not like to ~~discharge~~ make a revolution in the school especially in this critical time. Meanwhile I have been trying to make an appeal among the friends of our school, but I fear I could not do much

thing to alleviate these difficulties we shall feel very much grateful.

Praying that the worse thing will not come up in Japan,

I remain

Yours in Christ.

Hiromichi Kozaki.

H. Kozaki

Mch. 19" 94.

Another discouraging report I had is that the Mission has voted to make a large reduction — about fifty per. — in its grant to our Home Missionary Society. This will be also a revolution in our Evangelistic work. I do not know yet how our brethren there will manage to meet this sudden chang[e]. In the present state of Japan this is nothing more than a great catastrophe. Of course our works wi[ll] not be ruined & they will try as much as possible to alleviate this calamity, but it has been most unfortunate thing to take such a step in such a time. The reason the Mission gives is be cause of financial difficulty [of] the Board, but I fear that many of our people will not interpret this action in such a light. If you can do any

H. Kozaki. 81

62 Lake Place
New Haven Conn.
March 21. 1874.

Rev. N. G. Clark ~~D.D.~~ Rec'd Mch. 2-
Boston
Ans.

Dear Sir;-

Your letter of ~~the~~ yesterday enclosing two photographs has been received just now. The photographs are a picture of the Doshisha Chapel representing both the outside & the inside. I am always glad to do any service to you whenever it is wanted.

About your inquiry ~~about~~ of the expense of my proposed trip via Europe I shall state frankly that I need about $800.00 If you can help me in any way I shall feel very much obliged. But I wish to

make you know clearly that I do
not like to stand on the way of
any people in any circumstance.
About Messrs. Yokoi & Ebina's comin
to this country, though they declined
to do so, I have sent letters to them
with the approval of Prof. Ladd urging
them to accept these scholarship and
come. Whether they will come or
not I do not know, but I believe
it is better for them to come out here
& study a few years. As for my ex-
pense I wish you would consult with
Prof. Ladd without mentioning the
names of those brethren. Prof.
Ladd has raised ~~for~~ $1000.00 for
my scholarship, but I do not need
more than $500.00 as I could
not stay here more than a year. And
so if he could arrange to give
the remaining $500.00 for my expen
it would ~~no~~ be all right.

Now I do not like to ask this directly myself, because he gave other ~~the~~ half with direct understanding that it is scholarship in connection with Yale University and that it can not be spend other wise or in other place.

Much Obliged.

Yours most truly.
Hiromichi Kozaki.

[illegible]

out. I do not know but I be-
lieve it [illegible] for them to come out [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Prof. [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] but I [illegible]
[illegible] I can-
not [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] all right.

82 Lake Place
New Haven Conn
March 27. 1874.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Congregational House
Boston Mass.

Dear Sir;—

Your two letters of a few days ago were duly received. I am glad to hear that you took a trouble to write to the Japan Mission about Mr. Morita's Salary to which I am much obliged. I must thank you also for your kindness in taking a trouble to ~~f~~ look for my Expences through Europe.

I see Miss Brown here often. I fear that she is studying too hard. I lay great value on her, and she could not be ~~dispenced~~ well spared with from the "Kobe girl School". I wish & pray that her health

H. Kozaki Answered

New Haven, March 27. 1894.

Rec'd March 28.

be soon restored to the normal state and thus any occasion to her permanent withdrawal will be speedily done away.

May I ask you please order these books the list of which is enclosed herein and send them to the Doshisha Kioto Japan. Please send the accounts to the treasurer of the Doshisha, and there all will be paid to the treasurer of the Mission.

Much obliged,

Yours most truly,

Hiromichi Kozaki.

Rev. H. Kozaki 83

62 Lake Place
New Haven Conn.
April 7. 1894.

Rev. N. G. Clark D. D. Filed April 9
Boston

Dear Sir:-

A few days ago I saw Prof. Ladd and he told me that he has received a letter from you asking him about the scholarship he has raised for me. He told me as that scholarship was raised purposely for my study in Yale and also as the same was contributed by many persons he does not think it is possible or it is wise to ask those persons who contributed it to use it in different purpose. I think he might have written already to you the same thing as he told me. Now I do not wish to press on you or any other person. I

shall leave it all to the hand of
our Almighty God.

Yours in Christ,

Hiromichi Kozaki.

84

62. Lake Place
New Haven Conn.
April 91. 1884

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Boston

Dear Sir;

I received a letter from our treasurer in the Doshisha asking me how that $25.000 Mr. Harris has given ~~are~~ is invested. May I ask you please ask Mr. Ward your treasurer how this fund is invested & in what form it is, and I ask you also to ask Mr. Ward to give us some official statement that this $25.000 ~~are~~ is held in behalf of the Science school of the Doshisha. We have no suspecion, nothing of such sort in this matter. But it is necessary for our treasurer to keep such document in his

[illegible] 1878. [illegible] to the hand of
[illegible]
[illegible] in March 21. 1877
[illegible]
Boston
Dear Sir;
I received
a letter from our Treasurer in
the Dakota asking me how
that $25,000 Mr. Harris has given
is invested. [illegible] I ask you
kindly ask Mr. Ward your
Treasurer how the fund is invested
& in what form it is, and I ask you
also to ask Mr. Ward to give
us some official statement
that this $25,000 is held
in behalf of the Science School
of the Dakota. We have
no [illegible], nothing of such
sort in this matter. But it
is necessary for our Treasurer
to keep such document in his

office and show it to trustees whenever they demand it. I think you all understand such technicality is sometimes necessary.

About my desire to return via Europe I wrote it to Mr. Harris a few days ago and since he has written to me that if I am going on that way, he shall offer to contribute $100 for that purpose. I am glad even to get such a help, but I do not know yet how I shall do with the rest of my expense. I may probably write to my friends in Japan. But if you can do any thing for it, I shall feel much gratiful.

Yours most truly.

Hiromichi Kozaki.

S. I believe Miss Brown is now in Boston + I feel quite anxious to know how she is feeling.

Hiromichi Kozaki

New Haven, Apr. 11. 1894.

Rec'd Apr. 13.

Ans

H. Kozaki

51 Lake Place New Haven
May 15. 1894.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D. Rec'd May 16
Boston,

Dear Sir;-

Your favor of the 12th inst. was duly received yesterday. I have received, as you presume, full information touching all points of the late meeting of the Sokwai held at Kobe, and I feel quite satistified in all its results. The course taken by the Sokwai is just as I have hoped & expected.

I have received a letter from one of the trustees informing the decision of the trustees to call me back before the next school year begins. I have not yet decided what to do. My original plan was to start here in the beginning of July &

September & October

spend months of July & August in England & Scotland & Germany and return to Japan by the end of this year. In view of the decision of the trustees I must change some of plans [illegible] in the future. Just now I am waiting a further news from Japan. In any way I wish to return by the way of Europe, and so if you give any information in regards to reduction in fares of steamer to Japan, I shall feel very much grateful.

There is no question about great need of a thoroughly trained English Professor in the Doshisha. Since the return of Mr. Cady that department has been greatly hampered. Mr. Murray may be perhaps good one to fill that place. But, if in any way

a service of Mr. Cady be available that will be the best thing for present. Mr. Cady wrote me a few weeks ago informing me that he is still out of Employ. He said among other things that he has nothing to do for present & wishes very much to return to Japan. I feel exceedingly sorry for him & wish in some way to help him. For present there will be no possible way to have him in Kioto, and so I wish to get Mr. Murray.

One of my friends in his letter informs me that there is quite wide spread impression in Japan that one of causes that leads the Prud. Com to make a great reduction of subsidy to our Den Do Kwai Sha, owes my address at Chicago. Infact one of the Missionaries present at the meeting

of Sokwai has publicly stated that Se[...]
is the fact. I wish to know whether is
there any such feeling among mem-
bers of the Prud. Com., or is this a simple
impression or suspicion on the part of
the Missionaries in Japan.

Mr. Yokoi has arrived here
the last week & is doing very well.
Miss Brown seems getting better
& I hope she will get well before
long.

Before I leave this Country
I shall hope to see you
in Boston.

Yours Most Truly
Hiromichi Kozaki.

57 Lake Place
New Haven Conn.
May 30. 1894.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Boston.

Dear Sir;

Your favor of 16th inst. was duly received. I ought to make my acknowledgement earlier, but owing to my short visit to New York City in the last week I could not find a time to do so. Many thanks for your letter of introduction to the Steam ship companies which I shall value very much. In your letter I find two points on which I ought to speak a few words of explanation.

The first point is that of

your grant to our Missionary Society. I know that the question was brought up in our Sokwai of late whether it will be wise to receive any more grant from your board. As I understand it is not an opinion of our best men, and that view is based on some misconception that receiving of that grant imperils the spirit of independence in our churches. But in my judgement such grant is not only hinderance to our independence but it is only means of cooperating with the foreign board. If we are going to part entirely with your board & have nothing to do in future, it is quite another question. But so long as we cooperate with your board, it will be

wise, for us to receive & for you to give, such grant.

Another point is the question about my address at Chicago. I do not understand what you mean when you say that "they were the views of a man who was inquiring for the truth but not yet fully settled needing only time and careful study of the sources of truth to come to broader and more thoroughly evangelical views". I wish you would carefully read my address again and see where I have said such views as you referred in your letter. I do not like to argue with you, but I wish to be treated fairly & candidly by others like you. What I have stated

in that address is a candid & fair statement of present condition of Christianity in Japan. I have not said any thing about my own religious views nor have I criticised much others' views. Coming from Japan representing the most influential churches in Japan & it was my humble intention to represent the real condition of Christianity as candidly as possible. I was quite surprised to find that some of missionaries in Japan did not see this point in my paper, and thus unjustly criticised me as an advocate of extreme views on theology. I have no sympathy in these extreme views attributed to me in just the same way as I have no sympathy at all in these

ultra orthodox views. It may have been better for me, perhaps to write an answer to some of these adverse arguments published in various papers. But I do not like controversy and so I have given up all such ideas. There may be perhaps in future some occasion to express my own theological views, and I wish for present to be silent. I wish to add one word more that I have ~~gayed~~ found my short stay in this country quite profitable though I have found nothing to alter my own views on most of subjects. I wish very much to see you before I leave this country. Perhap's I may find some way to go down to Boston once more.

Praying all blessing in

you & your work.

I remain,

Yours in Christ.

Hiromichi Kozaki.

P.S. Dr. DeForest, I believe, is already in this country. I wish to know where he is. If you know his address, please drop a line to me.

I wish you would see Dr. DeForest and ask him about the state of things in Japan. I think he is better than most of some other missionaries in such point.

Rev. Hiromichi Kozaka.

New Haven, May 30, 1894.

Rec'd June 1.

H. Kozaki 87

51 Lake Place
New Haven Conn
June 8. 1894.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Congregational House,
1 Somerset St. Boston.
Dear Sir:-

Your favor of the yesterday was duly at my hand. I am glad to know that you have seen that your first impression ~~to~~ on my address at Chicago had been somewhat mistaken, and I shall ~~to~~ most gladly return to you your letter of 18th May.

Many thanks for your kind invitation to visit Boston again. I do not know yet how I shall do. But very probably I may be able to go down

there in the End of the next wee[k]

Yours Most truly,
Hiromichi Kozaki

Rev. H. Kozaki 88

5 / Lake Place
New Haven Conn.
June 9 1894

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D. Rec'd June 11
Congregational House
1 Somerset St Boston

Dear Sir;

Your favor of the yesterday enclosing a cheque of ten Dollars was received here this morning. Many thanks for your invitation and also for your gift to be used for my expenses to Boston. I do not know yet when I shall go to Boston, if possible I wish very much to see Dr. De Forest before I go. I have sent a letter this morning to him

inquiring when he is coming
to New Haven. In case
he will not come here
within the next week I shall
postpone my going to Boston
to the week after the next, that
about Tuesday 19th.

Anticipating the pleasure
of seeing you not before
long,

Yours Most respectfully
Hiromichi Kozaki

Hiromichi, Kozaki

Rec'd June 19

89

81 Lake Place
New Haven Conn
June 18. 1894.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.

Dear Sir:-

I have finally decided to start here to morrow & go directly to Mount Holyoke Seminary where three Japanese Girls are studying to attend its commencement & stop over night there; and then go to Amherst & stop another night there. And so I shall be at Boston on Thursday. If I can get there before four P. M., I shall go to Congregational House to see you, but if I could not do that, I shall go directly to your home at West Roxbury.

Hoping to see you very soon,

Yours most respectfully,
Hiromichi Kozaki.

2/3

H. Kozaki 90

Doshisha Kioto Japan
Oct. 30. 1894.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Congregational House
Boston Mass. U.S.A.

Dear Sir;

I have safely reached my home in the end of the last month and found that every thing is going on better than I have expected. This year we have had about one hundred thirty new students somewhat larger than the last year. The condition of the students though not in best state is still better than I have imagined. The churches are suffering much from many adverse causes, but I have great hope and confidence that they will hold on.

The war unexpectedly brought

I have had quite difficulty
travel Europe & return owin
to Scarcity of Means. Still
I believe I got great be
in this travel Especially at O
Where I had an opportunity
to seeing several distinguish
Scholars & Theologians of En
& Scotland.

Give My best regards to
Drs. Daniel & Strong.

Yours truly,
Hiromichi Koza

copy. 91

Doshisha, Kioto, Japan.

Jan. 21, 1895.

Rev. J. H. DeForest, D.D.,

Auburndale, Mass.

My dear Sir:-

Your favor of Dec. 4th, was duly at hand. Many thanks for your kindness you have shown while I was in the United States.

In your letter you have referred about the working out of the Missionary Problem in Japan. I am myself deeply interested in this problem. I believe the time has come that we should in some way solve this problem. The present relation of missionaries and churches is not happy one, and I doubt much that the time will improve it better. I am just now thinking much about the relation of the school to the mission. It is not good for our school that we should be dependent for the Board's subsidy for an indefinite time. We must put a limit somewhere. But meanwhile, it is very hard to raise any fund for our school either here or elsewhere, and so perhaps it will be better to change present form of the school and reduce its necessary expenses.

I have some view in solution of the Missionary problem, but I cannot state it here. One thing I would like to make suggestion to you and to the Board, that is, it is highly necessary and also wise course for the Board to send out the special Committee of two or three from members of the Prudential Committee or some prominent

to Dr. DeForest
Jan 21. 95

J. L. B.
Rec'd 3-21-95
Ans'd 21

Doshisha Kioto Japan.
Feb. 14. 1895.

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.
Congregational House,
Boston Mass. U.S.A.

Dear Sir;

Your favor of Dec. 18th was duly at hand. Many thanks for your kind words to me. I knew some months since that you have succeeded the beloved Dr. Clark in secretaryship of the Board, and I intended myself also to write you, but owing to pressure of many duties I failed to execute it hitherto.

I regret much that I have failed to see & talk to you, when I was in Boston the last summer. You say that you know well Dr. DeForest & have heard him speak of

me often & I am glad to know that you do. He is one of the best Missionaries in Japan, & has great Sympathy for us, Japanese.

The work in Japan is now in peculiar difficulty. One thing is an utter unsettlement of theological views among christian workers. This is direct results of negative criticism introduced by German radical School of theologians represented by both German Missionaries & Unitarians. But another Cause is defect of theological Education of our workers. I can bear myself testimony for this fact Especially in Doshisha. In former years of theological training here the most of students went out from school dissatisfied of its teachings. Professors were, rather not well qualified

of their work or they were blind to the need of students here. Japanese students are as a rule intensely inquisitive & will not be satisfied unless they go to the bottom. Students dissatisfied with its theological teachings go out, some entirely loosing interest in theological studies, others becoming tottally skeptical in fundamental beliefs, and only a few having spirit of inquiry but not any settled views on the subject. It is no wonder that many go astray & fall into utter skeptism. Hence great need in Japan is a leader in theological thought who has confidence & respect of churches at large. Just now none of missionaries have such confidence of our people, and there are very few among our members who can command great

confidence. I am doing myself something in this line, but I feel my Education is rather defective and I am not at all Equal for such great work.

Another difficulty is adjustment of Missionaries to our work. For some years past they have Enjoyed unbounded confidence of our churches & also of our people. But now they have lost much of it & they are rather in difficult position. This is not, I believe, mostly of their own fault, but it is more from change of feeling toward foreigners & also from growth of national self consciousness of our people. To state succintly this change of situation:

1. Real Efficiency of Missionaries as preachers, teachers & writers has become very much limited

their moral influence.

5. Japanese workers & missionaries have very little of suffering in common, hence estrangement of sympathy among them.

6. National & racial difference is no small part of the difficulty.

How to solve this difficulty is really hard problem. I do not claim an authority in such a question. But I can assure you that you are confronting the hardest problem in history of your board, because you have never before come in contact with such a peculiar country as Japan.

About the relation of missionaries to our churches only three plans are possible. One is missionaries superintending all christian works & all native workers serving as helpers: the second is co-operation

and their sphere of action ~~has~~ become very small.
2. They have their own circle of Society separated from ours. They are in some respect like Colonization of foreigners ~~in~~ amidst of our society where interest & Sympathy are often in Conflict.
3. Missionaries have or claim to have no direct responsibility in the Christian work of Japan. But looked from outside public they seem to be a sort of its overseers. This is unpleasant both to themselves & native christians.
4. Japanese pastors & evangelists suffer often in consequence of associating with Missionaries; that is, their spirit of self sacrifice is not duly appreciated by the out-side public because of presence of Missionaries & thus they loose much of

their moral influence.

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About the relation of missionaries to our churches only three plans are possible. One is missionaries superintending all christian works & all native workers serving as helpers: the second is co-operation

of native churches & Missionaries, and the last is Missionaries taking subordinate place & serving to native churches as their temporary helpers. Or Missionaries are to join to our churches & thus identify themselves as their own members. The Missionaries of the American Board adopted from begining the second plan. At first it proved well but since a few years it has become somewhat unhappy relation. Now the question is whether they are to adopt the third plan or the last alternative.

Our churches are still young & our works are still in their begining, and thus we need helps from all sides. Important thing in those who are going

I remain
Yours truly,
Hiromichi Kozaki.

to help us is to pay special heed that they should not hurt feeling of our self respect & our national pride.

Other day I wrote to Dr. DeForest ~~recommending~~ suggesting an idea of sending out some special Committee from the Board to Japan to confer with missionaries & also leading christians of Japan & thus to form a new plan in the future. I now write you what do you think of such measure.

Our people, flushed with new victories, are becoming conscious of its power, & its peculiar position in the world. To meet demand of the time we need to make some changes in our plan of work. I ask your prayer & fervent for our works in this peculiarly

4

H. Kozaki
Kyoto, Feb. 14, 1895.

Copy.

Doshisha, Kyoto, Japan, May 30, 1895.

E. W. Blatchford, Esq.,
375 La Salle Av., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

My dear Sir:-

About a teacher of Mathematics which you wrote to me, I am sorry to say that for present we have no need of such. Since the last few years we have dispensed with all foreign teachers for such subjects as science, history, mathematics, philosophy, etc. We have foreign teachers just now only for departments of English and English literature and some branches of theology. For these subjects we may need them for a considerable length of time, but not for other subjects.

Imminent questions for churches in Japan are still those of readjustment of our beliefs with modern thought and our national spirit, and of rearrangement of our relation to the missionaries. Some time past there has been going on a strong negative criticism of evangelical Christianity bordering to a position of radical school of Unitarians in the United States. But now churches are coming to feel need of a positive evangelical teaching and thus the time of reconstruction of theological thought is at hand. The great need of our churches here is a strong, scholarly, able man of evangelical belief. Among all missionaries I am sorry to say none of them are fitted for such a work. While there are some able men among them, an unfortunate thing is that churches are prejudiced

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against them, and so their influence will work in quite other way.

Our relation to missionaries is another great difficulty. One cause is great uprising of strong national spirit, and so that any thing that looks like foreign control or foreign interference will hurt this feeling most bitterly. Another cause is that churches of late have come to believe the use of missionaries is nearing to an end; and have general desire to be entirely independent of missionaries.

I believe that there are only three possible relations of native churches to missionaries. One is missionaries superintending all Christian works themselves, using native Christians as their helpers. The second is co-operation of missionaries and native churches, and the last, missionaries taking subordinate places, serving in native churches as their helpers. Our relation to missionaries just now is that of second. At first this plan proved satisfactory, but a few years since it has come to be as a source of great embarrassment and unhappy relation. Now movement in our churches is either to have the last plan or to have no more connection whatever with missionaries. This is critical time and the Board has to change its policy in some way. I am glad to hear that the Board has appointed special Committee to send out to Japan and to make some necessary changes. I pray and hope prayers of American Christians be over our works here and that their consecrated gift of men and means may be made best use of.

Yours in Christ,

(Signed) Hiromichi Kozaki.

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(Signed) H. Hiromichi Kozaki.

Kyoto. May 30. '95.

94

Copy.

Doshisha, Kyoto, Japan, May 31, 1895.

Hon. J. N. Harris,

Harris Building, New London, Conn., U.S.A.

My dear Sir:-

Your letter of 26th April wtogether with newspapers reporting the great evangelistic meeting held in New London was duly at hand. I have read with great interest the account of these meetings. I have been myself in several revival meetings, and have some experiences in conducting these works. I am myself a strong believer in revival and am praying for one in Japan. Nothing but strong work of the Spirit can create a strong Christian church in any place. This is reason why I have endeavored to induce Mr. Moody to come out to Japan when I was in the United States. If you persuade him or any other great evangelist to go out to Japan we shall be much pleased.

I have one sad matter to report to you, that is, the recent resignation of Mr. Shimomura both his directorship and professorship. Its occasion is difference, more exactly misunderstanding, between Mr. Shimomura and the Trustees about terms of his going abroad. Mr. Shimomura thought the Trustees ought to provide not only his expenses in his study in Europe but also his expenses in his going and returning. As the Trustees have decided to provide only his expenses in his study, that is, one thousand dollars in gold, and no more, he thought he has liberty to choose his time of

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departure, whether that time be in this summer, this winter, or the next spring. But the Trustees have insisted to ask him to fix his time definitely beforehand, reason being as during his absence the University course must be temporarily stopped they were anxious as far as possible to shorten the time of his absence. This difference of feeling seems to be rather trifling one, and might have been averted by small concessions on each, if there were not another cause of difference between them. This difference is that of many years and more deeply rooted than one before. This is difference of view between them in regard to the relation of the Science School to the Collegiate School and other schools also. The Trustees want unification of all schools, that is, organic union of the whole institution as far as possible and to make the Science School as one department of the whole and also to take up the work of scientific teaching in the Collegiate School. But Mr. Shimomura wants to make each school to be independent of each other as much as possible, and make the Science School not responsible for any scientific work in the Collegiate School. This is the difference not easily to be disposed of. The Trustees have endeavored to reconcile him as much as possible, but so far with no success. Some of the Trustees will make another effort, but I doubt their effort amounting to much. I feel much grieved to part with him who is so able and efficient and who did so much in creating the present school. I believe you will be also much grieved to hear this news.

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Now what shall we do with the Science School? At this moment it is difficult to tell. But I can assure you that the Trustees will endeavor to make it as efficient as before, putting more emphasis on religious side of the work. One source of the difficulty with the school hitherto is that majority of its professors is not Christian, only one being Christian among four professors. I believe hereafter the Trustees will lay more emphasis on getting Christian professors than before. Meanwhile scientific work of the school may suffer considerably, but other works, I believe, will go on without any change.

Assuring rich blessings on you and your people,

I remain,

Yours in Christ,

(Signed) Hiromichi Kozaki.

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To Hon. J. N. Harris, Doshisha, May 31/95

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.
Congregational House, 1 Somerset Street,
Boston,

Pres. Kozaki's ideas of Independence.

Need of readjustment - as it now is, unpleasant for both natives + miss^s. Miss^s seem, from outside standpoint to have whole responsibility of the work, but to Xns, seem to have none at all. Some shd have pastorates, other poly places, some teachers, some open new places. Those who plan to spend lives there, shd become members of Jap ch^cs. Miss^s have hitherto had their own spheres of society, of opinion, + danger of line being drawn at nationality - Too much community + clan. Shd be broken up more + assimilation + asso^tn w natives. Misunderstandgs thus arise. Shd be more one + bear each others burdens. Shd be in same plane.

Sendo gwaisha. Almost nonsense here to raise questn of independ^ce no questn of dep. or indep. Here is the place for receivg help for any + every service - just as great universities receive wout hurtg indep. A place made on purpose to receive. Its present method is all right + no need of change -

Doshisha. Must receive endowments in Div. sch. + in the academy. + for some time to come need best men sent fr U.S. especially for Theol. Dept. Money needed too for theol. students.

E ch^s may raise 2 or 3 X as much as heretofore, yet so long as miss^s are there, well to give strictly to Sendo gwa

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Congregational House, 1 Somerset Street,

Boston,

For. help will be needed for 30 yrs - in wh e chief work must be done. Postponement will increase difficulties. People are now unsettled in their beliefs & now is 1. e chosen time. To fail now will be to throw Japan back hundreds of years. E grand work is open.

So that e whole thg is rather Unification of work than Independence. E real questn is Readjustment.

There is oppositn to e present system of miss'y work rather than any anti-miss'y feelg. Of course, use as much as possible e native forces. Miss's shd become naturalized as much as possible.

Mr. Koraske-Melnes

96

J. L. B.
Rec'd 8-6-95
Ans'd

Copied

The Doshisha, Kyoto Japan.
June 4 1895.

To the Gentlemen of the Prudential
Committee of A. B. C. F. M.
Boston Mass. U. S. A.

Dear Brethren;

Your kind letter of Feb. 27 was duly at hand. We, the Trustees have read it with great interest. First of all we must thank you for your manifold kindness, shown by your gift of men and means, by your prayers and sympathy, for Evangelization of Japan and Christian Education for the last 25 years.

About the matter of Management of the Hospital & Nurses School which you have communicated to us we have had a full consultation in our Trustee meeting and then decided that the matter should be first brought up to the Advisory Committee and then the Trustees should take an action on their advice. The Advisory Committee then have had a meeting soon afterward, but an unfortunate thing is that there has occurred a division between foreign members of the Ad Committee and Japanese members, and they could not come to any agreement about the plan. The point of contention is; while the foreign members advocate the principle of cooperation between Missionaries & Japanese christians, that is, a double control of Missionaries & the Doshisha Trustees, the Japanese members contend that the time has come to make a new arrangement in the work; and though they desire

full sympathy and help from Missionaries and Christians in America, Controlling power of the work must be placed in hand of the Doshisha Trustees. As the Advisory Committee could not thus come to any decision, the Trustees took it to their own hand and decided the case as follows:

1. To ask the foreign members of the Committee to give a definite answer whether they are willing to continue the work under full control of the Doshisha Trustees or not.
2. If their answer is negative, to hand over the whole work entirely to their care allowing the time to make full arrangement untill April of 1898.
3. In case they do not take up the work within the said period, to take full responsibility of the work by the Trustees and do as they please. And in any circumstance the Trustees can not continue the work in the future, they will not appropriate any of the property belonging to the Hospital & Nurses school to any other work, but endeavor to return all things to original donors as far as possible.

The reason why we took such a course is, first to avoid misunderstanding in eye of the public in general that the Doshisha is work of foreigners and Japanese Trust are only their agents, and vindicate full sense of the Constitution of the Doshisha Corporation; Secondly to take away once for all occasion of further difficulties between Missionaries & Japanese christians and restore friendly relation between them,

and lastly to give healthy natural growth to the institution, that is, to make it as native institution as much as possible and call forth sympathy & interest from native christians.

As to the property your honorable Board has generously passed over to us, we shall hold & use it strictly according to the purpose for which it was originally given with broad generous spirit. Unfortunately of late there was some misunderstanding among missionaries that we are doing some injustice towards them, but we believe such misunderstanding will soon pass away if they only see clearly our own intention.

We, the Trustees are now unanimous in upholding Christian principle of the school to the fullest extent according to the will of its founder. While as to the particular meaning of "Evangelical Christianity" we may give perhaps broader sense, we shall endeavor always to have evangelical Christianity of Christ and Apostles fully upheld in the school.

With great gratitude for things you have done for our Country and with our sincere regards to all,

We remain,
Most truly yours in Christ,
Hiromichi Kozaki,
President of the Doshisha Corporation.

to P. B.

Kyoto, June 4. '95.

J. L. B.
Rec'd 8-6-95
Ans'd

97

Doshisha Kyoto Japan.
July 9. 1895.

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.
Congregational House Somerset St.
Boston Mass. U.S.A.
My Dear Sir;

The papers enclosed are Japanese letter of the Trustees to the Gentlemen of the Prudential Committee with English Translation of it. This letter ought to be sent to you much early time, but owing to pressure of many duties on me it has been unwittingly postponed. I feel quite sorry that we could not come to agreement on ~~many~~ some points, but I can assure you that the Trustees have no other thought than honoring the name of our savior Christ and upbuilding his Kingdom in this land of Rising Sun.

With best regards to you,
I remain,
Yours most truly,
Hiromichi Kozaki.

Kyoto, Ja

J. L. B.
Rec'd. 4-30-96
Ans'd

98

Doshisha Kyoto Japan
April 4. 1896.

My dear Dr. Barton;

Your two letters with the Report of the Deputation were duly at hand. I congratulate your safe return to your Country, and hope you will be abundantly blessed in your great work.

In regard to your Report to the Prud. Committee the Trustees are quite disappointed. The answer to the Report is being prepared and it will be soon presented to the Prud. Committee.

About the Harris school of Science there seems to be great many misunderstandings between Mr. Harris & our Trustees. In your letter you referred to the Suspension of Special Committee on the Harris School. This is quite mistake.

This Committee continues ever since its founding. While you were here we had one meeting of the same Committee. I think, Dr. Davis will write to you further about this matter. He & other members of the Committee are quite surprised to hear that you did not this matter.

As to Mr. Harris we will write a full letter explaining the matter. We are much troubled with the science school especially at this time of difficulty. If Mr. Harris is not going to send to us any more the income of the fund which is in America, we must give up one department of the school.

We are just now having our Trustees meeting & we have decided to cut down our current expenses more than three thousand yen. We shall try to make an appeal to the friends of the school & get help from others.

Yours truly

H. Kozaki.

Rev. H. Kozaki

Kyoto, April 4, 1896

—Copy—

99

J. L. B.
Rec'd 4-11-96
Ans'd

New London, Conn., April 14th, '96.

To President Kozaki,

Doshisha University, Kyoto, Japan.

Dear Mr. President:

In writing you on the 10th inst. I omitted to refer to a part of your letter of 9th March, wherein you say, "I fear that the report of the deputation may give a false impression", &c. "I shall try in some near future to write a paper explaining our position and send it to you." I shall be exceedingly glad if you can turn some sunshine upon the dark clouds that seem to us here to hang over that once prosperous institution. We long for brighter light.

If our deputation were in error on any important fact stated in their report, or if there has been any improvement which shows a more hopeful state of thing, or if you can encourage us by reasonable evidence that you see the way clear for future success, then your friends will be very glad to hear from you, and will give due heed to what you write.

I have no doubt that at some time hereafter Japan will be restored and the University founded by that godly man Neesima at Kyoto, again become a light of God's revealed truth in Japan. When Christian truth shines out from the Doshisha as clear and bright as in the days of Neesima, you can get from your Christian friends in this country, all the money you need for your system of education: I have told you this before. It will not help you to put up a sign on

the outside and say, "This is a Christian institution." God sees in secret; it must be on the inside. You will find it difficult to get Christian aid while you have agnostics, or men of doubtful minds as officers and teachers in your institution.

I have been a banker for more than forty years; am now President of a National Bank. We never have men in our institution who do not know what they think, or are of doubtful mind, or of doubtful reputation. There can be no success when there is division; as long as there is division at the Doshisha you cannot have success. If you can show us a little sunshine, we will be glad to get a letter from you, and I suggest you send it to Dr. James L. Barton, American Board, and suggest to have it put into the "Congregationalist" of Boston, and the "Advance" of Chicago; also send me a copy.

I shall be glad to send you that income from Boston just as soon as you can show me that you are in a condition to use it according to my letter of gift.

Sincerely yours,

N. W. Harris

the outside anyway. This is a Christian institution, and seems to secure it must be on the inside. You will find it difficult to get Christianity where you have agnostics, or men of doubtful views as officers and teachers in your institution.

I have been a trustee for more than [illegible] years, and am now President of a National Bank. We never have [illegible] one who is not true. What they think, or are uncertain [illegible] doubtful [illegible]. Therefore [illegible] as long as they are in [illegible] at the Doshisha you [illegible]. If [illegible] a little attention, [illegible] gift [illegible] from you, and I suggest you [illegible] Dr. [illegible], American Board, and suggest [illegible] into the [illegible] and the advance of [illegible].

I should be glad to [illegible] you that income [illegible] showing that you [illegible] to my letter of gift.

Sincerely yours,

[illegible signature]

Copy J. N. Harris to Pres. Kozaki. New London, Apr. 14. 96.

From Pres. Kosaki - May 6 '96

To e members of e Kyoto mission. Dear brethren

I beg leave to inform you that e Do. Trustees at last meeting voted e following: 1 that e Do. sh'd show to e Am. Board its deep feeling of gratitude for its generous support in sending to us many miss'y teachers & in giving us large amount of subsidy ever since its founding. 2 That in order to make clear our relation to e Board we shall ask it to discontinue its gift of annual subsidy & its aid of miss'y teachers from Jan. '97. This is to be carried out after having had a consultation with e B'd. 3 That we shall make it our object to be clearly understood that we will appeal to all people of all nations for their sympathy & help and thus promote our work more & more in e future.

We have not yet officially communicated these resolutions to e B'd, as we have not yet decided a method how to show our deep feeling of gratitude to it. Meanwhile we feel quite anxious that some of you may hear about these resolutions & may possibly misconstrue their meaning. I can assure you that e Trustees have no intention whatever to turn all you out from our institution where some of you have worked so long & so devotedly, or to desire you all to have no more connection with it. I say confidently that we all desire & earnestly hope that you all stay here and aid us in e good work of e Christian education. What e Trustees have intended is to clear up all e past misunderstandings, to

do away forever all unpleasant feelings between us, & to have a new relation to the B'd. We wish you will clearly understand where we stand, & what we intend to do, & give all help you can in associating in this great work. I will add here a word to make our position clear, that the Trustees intend to make our institution thoroughly & genuinely Xn, & make it as a center of the Xn influence in Japan in the future as it has been in the past. Now even tho you do not approve some method or policy have followed, but if you think the work is worth in partaking & aiding, we wish you will make up your mind to stay with us & partake in our work. Even in case you could not see the way to aid us & thus are forced to leave us, it is our intention, I assure you, that we will try to give you all conveniences and helps that are possible in your departure.

Hoping that you will be guided by the Unseen Hand above in all your decisions, & be richly blessed in all your efforts to serve our common Master, the Lord Jesus Christ. I remain yours fraternally

Pres. Kozaki
Kyoto, May 4, 1896.
Rec'd May 24.

Mr. Burden's meetings continued till Sun. night. Individuals must have gained good, but that no [illegible] impression was made was shown by the

J. L. B.
Rec'd 6-3-96
Ans'd

101

Kyoto Japan
May 11. 1896.

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.
Dear Sir,
The letter enclosed is one presented to the Prudential Committee by the Trustees in reply to the Report of the Deputation. I wish you would give proper attention to it.

Yours truly.
H. Kozaki.

P.S. The other day a letter was received from Mr. Harris of New London in effect to change condition of his gift which was great surprise to us all. Among many misunderstandings there is one that we have discontinued the special Committee for the Harris School & etc. This is quite contrary to the fact. I shall write further more on the subject in a few days.

H. K.

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J. L. B.
Rec'd
Ans'd 8-11-96

Doshisha, Kyoto, Japan.
June 15. 1898.

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.
Secritary of the American Board,
Boston, U. S. A.

My dear Dr. Barton;—

Your communication of actions of the Prudential Committee concerning the matter of the Hospital and Nurses Training School was duly acknowledged sometime since. I am glad to communicate to you that the Trustees after having had full consultation on the matter have finally decided to continue these institutions under auspices of the Doshisha with the same principle that they have been carried on hitherto. But on one point of conditions you have formulated, I am sorry to say, that they could not agree. You wrote that there are instruments and furnitures which belong to the American Board and these will be loaned to the Doshisha; and the foreign members of the Committee here have decided that all instruments, furnitures and movable properties belong to the Board and none of them belongs to the Hospital and Nurses' School. The Trustees think that while there may be some instruments and furnitures that belong to Dr. Berry, the rest of them ought to belong to the Hospital and Nurses' School. But since we ~~don~~ do not like to have a dispute on such minor point, we will not insist on, and so we wish to buy those instruments and furnitures which are actually needed here with proper price and return the rest of them to the Board. In this way we wish to take away the last article of conditions offered.

About the third article, we understand that two missionaries will cooperate and help

in our Christian work, but not in management of the institutions, and if it be so, we shall gladly accept it. The rest of the articles are all we agree and we shall try to execute them faithfully.

With best regards to you all
I remain

Yours most truly,
Hiromichi Kozaki.
President of "Doshisha".

Ex president Kozaki. 103

L. B.
Rec'd 9-7-97
Ans'd 10-21

No. 78, Shirokane Sanm
Machi. Shiba, Tokyo
Japan.
Aug. 14. 1897.

Rev. James L. Barton ~~D.D.~~

Dear Sir;

I believe that you have already received a full information about the change in the Doshisha. I judge from various reports that have appeared in some of your papers that there are some opposite views among yourselves. In fact it is yet difficult to tell what is a real intention of the Trustees and what is a real nature of this change. I have intended to write a letter to you, but thus far I have postponed to do so, because it is not yet fully known what is real intention of the Trustees and what they are going to do in the future.

The change has come like

this change. [illegible] approve

And thirdly a large majority of Allumni and also large majority of friends of the School do not approve this change.

I do not know what the Trustees are going to do in the face of such difficulty. I wish you will not be entirely disappointed in the future of the Doshisha. There may come a change in the future that the Doshisha will be restored to its former spirit and power. I wish you would pray for it.

As to myself I feel quite released from all sorts of annoyment in this change and am free to go to any place and preach as I please. I have already gone round some parts of Kyushiu and Joshiu. I expect to begin a new work in Tokyo from this Hall.

I remain, yours most truly,
Hiromichi Kozaki.

a revolution quite unexpectedly so that there was no opportunity ~~in the~~ for us to make any plan in the future. I had therefore nothing to do but to resign both office of President and Trustee immedeatly. Soon afterword the Trustees came and made apology to me of their hasty action and asked me to remain as a member of the Trustees. But I made asnwer to this request that I would remain so only in one condition that the Trustees will make fully known real intention of this change and give full guaranty that they will keep prominently the christian character of the institution. The Trustees, however, refused to do and so Mr. Miyagawa has also resigned member of the Trustees.

This far it is certain firstly that the Doshisha will more and more depart from the original intention of its founders and donors:

H. Kozaki 1041

J. L. B.
Rec'd. 6-2-98
Ans'd. 7-25

19 Akefune Cho, Shiba, Tokyo,
Japan. May 5, 1898.

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.
Congregational House Boston U. S. A.

My dear sir;

Your kind letter of April 1st was duly at hand. I feel exceedingly pained to see that the Doshisha has gone so far as to change the unchangeable part of its Constitution. I believe that you have already received full information of what has been done and what we ~~have~~ been doing to get back the Doshisha to its original position since the end of February. The "Christian" and all other Christian papers and Magazines without a single exception and even many of leading dailies of Tokyo and other places have united on denouncing the recent action of the Doshisha Trustees. The Alumni of Tokyo, Joshin, Yokohama, Osaka, Sendai, Niigata, Okayama, and other places, with exception of Kobe and Kyoto, have held public meeting and passed resolution denouncing the Trustees' action.

Many of local associations of the Kumiai Churches have taken the same step and finally the General Council recently held in Tokyo even in face of strenuous opposition on part of the Trustees has passed the same kind of resolution. The general meeting of the Alumni of the whole Country held here a few days after has done the same thing. Now all those who are interested in the Doshisha are agreed that there will be no hope for it unless we change all the Trustees and begin anew from the very ~~basis~~ bottom.

Notwithstanding such great opposition on the parts of the Alumni, Christians, and public in general, the Trustees seem not apparently moved. This is because the great majority of them have a little or no interest in Christianity, including Mr. Yokoi himself. I feel exceedingly sorrowful for the course Mr. Miyagawa has taken. He was at first first decided in opposing the unchristian tendency of of the Trustees and presented a letter of resignation to the Trustees at the same time when I resigned. But afterward being requested by Mr. Yokoi and others decided to remain for a while as a Trustee. When

this question was brought up he took a ambigious course; on one side condemning the action of the Trustees and on the other side supporting them. I am sorry to say that some of Christians followed his course of compromise and thus we had some division in our last Council. Mr. Miyagawa and others think, I believe, if we take a decided course we shall loose such able men as Messrs. Yokoi, Ebina, Abe and possibly Harada from our Churches, and that will be a great loss to us.

Just now there seems to be no hope that the Trustees will heed the Alumni and Churches unless it will not be brought up in the Court. We do not like to see such thing of appealing to the Court, but at present there will be no other course left for us. I think if you or Mr. Harris' executor of the will take this course, the Christian public will give general support to it.

Our new Magazine has been so far a success. It has already attained the largest number of subscribers among Christian Magazines and papers. But Magazine publishing in this country is quite expensive. The "Rikugo Zashi" which I have started myself ~~for~~ Eighteen years ago and

then afterward handed over to Mr. Yokoi and others has been recently of transferred to the Unitarian Association, Messrs. Yokoi and Ebina cooperating with them. This is the great rival to our Magazine and the Unitarian Board is spending a large amount of sum to make it a success. One of my old friends, who is not himself Christian, has furnished me five hundred yen to begin with, and thus I can go on for a while. But for the next year I must get help from some other sources. The Y. M. C. A., of which I am preacher, the Evangelical Alliance, of which I am vice president, and all chief Evangelical Christian denominations in Japan, are heartily cooperating with me. This is great encouragement to us. I wish you would pray for its success.

My new church is so far getting on well. But great hinderance to it is want of place of worship. Meanwhile I am engaging Mr. Tamura's church, but he does not desire to use it for an indefinite length of time, and so I must find out some new place to meet.

Give my best regards to all my friends in Boston.

I remain

yours truly,

H. Kozaki.

R 27 1899

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Rev. H. Kozaki,
5 Enokizaka Machi Akasaka
Tokyo Japan.

Dec. 26. 1898.

My dear Dr. Barton;

A valued friend of mine, Mr. S. Niwa, secretary of the Y. M. C. A in Tokyo, leaves to morrow for the United States, his object being to ~~visit~~ make an inspection on works of the Y. M. C. A. and other Christian works there. He is graduate of the Doshisha and earnest Christian. It will give me much satisfaction if you can show him some attention. He will tell you about all works that

I am doing here, and also how the Doshisha Question is situated just now.

Yours most truly,

Hiromichi Kozaki.

Dwight W. Learned
106 — 504

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Kyoto, Japan, Jan. 16, 1890.

Rev. N. G. Clark D. D.,

My dear sir,

I have received your letters of Dec. 9th and 13th, and thank you for your kind words in regard to my work, but wish to assure you that I am by no means such a marvel of industry as you kindly give me credit for being. My work has been of an unexciting kind, such as can be done in regular hours, and by one or two hours a day one can do a good deal in the course of time by keeping at it. Such work as mine (I mean my literary work) shows in the course of years a considerable row of volumes, but it is not at all necessary to suppose that I have worked harder than others whose work (as in the counsel of churches) may have been much more wearing and yet have left no tangible result. It is because the business-agent's work will be like mine of an unexciting character, not wearing on the nerves and not calling for work late at

might, that I believe that he ought to be expected and encouraged to engage to some extent in missionary work, even if only teaching English as Mrs Graves is now doing. The mission is getting into a way of having goods come on almost every steamer, thus requiring a great waste of time in frequently seeing goods through the custom-house. There might be economy of time in this respect, with some help from Boston, if it were understood that the business-agent had other work to do.

As to the revision of treaties, I think if you were living here you would appreciate the desirability of a little more freedom. We who are teaching can get passes to travel only for two weeks at a time, and like other foreigners we must apply some time beforehand in order to get the pass in time. This is a great drawback to our doing evangelistic work except right where we are.

I hope no offense will be taken at the coming of the Presbyterians into Kyoto if they do come (It is yet to be seen how soon they will get permission to live here).* We have no fear at all of collision with them. They plan to settle and work

in the west part of the city, a large district where we have yet done very little.

Our school work has begun another term, and is going on very harmoniously, but there is nothing of much special interest to relate. One of our theological students has been invited to accept the important position of general secretary of Y. M. C. A. work in Japan. Some 14 or 15 people were baptized at the "Seuce" church a week or two ago. Next Sunday Mr Tomioka, one of our graduates, is to be ordained over the church in Tamba, the province just west of us beyond the mountain wall. The figures collected by the "Christian" paper (Mr. Kozaki's paper) indicate that there were 700 less baptisms in '89 than in '88. (The Japan Mail has exaggerated the difference)
The political excitement and anti-foreign reaction are no doubt the chief causes, and they will be only temporary.

Yours truly

D. W. Learned,

* Since writing this I hear that Mr. Porter of the Presbyterians has obtained permission to live here,

Kyoto, Jan. 16, 1890
Rec'd Feb. 12

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Kyoto, Japan, Jan. 25, 1890.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.

My dear sir.

The apprehensions conveyed by my hasty postal the other day were only too well founded; our beloved brother Neesima is asleep in Jesus. He died at Oiso, on the coast not a great way this side of Yokohama, on the 23d, and is to be buried here on the 27th. He went to Tokyo last October to work for the university, and when Mr. Gaines was expected on his way back to America he went to Yokohama to say good-bye to him, and caught a cold which was perhaps the beginning of his fatal illness. Afterwards, feeling the need of a milder climate, he went to Oiso for the winter. Mr. Kanamori called on him there on the 10th of this month, and then he was not especially ill, but the next day he was decidedly unwell, and after the 16th there was very little hope of recovery. No one was with him at the beginning of his illness, but telegrams brought Mrs. Neesima to him on the 20th, and several of the trustees were with him before the end.

Mr. Neesima has had almost nothing to do with

the present school for two or three years, in fact very little since his return from America, but all the scholars, even the younger class who hardly ever saw him love him as they would a father. No one among all the Christians is so widely and deeply loved as Mr. Neesima. I cannot say that I have found much executive ability in him, but he was wonderfully well adapted to the position which he had, and in all occasions he retained the full love and confidence of all parties. He was a striking illustration of the power of love and unselfishness.

What the effect of his death will be upon the work for the university cannot yet be told, but I think some of his friends will be moved to take up the work. He felt that he was dying in the midst of a battle with the armor on.

I may say here that if there is no objection I will pay Mrs. Neesima the remainder of her husbands allowance for the first half of the year. What she will do after that with the burden of the care of Mr. Neesima's mother, it is not for me to say. I hope too that a worthy biography of Mr. Neesima may be published at an early day.

A week ago Mrs. White, wife of one of our teachers, died, and her funeral was attended last Tuesday. It is a curious coincidence that Mr. Neesima's father died just at this time three years ago three or four days after the funeral of Mr. Ise. Mr. White is an excellent man, though not of the best judgment. He is somewhat excitable and has taken his wife's death much to heart, but I trust he will recover his health and strength. The Japanese have so little idea of the proper diet and care of their sick that I think it must be trying for a foreign physician to attend them.

A week ago I had the great pleasure of attending the ordination of Mr. Tomioka, one of our theological graduates, over the church in the neighboring province of Tamba. Both this church and its pastor afford an interesting subject for an article, and I am glad to hear from Dr. Gordon that he is going to write it. I will therefore only say that the whole of the services passed off most pleasantly. The pastor-elect passed a most satisfactory examination, though he did not attempt to dogmatize about things which are only dimly revealed to us. When asked what he considered his chief duty as

pastor would be, he answered promptly "Hashiri", that is to travel about, a very appropriate answer considering that his church is scattered in a dozen villages over a distance of 25 or more miles. This church among the mountains supports its pastor, pays 4/10 of the salary of a local evangelist, aids a theological student in our school, and makes a regular contribution to the missionary society. Can any one say that this church is pauperized because it receives 6/10 of its evangelists salary from the mission? Yet the doctrine once preached here would have forbidden us to give a cent from mission funds to help that church in its missionary work. Happily that doctrine is no longer taught here.

I hope that the request for aid to Mr. Cady which was sent on some months ago, may receive favorable consideration. He is a faithful, hard-working teacher, and had a hard time in beginning housekeeping so soon after being completely burned out. You may remember that quite a generous grant was made to Dr. Davis when he got married.

Yours truly,
D. W. Learned.

Kyoto, Jan. 25, 1890
Rec'd Feb. 18

Kyoto, Japan. Jan. 26. 1890.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.,

My dear sir,

I feel that I must write a few words to you in reference to the financial condition of Mr. Albrecht, with the hope that in some way something may be done for his relief. At the end of last year his debt was a little over $ 600, that is more than half a year's salary, and I know that he is very much troubled about it, and that it is wearing on his mind. The debt was largely caused by the expenses of furnishing a new home. It was of course a great outlay to open housekeeping in a new place, since many things were sold at a great sacrifice in Niigata, and new things had to be purchased. It was also a large expense to them to have to board for six months while waiting for the house to be ready for him. This was not the sole cause of the debt, but it has caused the debt to grow from one which they could hope to pay off to one which is a crushing burden.

Mr Albrecht is a rare man, a man of great

intellectual force, and also of deep and rich spiritual life, a man whom the Board is fortunate to have in its service, one who is sure to do a great work both in the school and in the direct evangelistic work. This of course does not mean that he ought to have more indulgence than others, but relief of such a man must be specially pleasing, and it would be an unwise economy that should allow him to be hindered in his work by this financial care. At the same time he shrinks strongly from asking for special relief, and it would be painful to him to have to send in a petition for help. I write this entirely without his knowledge or consent, hoping that there may be some possibility of getting a little help for him. While I should like to see the whole debt cleared off for him, a grant of half of it (say $300. or $350.) would set him on his feet and give him courage to go on. It would be money well invested.

This letter, I know, is irregular, but the case seems to me peculiar.

Yours very truly

D. W. Learned.

Kyoto, Jan. 26, 1890
Rec'd March 1
Mr. Clark
Resp.

Kyoto, Japan. Feb. 4, 1890

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.

My dear sir,

In accordance with the vote of the station the accompanying accounts of Mr. Neesima's life and work have been prepared, with the hope that they may be published in the Herald. Dr. Davis who is pre-eminently fitted for the task is preparing a longer sketch, with extracts from Mr. Neesima's letters, to be published in separate form. Such a sketch in Japanese will be extremely useful here, and I should think that in English it would be of much value also. However that may be, I hope the Herald may be able to give space enough to present Mr. Neesima's life to ~~the~~ its readers, for he was a rare man and has done (and is still doing) a rare work.

At the request of the Trustees, Mr. Yamamoto serves as temporary president until their regular meeting in April. The Peace (Heian) church have lent their pastor Mr. Matsuyama to the school to do pastoral work during the next two months. Mr. Kosaki has been spending a week here for the same purpose, and it is hoped that Mr. Miyagawa and other pastors will do the same in turn, and

that thus the deep impression made by Mr. Neesima's death may not be lost.

Last Sunday I had the privilege of assisting [illegible] church at Otsu (the chief port of Lake Biwa) [illegible] the communion service, and of baptizing six [illegible] men.

Yours very truly
D. W. Learned.

Mr. Bartlett is in quite a nervous condition and has been obliged to go to Hong Kong for the sake of the voyage there and back.

Kyoto, Feb. 4, 1890
Rec'd March 1

Kyoto, Japan, March 5, 1890.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.

My dear sir,

I am glad to report that the concordance to the New Testament in Japanese, which has been for a considerable time in preparation, is at last issued. I have encouraged its preparation and have had something to do with guiding the work, but the work has all been done by Japanese, chiefly by one of the preachers. It is published by the Tract Society.

Rev. M. Matsuyama gives his evenings to pastoral work in the school, and we are hoping for much good result from his work. The zeal which has been awakened among the theological students for active work has given an impulse to the evangelistic work in the city, and as the churches had already been led to undertake an extension of their work, we hope that much more may be done than hitherto. The students have been divided between the two city churches to work under the direction of the pastors, and already two new preaching places have been opened in the heart of the city.

Mr. Porter and family of the Presbyterian mission have moved to Kyoto and have settled in a part of the city where we have no work. He is an excellent man, and we all are glad to welcome him and have no fear of interference, but it is a great pity that the people whom he and his helpers lead to Christ have must be regarded as of a separate family from those who are brought to the Saviour in connection with our mission's work. It is truly pitiful that divisions must be imported to Japan from foreign lands.

I have now just completed three years of work as mission treasurer. I beg of you not to think that it is because of any extraordinary ability or industry on my part that I am able to carry it without prejudice to other work. This experience of three years has fully convinced me that ~~the~~ treasury business (not including the work of doing errands and custom-house business for the mission) is a light load, no more than pleasant recreation for one who has a taste for it, except for a week or two at the end of each half year, and therefore that if it were not for the custom-house work there would be no reason whatever to justify the Board in sending out a man specially

for this work. As a change from expounding (or attempting to expound) difficult passages in the Bible or in Church History, it is quite a recreation and pleasure to spend a few minutes now and then in setting down plain figures about which there is no imperfection of knowledge or defect of powers of expression.

On Sunday fifteen persons were baptized at the Heian ("Peace") church in this city.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned.

Kyoto, Mar. 3, 1890.

Rec'd Mar. 31.

Inf.

Kyoto, Japan, March 19, 1890.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.

My dear sir,

Your favor of Jan. 17th was duly received.

By this mail, if not sooner, you will hear bad news as to the breaking down of missionaries here. Mr. Bartlett and Miss Radford have to return home, and Miss Richards has gone to China for a rest. Mr. Bartlett we hope will return to us again in time. He is a man whom we should be very sorry to lose. He has been somewhat too ambitious and has worked too hard at the language, but I think that if he once gets into good condition again, and with the benefit of this experience, he may hope to do much work here. A good wife would perhaps help to restrain him from over-doing. His departure naturally embarrasses us somewhat, and some of us will have to do extra work next term

Miss Radford I know almost nothing about except that she is a fine musician.

Miss Richards is much discouraged over her work. As others will write (or have written) to you, it seems plain that it will be better for her

to take up some new form of work next fall, that is to leave the nurses' school. On the other hand we are encouraged by the return of Miss Gardner in good health, and by the expected return of the Greenes.

It is also pleasant to hear of the probable coming of Mr. Hill, especially for Mr. Atkinson's sake. I cannot say that I find the treasury work so much of a burden that I am anxious to be rid of it. It may be well to come to some understanding as to whether I am expected to turn the treasury-work over to Mr. Hill at once on his arrival, or whether I had better keep it for a few months so as to give him time to learn the customs of the mission. I should say that he ought to begin to relieve Mr. Atkinson as soon as possible, and that between the business cares and the getting settled and getting a start in the language, he might perhaps be excused from taking the treasury for a few months. But it would obviously be unpleasant for me to keep the treasury if Mr. Hill were expecting, and were expected, to take it at once.

In your letter of Jan. 17th to Mr. Albrecht you speak of paying 113.75 to Mr. Goodhard for him, and say that he

has a credit of $ 100. towards it. In the same mail Mr. Ward reports $ 100. paid by you for Mr. Albrecht "on acc't of reserve fund". I don't see how to reconcile these two statements, and should be glad of more light. Does it mean that the mission's reserve fund is drawn on to pay Mr. Albrecht's private bills, or does Mr. Ward mean simply that a special grant had been made to meet that $ 100. ? With the appropriations for 1890 there was also reported as "special for 1889" $ 100. for Mr. Albrecht, I supposed that was the $ 100. asked for special repairs on his house. Was it on the contrary a special for his personal use ? and is it to that that your letter refers ?

We are greatly pleased that the graduates of the school have undertaken to raise funds to build a Theological Hall as a memorial of Mr. Neesima. This will do a great deal to confirm and establish the position of the theological department in the school. It is however much to be desired that the sum should be doubled, as the sum to be raised (5,000. in silver)

will, I fear, do so little as to be quite unworthy either of Mr. Neesima's name or of the department of theology. I have been thinking whether possibly some of Mr. Neesima's personal friends might not like to add something. I don't think any Japanese friends would want to have a general solicitation of funds for it in America, but I presume they would not object to gifts from Mr. Neesima's personal friends.

Your favor of Feb. 19th is received. In regard to Mrs. Smith's debt, I ought to say that I supposed until the end of the year that her large drawing of funds was for moving expenses, which would be re-imbursed to her and bring her out all right. But instead of having her account credited with this sum, she drew it in cash in Niigata and spent it. I say this in self-defense. I am sorry to hear that we are by no means out of the woods yet in regard to her work. With all her great capacity of work, she seems to lack capacity to get along with fellow missionaries, and it is not easy to tell what to do with her.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

March 20. '90

P. S. I think I ought to add just a word in regard to the urgent need of a man to take Mr. Bartlett's place. He is going right home, and though we hope he will in time return to Japan, the time of his return is liable to be several years hence, and he will wish then to come out as for the general missionary work, to do evangelistic work. It is out of the question for us to go on for two or three years on the slight hope that he will come back to this particular work. It needs no argument to show that the reasons which led us to ask so earnestly for such a man two years ago still hold good and call for a man to take his place. We will do the best we can for the coming term, but we most earnestly ask to have another man sent to us by September.

D. W. L.

Kyoto, March 19, 1890

Rec'd April 16

✓

B. —

a man to take Mr.

Bartlett's place —

Kyoto, Japan, April 1, 1890.

Rev. N. G. Clark. D.D.

My dear sir,

Your two letters of March 1st reached me by the last mail, and I wish to express my pleasure at the relief provided for Mr. Albrecht. The more I see of him, the more I rejoice at his addition to our force in this city.

By this mail I received a letter from Dr. Gilman asking me to serve on the Bible Committee which is now being organized to consolidate the Bible work in Japan and to put an end to the rivalry of the three Bible societies. I cannot see why I should have been chosen; Dr. Greene seems to be in every way the natural and fitting man for the place, and I hope it may be arranged so that he can take my place. However that may be, it is certainly a matter for rejoicing that a method for united work has been devised and has been accepted by all the three societies.

I have taken a few days of vacation at

the end of the winter term for a little trip into the country. and in the course of it I visited Tsu. I am much impressed by its importance. with the new railroad, now in process of construction, it will be in easy communication with the rest of the mission, and yet it is so far away from our present stations as to need to be made an independent center. We found Miss Gardner just arrived there, and we are hoping that at least one family may soon be associated with her.

It is expected that Mr. Tokutomi, one of our former students and now one of our trustees and the editor of the influential magazine called Kokumin no Tomo (Peoples Friend) will write the life of Mr. Neesima. There will however be abundant room for the smaller book which Dr. Davis is preparing. I very much hope that Hon. Hardy will call on Dr. Davis for materials.

The Trustees are now in session, all being present. They have decided not to elect a direct successor to Mr. Neesima. The presidency will be "put in commission" as the English say, its duties (so far as the outside is concerned) being entrusted to an executive committee and that committee's chairman. For the in-

tonal administration of the school a Principal is to be elected. The election has not been made at the time of writing, but I presume the choice will fall on Mr. Kanamori.

Mr. Bartlett expects to sail in a few days.

Yours very truly,

D. W. Learned.

Later. The new principal is Mr. Kozaki.

Kyoto
Ap. 1. 1890

Kyoto, Japan, April 10, 1890.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.

Dear sir,

I am asked by the Trustees to write to you in regard to their request about the dormitory. I presume their request will go to you by this mail.

The last word from you on the subject was that Mr. Harris would allow the money to be taken from the fund for the Science Hall. Nothing was done about this till the recent meeting of the Trustees, as I was unwilling (for reasons given below) to pay over the money without express orders from the Trustees. They have carefully considered the matter and have come to the same conclusion that I did, - namely that there will be no money to spare from that fund for any such purpose.

It must be remembered that the $25.000 was given by Mr. Harris for a single, definite purpose, - the erection and equipment of a Science Hall. It was not a fund to be used for the general purposes of the school. Accordingly we went ahead and planned for the best building we could with the money. If we

had had any reason to expect that we should be asked to build a dormitory also out of that fund, we could have reserved money for it, but such a thought never entered our minds. Accordingly we made plans and contracts for such a building as would use up all that could be assigned to building purposes. Six months after the contracts had been made and the building had been begun, came the first intimation that we might use a part of the fund to pay for the dormitory. It was of course impossible then to change the plans of the building and save money by reducing it. Accordingly if the dormitory should be paid for out of this fund, it must be out of that part of it reserved for fitting up and furnishing the building, and that money is already too scanty. It is no small thing to fit up a chemical laboratory.

Accordingly, as I said, I should have declined to pay over the money for the dormitory if I had been asked to until the Trustees should expressly direct that it be done. In fact the whole matter was left by general consent till the annual meeting.

The amount of it is that the dormitory cannot

be paid for out of this fund now without very seriously crippling the provision for equipment of the building. I may add that the building of a dormitory is not germane to the purpose of this fund, since the dormitory is far larger than will be needed ~~of~~ for the students of the Science department, even if they should all be required to live in the school which there is no need of requiring of such advanced students.

It remains therefore that we renew the request made by the Mission last year that the Board grant $ 1,500. for this dormitory. Its actual cost was a little more than this, but this sum is all that the Mission voted to ask for. It will be remembered that at the same time a dormitory of equal size was built for the preparatory department with Japanese funds, the understanding being that the Japanese would provide one dormitory and we would do what we could to get funds for another. We [illegible] of [illegible] could [illegible] [illegible] built and [illegible] at [illegible] the dormitory [illegible] [illegible] immense good [illegible] all [illegible] students [illegible] lodged

in suitable buildings instead of being crowded in an unwholesome manner or scattered about in old and unhealthy homes outside, as many were before.

The trustees say they are unable to provide funds to pay for this dormitory, and I don't wonder at it with all the burden of completing the endowment for the university on the one side, and with the graduates on the other side hard at work to raise funds for the Memorial Theological Hall. I am sure I don't see where there would be hope of getting funds now for a third object. As the Board has hitherto provided the necessary dormitories for this school, I hope we may not be disappointed this time. There is every reason to expect that this will be the last call for aid in buildings for the school.

Yours very truly,

D. W. Learned.

Kyoto, April 10 - 1890
Rec'd May 5 -
Dormitory

I WISH TO MOST HEARTILY ENDORSE ALL THAT DR. LEARNED HAS WRITTEN, AND TO ADD THAT I BELIEVE WE ONLY SPEAK THE UNANIMOUS WISH OF OUR STATION AND OF THE MISSION IN RENEWING THE UNANIMOUS REQUEST WHICH THE MISSION MADE FOR THIS APPROPRIATION; AS I WROTE YOU SOME MONTHS SINCE, THE DORMITORY WAS A NECESSITY, AND WE ASSURED THE JAPANESE FRIENDS THAT WE WOULD DO OUR BEST TO GET AN APPROPRIATION FOR THE ONE, WHILE THEY BUILT THE OTHER; AS THE LAST REQUEST OF THIS KIND THAT WE EXPECT TO MAKE, I HOPE IT WILL BE GRANTED; IT WILL SERIOUSLY EMBARASS OUR JAPANESE FRIENDS IF IT IS NOT.

SINCERELY YOURS, J. D. Davis

Kyoto, Japan. April 12. 1890.

Rev. N. G. Clark. D. D.

Dear sir.

My last letter was sent off just after the election of our new principal. We are all highly satisfied with the choice, and the trustees, graduates and students are — so far as I know — well united in approving it. It will be a very great loss to our work in Tokyo to have Mr Kosaki come here, but the school seems to have the first claim. It is expected that Mr K. will move here in a fortnight or so. You will remember that Mr. Kosaki is to be principal, not president; he will have nothing to do with the university, but will be the head of the present institution, and it is expected that he will be the real executive of the school, such as Mr. Neesima has scarcely ever been and certainly was not during recent years.

Mr. Kanamori was elected chairman of the standing committee, and in that position he will have ~~church~~ change of the university movement and of the canvass for funds. It was voted to open the department of politics and law next January.

The annual meeting of the General Conference, which came immediately after the trustees' meeting, was an especially interesting one because of a revision of the constitution of the missionary society. There was a general feeling that this society needed to be made more efficient. One change made was the election of a president who is expected to give most of his time and strength to carrying on and directing the work of the society, and Mr. Matsuyama was chosen to that position. Our Japanese brethren are eager to get some increase of the foreign contributions to this society in order to aid in the plans for enlarged work, but we can of course take no action in regard to it until our annual meeting.

As might have been expected, the failure of the proposals for church union has resulted in a great increase of denominational zeal. Our Japanese brethren have been earnestly instructed in the high superiority of strict Congregationalism, and they naturally feel that this form of polity, if it is so far superior to all others, ought to be extended into all parts of the empire and not be limited to a few provinces. The Presbyterians on their

side are going ahead with energy to occupy the whole country, and our brethren cannot be expected to sit still. There seems to be every reason to fear that denominational rivalry is going to be carried as far here as it has been in America.

Mr. Bartlett sailed from Kobe this morning, I presume. I hope you will not forget the need of sending us some one to take his place. All the reasons which led to sending him out hold true to-day for the sending of a successor. When Mr. Bartlett comes back, as we hope he will in time, he will wish to engage in general missionary work. It is not expected that he will return to us till he has taken his theological education.

Yours very truly,

D. W. Learned

Kyoto, April 12-1890

Rec'd May 5-'90

Ms – V

Principal – Doshisha

Re Home Missionary Soc.

Denominationalism.

Kyoto, Japan, May 17, 1890

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.,

My dear sir,

Your favor of April 17th was duly received.

Miss Richards has just arrived in Kobe from China, and will I presume at once proceed to Tsu to be with Miss Gardner. It does indeed seem strange that one who was so strong should have given out so completely, but I find that it is impossible to predict who will stand the strain and who will not.

A week ago I had the pleasure of assisting the Heian church in their communion service, and of baptizing five persons.

To-morrow a church is to be organized at the preaching-place opened last fall by the Christian professor and students of the government college. It will be called an independent church, but will be in close sympathy with our work. Mr. Stanford teaches in their Sunday school, and one of our graduating theologues is to be their pastor.

Mr. Learned has just returned from a tour

days' tour in the neighbouring province of Tamba, where she was with Miss Barrows. She had a very pleasant time and found abundant and inviting opportunities for work.

Mr. Nakashima, (not Dr. Nakashima) one of our graduates is expected in a day or two to become head Japanese teacher in our girls' school. The school has been sadly lacking in competent Japanese teachers, and just now there is a strong feeling in the country that Japanese girls need careful and thorough instruction in the language and literature of their own country. Mr. Nakashima is a fine man and we expect that he will do much to build up the reputation of the school. His salary is more than can be met with the tuitions (in addition to the other expenses of the school), and the mission is asked to contribute towards it. Fortunately we have a small amount of private funds which will help them out for a few months, and probably the mission will have to ask for a little larger grant for next year. It is a mistake to try to run a really good school without money

We hear from Tokyo that one or two of the leading missionaries there are feeling a good deal discouraged as to there being much longer any opportunity for foreign missionaries to work in Japan in the face of the strong nationalist feeling which has recently sprung up in the country. I venture to predict that Dr. Greene will find no lack of opportunity of work even in Tokyo, but there is certainly an abundant demand still for the services of missionaries of the right kind in the country districts. In Tamba just now Miss Barrows and Mr. Learned were welcomed with the greatest eagerness both by Christians and by enquirers.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Kyoto, May 17, '90.

Rec'd June 11.

✓

Kyoto, Japan, May 17th, 189o.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.

Dear Dr/ Clark: The Com. ad Interim present the following:

Voted to authorize Dr. Learned and family to take a health trip to Sendai and return about the middle of June, and to request the P.C. to authorize the mission treasurer to pay the travelling expenses.

There can be no doubt that Dr. L. both needs and deserves this period of recreation. The work he has done and is doing is simply prodigious.

I am very truly yours.

M. L. Gordon

Kyoto, Japan, May 17th, 1890.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.

Dear Dr. Clark: The Com. ad Interim present the following:

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I am very truly yours,

M. L. Gordon

Rev. M. L. Gordon.
Kyoto, May 17, 1890.
Rec'd June 11.

Kyoto, Japan, May 28, 1890.

Rev. N. G. Clark. D. D.

My dear sir.

Your favor of April 26th was duly received. It is, as you well say, quite ridiculous for me to attempt to serve on the Bible Committee while Dr. Greene is right at hand there in Tokyo, and I have accordingly sent in my resignation to Dr. Gilman and have empowered Dr. Greene to act as my substitute until a new appointment is made. It is one of the advantages of having Dr. Greene in Tokyo that our mission can be represented on such committees affecting the common interest.

I think Mr. Morita must have forgotten just how much I paid him on the Asylum Hill account. I find in my accounts that the amount was <u>yen</u> 33.00. I am sorry, very sorry, that you should have been troubled by the mistake of paying it here, but it was certainly <u>not</u> <u>my</u> mistake. I have two or three times been led into error by the custom of sending these memoranda of the Prudential Committee's votes, memoranda which give no information which is not contained in the memoranda sent by Treas. Ward. I have therefore

resolved, to treat them as waste paper. which will in future render them innocuous

Mr. Learned had made a ten days trip with Mis Barrows beyond the mountains in Tamba, and had a very pleasant visit, being treated with the greatest kindness everywhere and finding many earnest inquirers. She went as far as Fukuchiyama, the home of Dr. Nakashima who has recently returned from New Haven. It so happened that Dr. N. called on us only a day or two after her return on his way to visit his home. He has a position as teacher of ethics in the university.

We have made a change in the government of the school, by which the most of the governing power hitherto held by the Faculty are put into the hands of a council of six (three foreigners and three Japanese) including the Principal. The foreign members are Dr. Davis. Mr. Cady, and myself. I think Mr. Kozaki is doing excellent work as Principal. Mr. Kanamori has no relation now with the interior work of the school, his function being to represent the school in outside affairs, and especially to work for the building up of the university departments. I have not inquired particularly, but I have the impression that the work of raising funds has proved to be a pretty hard one and

that the result since Mr Neesima's death has been rather discouraging.

The triennial meeting of the Alliance of all Christian churches has just been held in Tokyo. It does not seem to have been an especially successful meeting. There was a long discussion as to whether Unitarians and Quakers should be admitted. By the way, there were two of the Unitarians, including Mr Knapp, in town a few days ago. They sent a special invitation to our students to come to them, and to those who went to hear what they had to say they expounded the defects of orthodoxy and the excellences of Unitarianism. No decision was reached in the Alliance on this question.

We are very sorry to hear that there is so poor a show for getting more missionaries this year. I hope you will yet be able to find some one to do Mr Bartlett's work. We shall be hard pressed if we do not get a successor for him. I fear there is little hope of getting ~~[illegible]~~ one of the Y.M.C.A. men here for our school. If we can get Mr Yuasa, Dr. Davis and Dr. Gordon will each get some relief from class work and will be able to give more time

and strength to the general evangelistic work for which they are so well fitted. Mr. Yuasa is one of the most promising of our graduates and has had a thorough preparation in the United States since he left the school.

I am glad that you are so much interested in the Neesima Memorial Theological Hall. Its erection will not only complete our equipment of permanent buildings and greatly improve the appearance of our grounds, but it will be a standing memorial and testimony to Mr. Neesima's interest in Christian work and to the importance of the theological department. It is therefore important that it be well built so as not suffer by comparison with its neighbors the Science Hall and English Hall, and it will be quite impossible to build a satisfactory permanent building with the $5000. on which the graduates are reckoning to raise. If an equal sum could be offered as a gift from American friends of Mr. Neesima, I have no doubt it would gladly be received, and it would ensure the erection of a satisfactory building.

My wife and daughter and myself are expecting to take a little trip to Tokyo and Sendai during the fortnight of recess, starting on the 6th. We shall be glad if we can have a little aid towards the expenses, as requested by the ad-interim committee.

Yours truly

D. W. Learned

Kyoto. May 28, 1890
Rec'd June 21

5

Kyoto, June 21, 1890.

Rev N. G. Clark, D. D.

My dear sir,

We returned yesterday from a fortnights visit to Tokyo and Sendai which was very enjoyable and has done us both much good I think. A little change of this kind once in a few years is a good thing I believe.

I found here your favors of May 3d and 7th and 10th. The work on Ethics would be quite apart from my line of work; in fact we have no one in the mission who has made at all a speciality of that subject so far as I know, and there is little use in publishing books in Japan unless the writer has made a pretty thorough study of his subject. No book written by a missionary would be adopted in the government schools, so its school use would be very limited. Perhaps Dr. Nakashima would undertake something of the kind.

I am sorry that the Committee should be troubled at the Presbyterian's coming into Kyoto. It is quite impossible for any one mission to monopolize so large a city as this. Remember that we entered Sendai (a much smaller city) already oc-

cupied by two missions (one of them a Presbyterian mission [German Reformed]). It is useless to say that Tokyo is not one of our stations; we have had two churches and some of our strongest preachers there for years, and now have a missionary there.

I have been very sorry to hear of the decision to recall Miss Vetter. I ~~think~~ fear a mistake has been made in not leaving her here, though I do not pretend to know much about her or her work.

We close our school year next Friday (27th) and graduate 28 from the academic course, and 10 from the theological, except that one may be prevented by illness from graduating.

Yours very truly,

Dwight W. Learned.

We expect to use the laboratory in the new Harris Science Hall for the alumni reception next week. The whole building will be finished in two or three weeks.

[illegible]ight W. Learned,
Kyoto, June 21, 1890.
Rec'd July 15.

Kyoto. Japan, July 3, 1890.

Rev. N. G. Clark. D. D.:

My dear sir,

Last Friday we came to the close of another school year and graduated thirty-eight young men, twenty-eight from the collegiate department and ten from the theological. Also there are eight students who finished a two years' special course in Theology. At the graduation exercises the governor of the neighboring prefecture was present, two collegiate and two theological students spoke, and Rev. M. Ise (now Yokoi) made an excellent address. The new Harris Science Hall, though not quite completed, was put to its first use for the graduates' re-union which was held there in the evening, and for which it is well adapted. By the generosity of Mr. Harris funds are provided for opening the Science Department at once, and a course of study has been adopted to begin in September. As our means are not sufficient to enable us to undertake all sciences the

course for the present will consist chiefly of Chemistry and Biology.

The elections for the first Japanese parliament was held on the 1st. It shows the narrowness of the franchise that in this large city there were only about 400 qualified voters. Two members were elected for this city and the one for the southern division is Mr. Nakamura, a member of the Church church and one of the trustees of the school. He was elected by a majority of four over the candidate supported by the Buddhist priests. It is supposed also that another of our trustees (Mr Yuasa) was elected from the Annaka region, and that our teacher of Chinese was elected from his native province.

Yours very truly.

D. W. Learned

Kyoto, Japan, July [illegible] 1880

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.

My dear Sir

[illegible] mission meeting [illegible] with [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] work, and [illegible] work [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] the meeting, it is [illegible] that it may be continued [illegible].

One great burden of the meeting this year was the question of [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] so as to accomplish the [illegible] It is quite impossible to [illegible] all the stations with [illegible] It was a very hard question to [illegible] the distribution as [illegible] the [illegible] and to find the best practicable way of getting the most good work done. A large committee met daily to consider this, and as one of them says it made their heads and hearts ache, and [illegible]

Kyoto, July 3, 1890.
Rec'd July 25.

Ans. Ref. Inf.

Kyoto, Japan, July 14, 1890.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.,

My dear sir,

The plan of holding our annual mission meeting at Kobe proved to be a very successful one, and all were agreed in desiring its repetition next year. Now that we are so widely scattered, this annual coming together for a week is of very great value, not only for the business we do, but also for the sake of mutual acquaintance and encouragement. With so convenient and comparatively inexpensive place for holding the meeting, it is earnestly to be hoped that it may be continued every year.

One great burden of the meeting this year was the question of distributing our forces (present and prospective) so as to accomplish the most. It is quite impossible to provide sufficiently for all the stations with our available forces, and it was a very hard problem to so arrange the distribution as to do the least damage and to find the best practicable way of getting the next year's work done. A large committee met daily to consider this, and as one of them said it made their heads and hearts ache, and no

small time was given to the consideration of their report.

I wish especially to speak of one thing in the line of this matter, and that is Miss Vetter's case. As you will see by the minutes the mission ask for authority to employ a teacher for the Osaka school. This means first and chiefly Miss Vetter, but was put in this indefinite way in order that if the Committee positively will <u>not</u> let us employ Miss Vetter any longer, some other assistance may be employed if any can be found. If the request is granted the mission will certainly employ Miss Vetter unless we are positively instructed not to. The vote therefore includes a request that we be allowed to keep Miss Vetter for another year.

I have made inquiries as to Miss Vetter's work and wish to say that it seems to me it would be a decided mistake not to allow us to try Miss Vetter for another year. She is doing good, earnest, faithful work in a position which must be filled. If she is sent home, some one else <u>must</u> be found to do the work and where can such

a person be found? Even if some one here can be found outside of the mission, such help can at best be but temporary, and must be more unsatisfactory than to have one who is associated with the mission; and it is very doubtful whether any suitable person can be found. It is certain that there is no one in the mission who can be spared for this work if Miss Vetter leaves it. In fact, as I have said, we are hard pressed for workers as it is. It certainly seems a waste of money to send Miss V. home and to send out another person to take her place (even if a person could be found in time) unless it is believed that Miss V. is not a proper person to be employed. As to this I have made enquiries, and can find no reason to accept such an opinion. Years ago in her girlhood she made mistakes, but nothing reflecting on her moral character, and she has lived and walked here with great integrity and uprightness. Her experience in China was of course a sad trial for her, but not to her discredit so far as I can see.

Her domestic relations here are now eminently harmonious and satisfactory. She and Miss Daniels live together and are exceedingly happy together. Miss

V.'s departure would leave Miss Daniels without a companion, and it would be a question whether another lady would prove so congenial to her. Thus not only a work but also a home would be imperilled by Miss Vetter's going.

In view of the doubts about Miss Vetter at home, the mission would not wish to urge her appointment to the Japan mission at once, but in view of a year's experience we do ask that she be allowed to work with us for another year. Another year's probation can do no harm, and if it shows that she is fitted to be a regular member of the mission it would be hoped that she might then be appointed.

To recapitulate, - Miss Vetter is doing well and in every way satisfactorily a work that it seems to be essential that some one do; her relations with her associate in housekeeping are thoroughly happy; her conduct in this country has been entirely correct; it is the general (so far as I know, the unanimous) desire of the mission that she remain; to call her home and send some one in her place would be apparently an entirely unnecessary expense, and would be a hard discipline for her which seems to be utterly under-

served. For her to go home now would almost certainly involve some stigma upon her as having been found unworthy of confidence, and would bring her to the United States at a time of the year late for receiving opportunities for service as a teacher. The fact that she was allowed to go to China to marry Nite, the Board's service seems to render it unnecessary and unbecoming to consider the details of her early mistakes, and the fact that the mission has asked for her retention here seems to me to be a sufficient answer to any reports that may have been made as to her conduct since coming to this part of the world.

I should like also to say a word as to one request, - namely for a mission infirmary at Kyoto. The purpose is to purchase a small lot adjoining the hospital grounds and erect a small building where persons from the distant stations may come for medical care. There are every year such persons who need to come here for treatment by the physicians, and a place where they can be by themselves is much more convenient than rooms in some family's house. The care of child-

birth is the most common perhaps. Mr. & Mrs. Gulick were with us for two or three months; Mr. & Mrs. Clark were with the Buckleys one year and at Kobe another; Mr. & Mrs. Newell will be with some one this fall. This is sometimes a serious burden to the Kyoto family and is always a trying arrangement for the family from outside. At the infirmary they would receive the aid of the hospital's nurses as they cannot easily do in a private family. The plan is warmly endorsed by Dr. Taylor.

Last week a church was organized at Otsu, the important city seven miles from here at the foot of Lake Biwa, and Mr. Kameyama (one of our graduates) was ordained as its pastor. The new governor of that prefecture was a regular attendant at Mr. Kozaki's church in Tokyo. At the dinner given in honor of his accession to office, he refused to allow liquor to be used. Mr. Kanamori has accepted the invitation of the church of which Mr. Kozaki was pastor to become Mr. Kozaki's successor, a very happy arrangement.

Two of our trustees and one of our teachers are among the representatives elected to the national parliament.

Yours very truly,

D. W. Learned

Kyoto, July 14, 1890.
Rec'd Aug 7, 1890.

Kyoto, Japan. July 14, 1890.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.

My dear sir,

I have just received your favor of June 9th.

The reserve or special fund in regard to which you inquire is used up with the exception of about $180.00.

I believe there is nothing to add to my letter of this morning.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned.

We thank you most heartily for your efforts in behalf of the dormitory.

D. W. Learned
Kyoto
July 14 1880

122

Kyoto. July 23. 1890.

Rev. N. G. Clark. D.D.

My dear sir.

Some twenty or thirty of the mission have united in guaranteeing Miss Vetter her support till spring if the Board finally, after hearing the action of the annual meeting, refuses to employ her. This is done purely to save Miss Vetter from the danger of being left without a livelihood during the winter by her waiting to hear the action of the Prudential Committee. I mention this to show the regard in which Miss Vetter is held in the mission. Here, where she is known by a year's work, people are willing to run the risk of having to support her for several months out of their private means rather than have her leave Japan before the last hope of her employment by the Board is exhausted. It seems to me that is "actions speak louder than words" this testimonial to her value as a missionary should have weight

Yours very truly

D. W. Learned.

No effort has been made to gather sub-

scriptions to this fund; only those especially inter-ested were given opportunity to subscribe.

Rep'd. July 23, 1890
Rec'd Aug. 16

Dear Dr. Clark,

Privately I may add in regard [to] Dr. Greene's request that it seems to me plain [th]at the only reason for granting this request is [the] fact that the recent great rise of silver has [ser]iously lessened the value here of the grant made [for] the Tokyo house. But as this rise of [sil]ver of course equally affects all houses which [are] about to be built, it would seem more equit[ab]le that all should have a proportionate relief [in]stead of only one (and that the one which [is] already much larger than any other.) I [wou]ld suggest that if anything is done an in[cre]ase of say one tenth 1/10 be made to all [h]ouse grants now about to be used. — namely [Dr]. Greene's, Mr. Whites at Tsu, Mr. Rowlands and [Ca]ry's at Tottori, one at Matsuyama, and one [at] Maebashi. Dr. Greene's grant is $3,500.; each of [th]e others is only $2,000. An increase of 1/10 would [no]t be quite equal to the loss in exchange since [Ja]n. 1st.

Your favor of June 21st was duly received.

Yours truly

D. W. Learned

Rev. D. W. Learned. Kyoto Aug 7. 1890. Rec'd Aug 28. 1890. 5

Kyoto, Japan. Aug. 4. 1890.

Rev. N. G. Clark. D. D.,

My dear sir,

Dr. Greene has sold a part of the Tokyo house lot and requests that he may be allowed to add the proceeds to his house building grant instead of paying them into the treasury.

The committee ad interim; to whom he presented this request, have voted to refer it to the Prudential Committee without any expression of opinion on it.

Accordingly it is hereby presented through you to the Committee.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Sec. Comm. ad Int.

(over)

D W Learned
Aug 4, 1876

Kyoto, Japan. Aug. 7. 1899

Rev. N. G. Clark. D. D.

My dear sir,

Your two letters of July 8th are just received. As to the land in Matsuyama, you have doubtless received by this time the vote of the mission requesting permission to purchase in it.

I am very glad to see contributions coming in for the Neesima Memorial Hall. I have no doubt that the friends of the school will be glad to receive any contributions for it, either large or small, and that it would be agreeable to them to have the name of the giver attached to a particular room in the building.

Yours very truly,

D. W. Learned

Rev. D. W. Learned. S
Kyoto, Aug 7. 1890.
Recd Aug 28. 1890.

Please keep this letter for information when the estimates for 1891 are considered.

Kyoto, Japan, Aug. 27. 1890.

Rev. N. G. Clark. D.D.

My dear sir.

I should like to say a few words in explanation of the estimates for 1891, as chairman of the mission's finance committee, for though they may seem high they are in reality pinched down to the lowest terms.

1. One general remark applies to all the estimates, and that is that the actual value to us of a given sum in gold is less now, much less, than it has been for a dozen years. For a number of years there was a double premium, - gold at a premium of about 10 or 12 % over silver and silver at a premium of 20 to 50 % over paper money. The paper money finally rose to par with silver, but about the same time silver further declined in comparison with gold and for the last five years $ 100. gold has been worth not less than 120. in silver and most of the time about ~~130~~ 130. or more. But within a few weeks the legislation of Congress has raised the value of silver till the premium on gold has practi-

cally disappeared, being now only a paltry 5 or 6 %. Since our payments here are all in silver or its equivalent, it plainly makes a very great difference to us that a grant of $ 1,000. gold, instead of yielding 1,300. in silver, only produces 1,055. As there is no reason to hope for a higher premium, so far as I can see, in the immediate future, we must either increase our estimates or pinch the work. In fact we have done both.

2. This fall in the value of our gold comes at a time when all prices here are extraordinarily high. So far as this is the result of recent bad harvests, we may hope it will be temporary, but there is every reason to fear that it will effect our work through most of next year. For one thing, the poverty of the people will diminish the number of pupils in our schools and thus will reduce their income. For another, the ability of the churches to do their share of the missionary work will be diminished.

A more permanent element is the fact that salaries have almost universally risen during the last few years. It is impossible to get teachers for the salaries that we paid ten years ago. When Dr. Nakashima can get $ 200. at the university we cannot expect to get teachers for the Doshisha

at 20. or 25. as we did in old times. It need not be said that our institutions cannot and will not compete with the government colleges in salaries, but we cannot go back to the old rates. Where we paid 20. to 30. eight or ten years ago, we have to pay perhaps 40. or 50. now.

3. The mission has asked a small increase of salary, - only 5% (1050. in place of 1000.) and a small sum additional for the few older children. Even with this small increase we shall have less to live on than we have had for ten years or more in the past. We will do our best to get on without it if the Committee think best, but it will be a tight squeeze for some of us, and we shall not have much leeway even with it.

4. The schools.

A. The Doshisha asks no more for its old work, but asks $ 950. for the theological department, This is a new item, but one that is strongly urged upon us by our Japanese brethren, and that seems to be clearly needed. It is made up of four items. (1) 400. for a teacher of English in the vernacular department. It is absolutely necessary to have a strong man for this place, and

one who will enter heartily into the purpose & spirit of the department. We have lost much by not having such a man. Hitherto the work has been done by inferior men who had little or no interest in the work. Now we have at last engaged a first-class man, but his salary must be more than that of the inferior men hitherto used. It seems to us plain that the interests of the school imperatively demand that we relieve the trustees to this extent by furnishing this man's salary. For reasons given the trustees are in a hard place pecuniarily, and some such relief as this will be of great service. One word more as to the work of this teacher. Although this department is called "Vernacular", it was several years ago found absolutely necessary to teach the reading of English, and in the higher year some advanced books are read (such as Smith's Theology); thus an able teacher is a necessity.

(2&3). $ 200. are desired for Mr. Harada and $ 200. for Mr. Yuasa, for their salary during the fall term of 1891. It is expected that they will return to Japan next summer (both are now in New Haven), and it is very highly desirable that we be enabled to get their services for the the-

ological school. At present, all the teachers in this department are foreigners, except the one of English, and in the present condition of public sentiment in Japan, as well as for the interests of the department, it is exceedingly important that there be a mixture of the Japanese element. Exclusively foreign teaching can no longer prosper in any Japanese institution, and least of all in theology. Moreover the coming of these two men would free Doctors Davis and Gordon from a part of their work in the school, so that they would have more time for general evangelistic work. You have yourself read Prof. Harper's hearty commendation of Mr. Yuasa, and Mr. Harada has been long and well known to us. It is quite out of the question to hope that the trustees will be able to provide funds for these teachers, so our hope of securing them depends entirely on the granting of this appropriation.
(4) $ 150 are asked for a few scholarships for students in the English-speaking theological department. There are young men of promise who need a little help and would rather receive it in this form than as charity. For lack of such provision in the past, some of our best students in this department have lost much of its advantages by having to give too

much of their time and strength to working for their living.

B. The Girls' Schools.

The Kyoto girls' school asks $ 200. in addition to the usual grant in order that it may secure a good teacher of Japanese, and $ 200. more to purchase the piano brought out by Miss Wainwright. About two years ago the trustees of the school relinquished the grant made in aid of current expenses, and since then the Board has done nothing but keep the buildings in repair. It has been found that this is excessive economy, and the school is seriously suffering for lack of means to employ better teachers. At one time the mere presence of foreign teachers was enough to attract pupils, but now the people see that their children must have good teaching in Japanese as well as in English. This additional help is imperatively needed to maintain the reputation and efficiency of the school.

The same argument in general applies to the Kobe girls' school. Both of these girls' schools are hard pressed in the same way; they must expend more money for teachers in order to do such work as will command the confidence of the public, and at the same time their revenue from tuition during the coming year is likely to be somewhat less than in recent years. It

may be mentioned that both these schools are chiefly boarding schools and are not in a posi-tion to draw in such a great number of day pupils as the Osaka school does, and hence their income is much less. There is some talk of moving the Kyoto school down into the heart of the city in order to attract day scholars in larger numbers. This will involve a considerable expense, and in any case it will re-quire time to make the change, so it does not affect the need of money for next year. I may add that an excellent teacher has been found for the Kyoto school, and so pressing is the need of his services that he has been engaged, though his salary for the remainder of 1890 will come chiefly from private contributions. Without the increased grant he cannot be kept after December 31st.

5. The evangelistic work. The increase of estimates under this head is caused partly by the dimin-ished value of gold, and partly by the very urgent pressure upon us to share in the extension of the missionary work of the churches. It will be remembered that our contributions are (with very few exceptions) not for church aid,

but for evangelistic work; and that in this we co-operate with the churches, so that increased grants from our side mean that the churches are contributing more for missionary work. It would be a great injury to the work to have these grants cut down.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Kyoto, Aug. 27, 1890
Rec'd Sept. 23

Kyoto, Japan, Aug. 28. 1890.

Rev. N. G. Clark. D.D.,

My dear sir,

The committee ad interim have authorized the Treasurer to advance $3.200. to Mr. Gay for the purchase of land for his home in Osaka in addition to the $500. granted last year. The only remaining lot on the foreign concession has just been sold at auction, and there was no choice but to buy it, although the price went very high.

There is a lot in the city owned by the mission, not suitable now for a dwelling, which it is expected will be soon sold, and sold for enough to refund this money as it is a desirable lot for business purposes.

The committee do not however feel ready to press for an immediate sale, as the market for real estate is depressed just now, but it is our hope that it will be sold in a few months.

Yours truly.

D. W. Learned

Kyoto, Aug. 28, 1890

Rec'd Sept 23

✓

P.H.

Kyoto. Japan. Sept. 9. 1899

Rev. N. G. Clark. D.D.

My dear sir.

The committee ad interim request the Prudential Committee to make a grant of eighty dollars (80.00) to meet the deficit on the addition just made to the building of the Kobe Kindergarten Training School. Miss Howe expected to be able to complete it with a private gift, but the sharp decline in the silver value of gold left her in the lurch. She will explain it more fully.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned Sec. of Com.

Kyoto, Sept. 11. 1890

Dear Dr. Clark.

The cholera is prevailing quite extensively through the country, and we have just heard that the governor of the Kobe prefecture has died of it. Fortunately we have only a little of it in this city. In Osaka there are over a hundred deaths a day. This and the hard times combine to hinder students from coming to the school. The prospect is that we shall have a fair number of new students, but no such crowd of applicants as we had two or three years ago.

The government is making the regulations for traveling passports more and more strict, which will interfere somewhat with touring. It is very much to be desired that the long-expected revision of the treaties may be hastened. You who have never lived under passport limitations can perhaps hardly realize what a vexatious restriction it is. It is said that negotiations are now going on, but I don't know what the prospect is.

Yours truly

D. W. Learned

Kyoto, Sept. 9, '90
Rec'd Oct. 6.
J. G.

Kyoto, Japan. Sept. 19. 1890.

Rev. N. G. Clark. D. D.

Dear sir,

The Committee ad Interim have voted to ask the Prudential Committee for an additional grant of $ 400. for Mr Cary's house. This is to compensate for the increased price of silver; $ 2,400. will produce just about as much silver now as $ 2,000. did a year ago.

Yours truly

D. W. Learned Sec.

Kyoto, Sept. 19, 1890
Rec'd Oct. 16
P.C.

Kyoto, Japan, Sept. 23. 1890.

Rev. N. G. Clark. D.D.

My dear sir.

// Our new school year opened on the 15th, and we have a much better attendance than we feared; in fact we have nothing at all to complain of in the collegiate department. The senior class is much the largest that we have ever had, numbering 46, and the new class numbers about 125, five more than our fixed limit. There is also a very good class entering the Vernacular Theological Department, and we now have more regular students in that department than ever before;

The Harris Science School opens on the 29th, with three professors and two instructors and perhaps 15 students. // Of course it could not be expected that there would be a large number entering at the beginning. The professors in the Science School furnish the instruction in Chemistry, Physics, Geology, and Biology to the students in the collegiate department; so even if the Scientific students are few, the professors there will have good work to do. Thus ~~Mr Harris's~~ the donor's

to this department

generosity is a great help to the whole of the Doshisha. Now that the Science Hall is all finished, and the grounds in front of it are cleared up, the beauty of the building is strikingly manifest.

Mr. Kozaki has taken hold nobly of the work of principal, and it is a great comfort to have such a man at the head of the school.

My commentary on Second Corinthians is published, and that on Philippians and Colossians is now in the press.

"A week ago I had the pleasure of assisting the new church, to which the Christian students of the government college belong, in observing the communion, and receiving seven new members."

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Kyoto, Sept. 23, 1890
Recd Oct. 16

Kyoto, Japan. Oct. 4, 1890.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.

My dear sir,

I send by this mail a photograph of the Harris Science Hall recently completed on our school grounds. I think you will agree with me that it is a credit to the institution. Besides the work of the graduate science department, all the science teaching of the collegiate course is done there, so we are much relieved in the matter of recitation rooms.

I regret the decision of the Committee in regard to Miss Vetter; it is hard for her, and a loss to the force of the Osaka station; but I presume there is nothing more to be said about it.

Our theological students number just about 75. Our only regret is that so small a proportion are from the collegiate department. The senior class collegiate now numbers 48.

In accordance with the vote of the mission at its last meeting, the committee ad interim have been negotiating with Mr. S. Bassett, a Y.M.C.A. teacher now in Osaka,

to enter the service of the mission as a teacher, probably at Niigata, and he has indicated that he will do so when his present engagement expires next spring. He is a graduate of Minnesota University, and has a good record here except that he is said to be somewhat lacking in suavity towards the Japanese. The committee have spoken to him frankly in regard to this, and it is hoped that he can overcome his fault of manner. The engagement is of course only temporary, a sort of trial or experiment. His own desire is so to commend himself to the mission that after going home and taking a further course of study (perhaps theological) he may be sent back here by the Board as a regular member of the mission.

We also have hopes of engaging a Mr. Beall to fill Mr. Bartlett's place. He also is a Y.M.C.A. man, and has been teaching in the University in the absence of the professor of English. He has a good offer of a place in a government school, but would prefer to come into direct missionary work even at a pecuniary sacrifice.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Kyoto, Oct 4, 1890
Rec'd Oct. 30

Y.M.C.A. men

Kyoto, Japan, Oct. 16, 1890.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.

My dear Sir,

We are very sorry to hear that Miss Kent cannot come. I cannot forbear pointing out the strange position that we are placed in. There are two large and important girls' schools (Kobe and Osaka) both in pressing need of more teaching, and here is a lady (Miss Vetter) well qualified for the work, and who has already done excellent and faithful service in this line for us, whom we are forbidden to employ except at our own private expense. Miss Torrey is needed so urgently in Niigata and is so related to members of that station that we cannot call on her to help us out. I cannot help asking in my own mind whether the Committee really mean that we must allow both these schools to suffer rather than let Miss Vetter teach in them, unless we will pay for her services out of our own pockets. I can hardly conceive that this is intended. Miss Vetter could help both these schools through this emergency, if only we were at

liberty to employ her. She naturally objects to the proposed plan of remaining at the expense of her fellow missionaries.

I am glad to say that Mr A. W. Beall, of whom I wrote, has accepted our invitation and has come here much to our relief. He is a Canadian, an earnest Christian, and a college graduate.

Yours truly
D. W. Learned

Rec'd — [illegible] 1879

Vetter

Kyoto, Japan, Oct. 25. 1890

Rev. N. G. Clark, D. D.

My dear sir,

In accordance with the permission given us in your letter of Sept. 6 to do the best we can for the Kobe girls school in view of Miss Kent's not coming, and also because of Miss Searle's ill health, the Committee ad Interim have asked Miss Vetter to give temporary help in that school. We realize that it is taking a good deal of responsibility to detain her longer in the service of the mission, but Miss Kent's failure to come and Miss Searle's illness together seem to make such an emergency that we must do what we can, and there is no doubt that Miss Vetter will help them out there greatly in this pinch. Miss Torrey is so urgently needed in Niigata that we have not felt at liberty to detain her from going there, and there is no lady in the mission who can be sent to take Miss Searle's place. It looks as if Miss Searle might need to give up work entirely for a time, if not to go home, so the situation there was most pressing. Miss Vetter was

able to give just the help needed, and she was the only one available. The arrangement with her is of course only temporary. I should add in justice to her that this action was not at all of her seeking.

In regard to the new missionaries, the committee have voted to ask Miss Torrey to go to Niigata with Miss C. Brown, and Mr. Severance to go to Tottori. Mr. White goes to Okayama as already arranged, and Miss Telford will go to Tottori to set Miss Stone free to go to Kobe. (It should be mentioned that Miss Stone only takes the place made vacant by Martha Gulick's going to America, and does not at all relieve the pressure caused by Miss Kent's not coming and Miss Searle's failure of health.) Niigata station are naturally much disappointed at losing Mr. Severance. Mr. Bassett, the Y.M.C.A. man who is expected to join us in the spring, will relieve them somewhat, but it is yet uncertain what will be done through the winter.

The committee have also adopted the following minute in regard to Miss Vetter.

"The Japan Mission of the A.B.C.F.M., expecting soon to be compelled by circumstances over which

it has no control. to lose the services of Miss A. M. Velton, desires to put on record its recognition of ~~the~~ her exceedingly valuable services in connection with the Osaka Girls School and of her aid to the Mission in a number of other ways its extreme regret that her connection with the mission cannot be permanent, and its commendation of her to any school or missionary society as a valuable Christian worker."

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned Sec.

Rev. D. W. Learned, Ph.D.

Kyoto, Oct 25. 1890.

Rec'd Nov. 29. 1890.

Kyoto, Japan Oct. 31. 1890.

Rev. N. G. Clark. D. D.

My dear sir,

I have received your favors of Sept. 5th and 24th, both in one mail. I pass the request in regard to mission publications over to Mr. Stanford.

As to Mr. Faulk (whom we esteem more and more, the better we know him) I appreciate the pressing stress which the Board is situated in at present, but I fear there are two great obstacles to transferring his salary to the Science School.

(1) His main work is in the collegiate department as teacher of Mathematics and Astronomy. These branches are scarcely included in the Science School's curriculum yet, its work being limited to Chemistry, Biology and Ceramics. The only connection that Mr. Faulk can have with that department is that its preparatory students may perhaps attend his classes in Mathematics, just as those who wish German attend Mr. Albrecht's class in that language, and those who wish English may attend Mr. Cady's or Mr. Beall's classes. Thus a proposition to ask the Science School to assume Mr. Faulk's sup-

part would - I fear - not commend itself to our colleagues.

(2) The Science School is at present in a pinch pecuniarily. Even when its whole endowment is paid in its income will hardly more than suffice for the work already laid out in the three branches mentioned, and as the endowment is only gradually being paid over, the school is meanwhile - for a year or two - hard pressed for funds.

We are more and more convinced that we were highly fortunate in securing Mr. Zouth. He is a sterling man, and as modest as he is able. Besides his work in the school, he has a class (in Japanese of course) in the Heian church Sunday school.

In regard to Mr. Morita, all that I can say is that he would undoubtedly make good use of a third year in America, and that his visit to America would undoubtedly be much more satisfactory all around if he could come back with the degree. Its value to the school in a commercial sense (so to speak) is not to be despised. I shall be glad if he can have the third year.

On the 24th I had the pleasure of being present at the ordination of a pastor over the church at Nagahama on the east shore of Lake Biwa. The new

Hardy

pastor is a graduate of our vernacular theological department, and has won the hearty affection of his church. The examination and ordination occupied the forenoon; in the afternoon there was a meeting of the Conference of the churches on the East side of the Lake, in the evening a public preaching-service, and on the next day the new pastor was married. A Japanese ordination service differs little from an American, except in such minor particulars as the sitting of the congregation on the floor. The candidate was questioned on many of the points now actively discussed among the churches, such as the genuineness of the Gospels, and showed both a pleasing modesty as to the difficult questions, and a firm faith in the essentials of doctrine.

From this ordination I was fortunate enough to return on the train which brought to us the new missionaries, - that is those who were coming down this way. It was very pleasant to meet them, and we enjoyed greatly their stay in Kyoto over Sunday.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Rev. D. W. Learned.
Kyoto, Oct 31. 1890.
Rec'd Nov. 29. 1890.

Mr. Foulke

Kyoto, Japan, Nov. 8, 1890.

Rev. N. G. Clark. D.D.,

My dear sir,

"I had the pleasure of spending last Sunday with the little church at the ancient city of Nara (celebrated for its colossal statue of Buddha) where one of our theological students is doing a good work.

"We have begun a series of monthly addresses for the theological students on such topics of current interest as the students select. At the first one (a few nights ago) Mr. Albrecht made a powerful address on Unitarianism. The subject which they have chosen for the next time is the Criticism of the Gospel of John.

This suggests the main topic of my letter, - the extent to which the German missionaries have succeeded in bringing to the front in theological discussion here the criticism of the New Testament. They are excellent men, personally, but unfortunately they hold the extreme "advanced" criticism, and they are devoting themselves with all their might to their promulgation. Whether because the views are novel, or whether because they are taught with ability, or whether because they are thought to represent the most advanced results of German science and learning, their writings are having

a wide circulation, and we hear that they are being discussed in all the churches. It needs no argument to show how fundamental are these questions, and how grave is the crisis. If the Gospels and Acts are fictions, there is little left on which to build, and Christ becomes a beautiful myth. If such teaching should prevail in these churches, I don't see how it could fail to make havoc of their faith. Hitherto the authenticity of the Gospels has been rather assumed than argued, and even our students hardly had patience to listen to the statement of the views of Baur. Hence they (or some of them) feel quite at sea.

We of course shall do all we can to oppose these speculations, and are planning, for one thing, to issue a series of Doshisha "Tracts for the Times".

But it seems to me that it would be a grand thing if we could get such a man as Dr. Fisher to come out here for a few months or for a good part of a year, a man who would at once be recognized as entitled to speak with authority, and who might go into these questions with a thoroughness and with a breadth of knowledge which none of us can pretend to. In fact there are very few indeed of us who can claim

to have made any profound study of these questions; those of us who have had most occasion to investigate these discussions can do little more than repeat at second hand the conclusions of others. Amid the press of varied work in a missionary's life, it is impossible that we should become profound specialists in any one line of study unless we sacrifice everything else to it. This is well known to our Japanese brethren, and hence our arguments will have only a limited weight with them.

But if a man of Prof. Fisher's reputation could spend a few months here, his words would carry great weight, and I should anticipate that these doubts would be laid at rest for many a year to come, and that by a short and active campaign the faith of the young pastors and students would be settled more firmly than ever, and the way be opened for an aggressive and successful evangelistic work, such as Mr. Pentecost for example might stimulate. While we are by no means going to pause in evangelistic work, it can hardly be expected that the old success will attend it while this atmosphere of doubt is hanging over the Christian community.

I have mentioned the name of Prof. Fisher in

particular because he has made a special study of this very line of questions, because he already has a high reputation here, and because he is a man of broad and catholic mind who would conciliate. His writings are of great use to us, but it would be worth ten times more for him to come himself and personally meet the Japanese. It would be desirable that he stay long enough to get some acquaintance with the exact state of things, and then to spend some time each in Tokyo and in this region. Two or three of us have taken the liberty of writing to him by this mail asking whether he could consider such a request if formally made. Possibly you may be willing to second our letter. It will of course be necessary that his expenses be paid for him, but I should think that there could be no difficulty in getting funds for such a purpose if he is willing to come. It seems to me that in missionary work there is a place for special means at special times, and that the present time in Japan is just one that calls for special efforts.

Yours truly

D. W. Learned

Kyoto, Nov. 8, 1890.
Rec'd Dec. 2.

Kyoto, Japan, Dec. 2, 1890.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.

My dear sir,

Yours favors of Oct. 18th and 22d were received by the last mail.

As to the cholera, it has now entirely ceased. The fact is that after living here fifteen years and having seen an epidemic of cholera once in about three years during that time, one ceases to be alarmed by any such outbreak of the disease, though of course we do not neglect due precautions. It is somewhat strange how very rare it is for a foreigner to have cholera here.

As to the lack of candidates for the ministry among the graduates of our collegiate department, this is a real matter for sorrow, and I can assure you that for several years it has been our greatest grief. What the reasons are it is not so easy to tell. I suppose in general they are much the same as deter so many young men from the ministry at home. In Japan the priests are so much despised by the educated classes that it is doubly hard for a young man to resolve to become a

"Jesus-Bonze" as Christian preachers are often called by the multitude. Again, the extreme democratic spirit of the Congregational churches of Japan, which came out so plainly in the discussions about union, is not calculated to position of a pastor over attractive. It must also be added that some of the strongest pastors have been in the past not realized the importance of a theological training, and they have in some cases openly advised would-be preachers not to enter the theological department. Moreover we foreigners are not in a position to do much to urge young men to enter the ministry, and Dr. Neesima — it seemed to me — did very little indeed in that direction, highly as he undoubtedly valued the importance of the ministry. Principal Kozaki, I think, will do more, and he has quite recently expressed a strong hope that we should soon see a decided improvement. In fact already three good men from the graduates have returned and entered the department since the opening of the term. It is something to be thankful for that we now have thirteen good men in this department, though there ought to be thirty.

The first parliament of Japan has just begun its session. As its session is limited to 100 days, and as bills introduced by government must have the prece-

dence over other business, it is not likely to have opportunity to do much work on its own motion, but nevertheless its meeting is a great step in the progress of the country. The president of the lower house is a member of a Presbyterian church in Yokohama.

Our new teacher, Mr. Beall, is doing excellent work and shows a truly Christian spirit. Mr. Smith, also, we like more and more the longer we know him.

We have appointed Mr. Atchison the mission's representative at the Saigon Congregational Conference which is to meet next summer; of course with the understanding that he will pay his own expenses.

Our proposed series of apologetic publications is gradually taking shape (in our own minds). Our plan now is to have the series issued by an editorial committee in the name of the Doshisha theological faculty and to have them published perhaps as supplements to the "Cosmos."

Miss Searle is in Yokohama for a rest. I fear from what Mr. Atkinson says that there is small probability of her being able to do much more work without going home.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Kyoto. Dec 2. 90

Kyoto, Japan, Dec. 13. 1890.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.

My dear Sir,

Your favor of Oct. 27th is duly received.

Dr. Davis has also showed me your letter to him of the same date in regard to Mr. Kato, asking whether he is to teach in the Science school or not, and how long he was expected to remain in America. As to the latter point, I think that two years was the period in mind, but I do not remember that it was ever definitely fixed. I have little doubt, however, that he will want to stay three years as much as Mr. Morita does and that it will be well for him to do so if possible. As to the former point, I can only say that he will certainly be wanted to teach in the collegiate department. If the funds of the Science school allow of the opening of a course in Physics, he will naturally be called upon to teach in that also.

It may be well for me here to explain the relation of these two departments. Since-

cially; they are entirely independent of each other, and their funds are kept entirely distinct. But the teachers in the Science School furnish most of the Science teaching for the classes in the academic department (at present Chemistry, Physics, Geology & Zoology), and in return the Science students are admitted free of charge to such classes in language (English or German) as they care to attend. The academic department is largely the gainer by this arrangement, as the few students from the science department are no burden to the academic classes, while the academic department gets most of its science teaching done free of charge.

Probably Mr Kato also will be supported by the Science department on his return if its funds are sufficient.

Last Sunday I had the pleasure of assisting the French church in their communion service, and of baptizing one man.

Yours very truly,

D. W. Learned

Kyoto, Mar. 13. 1880

Kato

Kyoto, Japan, Dec. 13, 1890

Rev. N. G. Clark. D. D.

My dear sir,

The committee ad interim have voted as follows,-

(1) to ask the Prudential Committee for a grant of $ 12.000. (twelve thousand) for buildings and equipment for the proposed higher departments of the Kobe Girls School. This sum includes the $ 3.500. asked for by the mission at the last annual meeting.

(2) to ask for an immediate grant of $ 200. for the same school, for the erection of gate, gate-house, and fence.)

(The above two items are voted on the recommendation of the special committee on the Kobe school appointed by the mission last July.)

(3) to ask for additional grants for rents in Kobe, - for 1890 $ 142.90, and for 1891 $ 220., and to authorize the Treasurer to advance the former sum. These are for the house occupied by Miss Barrows, which has been rented since mission meeting.

Yours truly

D. W. Learned Sec.

[illegible]

Kyoto, Dec. 13, 1890.

Rec'd Jan. 7, 1891.

Colby – damage matter

P. C.

Kyoto, Japan, Dec. 23, 1890

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.

My dear sir,

The committee ad interim have voted to ask the Prudential Committee for a grant of $ 175. in aid of the "Christian" during the first half of 1891.

Dr. Greene has promised to write you the circumstances of the case and the reasons for this request, so I need not write about it myself.

I may state, however, in behalf of the committee that the reason for asking for six months only is not that we see any prospect that the paper will become of aid after July 1st, but that it seemed best to wait till mission meeting before taking further action, which also may be somewhat affected by action of the Japanese General Kumiai Conference in April or May. It seems clear that the paper needs aid in order to prevent its being given up; also that its being given up would leave our churches without a religious paper.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned Sec.

Augta, Dec. 25, 1890.
Rec'd Jan. 7, 1891.

Kyoto. Dec. 25. 1890.

Rev. N. G. Clark. D. D.

My dear sir.

The mail yesterday brought me your favors of Nov 1, 7, & 18.

I send by this mail a photograph taken at the request of Dr Strong showing the three brick buildings on the main grounds of the school. The other brick building is at a little distance. I note your suggestion as to whether Mr Swift, the U.S. minister, might not help us in the matter of passports. From what I have heard of him, he would be more ready to hinder than to help, I think, but in fact he has no power in the case either way. It is plain that the Japanese government will make no further concessions in the matter of passports; we can only wait and hope for the revision of the treaties, which the Japanese are as eager to see as we missionaries (though from other reasons). The diet has been questioning the minister for foreign affairs very pressingly on the subject. Last year I think you expressed some doubt as to whether it would really be for our advantage to have the country opened, but if you could make us a visit

and see the situation. I think your doubts would soon
be dispelled.

Mr. Beall is to receive the usual salary of a single
man, beginning with Oct. 1st and expenses of moving here,
($29.65). As to Miss Vetter, the action of the
comm. ad interim had, I judge, not yet reached you
when you wrote. She would not have stayed on the
plan of private contributions. Her staying is a very great
help to the Kobe school, and she also gives a day to the
Osaka school each week. It is however understood by all
parties that she cannot remain longer than till the
end of this school year; and she expects to go home in
June if not sooner. Since her stay is to be so tem-
porary, her relations with Miss Daughaday are of no great con-
sequence, but I may say that although they did not
prove congenial as inmates of one home, there is no dif-
ficulty between them as to their work, so that there would
have been no difficulty in Miss Vetter's continuing to teach there.
Her home life with Miss Daniels and also with the ladies
in Kobe has been very happy.

A week ago last Sunday, 16 were baptized in the
Doshisha church, - 9 young men, 3 from the nurse's school,
and 4 from the girls' school.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Kyoto, Dec. 23 - 1890
Rec'd. Jan. 20 - 1891

Kyoto, Japan,
Jan. 6. 1891.

Rev. N. G. Clark. D. D.

Dear sir

The committee ad interim have voted to ask the Prudential Committee to grant Miss Searle permission to return to the United States in March for the restoration of her health. It is with great reluctance that she goes and with great regret that we shall see her go, but there seems to be no help for it.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned Sec.

Com. ad int. Japan

Jan. 6. 1891

Mrs Searle

Kyoto, Japan. Jan. 9, 1891

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.,

My dear sir,

Our review of the first complete term of the school under Mr. Kozaki's principalship gives us great reason to rejoice in the fact that he has been called to this place. I think no one of our Japanese brethren has quite so much of Mr. Neesima's unselfishness, gentleness, and conciliatoriness, while he has more talent for practical business than Mr. Neesima. When we compare him with others who were named, a changer of for the position, we feel that in devotion to the highest interests of the school and in sympathy with its fundamental principles, no one surpasses him, and no one equals him in capacity to work harmoniously with the foreigners on one side and the students on the other. It is the general expectation that at the next meeting of the Trustees he will be elected to the full office of president of the Doshisha Schools, and that arrangements will then be made for his inauguration, and probably the formal opening of the Science School will occur at the same time.

Our proposed series of "Tracts for the Times" issued in the name of the theological faculty of the Doshisha (Messrs. Harada and Kozaki being editors) is about to begin, and I have the privilege of opening the series with an essay on the authenticity of the Gospel of John. It is probable that the second number will be by Mr. Kozaki on the Trinity.

In reviewing the past year in our Kyoto field, one marked cause for thanksgiving is the great advance in evangelistic work, both in the city and in the adjacent region, and this is not only a joyful thing in itself, but is doubly a happy thing as giving opportunity for the theological students to get practical experience. But now comes the news of the great reduction of our appropriations for 1891, and it is simply impossible to continue this work with the means provided. As a mission conference on this subject is just about to meet, I will say no more at this time, though it may not be possible to forward the action of the conference by this mail.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Kyoto, Jan. 9, 1891
Rec'd Feb. 6
Ans'd [illegible]
Kozaki

Kyoto, Japan. Jan. 15. 1892.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D. D.,

My dear sir:

The Committee ad Interim have voted to request permission for Mr. Cary to make a visit of one year to the United States from next June, with or without his family as may be decided by conference with the officers of the Board.

He will then have spent very nearly ten years on mission ground, and he has done good, steady work here. A vacation will do him great good and enable him to do his work still better than in the past. We are heartily agreed in approving his desire for a furlough, and this next school year (June 1892 - Aug. 1893) will be an especially convenient time for him to take it, as he can leave Mr. Beall in charge of the English teaching. Afterwards Mr. Beall will be gone, and there may be no one competent to take the place. The only doubt is as to whether it is wise for him to go without his family, and as he cannot take them with him at present, that is an important question. He himself will explain this point. The amount of

it is that Mrs. Cary cannot with the children for a number of years, and that Mr. Cary's needed furlough will be unduly postponed if he waits till they can go. It will be remembered that she came back from the United States several years after he came out.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned Sec.

Kyoto, Jan. 15, 1891
Rec'd Feb. 8

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Kyoto, Japan. Jan. 17, 1891.

Rev. N. G. Clark. D.D.

Dear Sir,

By the last mail I received your favors of Dec. 3d and 6th. I should have mentioned before that we have bought Mr. Noyes's land in Matsuyama; it is said by those who know the place to be altogether the best we can get for our missionaries homes. We paid just what it cost Mr. Noyes. The grant for it had already been made.

The result of our mission meeting in regard to the reduction of our estimates was in brief to make the reduction of one-third on all estimates except rents & taxes, schools, and station evangelistic work; to refer the estimates for schools and station evan. work back to the several stations for a new and careful revision in order to make all possible reduction, and then to send in a united statement of what is absolutely necessary for the work now in hand, and until we hear a reply to carry on the work now in hand with utmost economy and undertake no new work. The fixed rents and taxes of our houses of course cannot be reduced, but probably the total expenditure will fall within the estimate. We do not consider that our original

estimate for repairs, miscellaneous, medical, etc. were at all too high, but we will see what we can do this year with the diminished sum. By throwing upon the North Japan mission accounts their share of the general evangelistic work (that is the aid of the Home Missionary Society) we can get along with two thirds of our estimate under that head, though we shall have to ask more for the N. J. M. But to cut down a third from the schools and the local evangelistic work is a truly desperate undertaking, and we feel that we cannot do it until we have again presented the case to you in detail. Some of us (at least) will feel that if the need for retrenchment is so extreme, it would be better to economize by reducing the number of missionaries - much as we need more men and women we could have spared one or two better than to cut down our work at that rate. What is the use of missionaries if we are to have no means for training preachers and no means for sending them out to work? However I did not intend to dwell upon these things now, as I know that you fully sympathize with us.

I am very glad that you think so favorably

of the plan for inviting Prof. Fisher out here for a few months, and I earnestly hope that it may not prove to be impracticable. Our series of theological tracts for the times will be issued in the name of the theological faculty, and will be published as a supplement to the "Cosmos", additional copies being struck off for separate circulation and sale.

Yours very truly,

D. W. Learned

Kyoto, Jan. 17, 1891.

Rec'd Feb. 10.

Tottori, Japan, Jan. 14, 1891.

Dear Doctor Leonard:

Our regular monthly expenditure for evangelists is Yen 28 or for the year Yen 336. This makes no account of the evangelists or our own expenses when touring, nor of other minor expenditures connected with our own work. The station estimate for 1891 was $475. This cannot be reduced by one third without giving up the evangelist in Kurayoshi for a part of the year. And this, it seems to us, cannot be done. Kurayoshi has been held at serious loss to the work for two or three years by only occasional visits of different persons. An evangelist has just been secured after several fruitless efforts for different men, and Mr. Kiwaki is now on his way thither. My teacher now in Kurayoshi for a short visit has written from there three encouraging accounts within a week. It would be a serious set-back to withdraw the worker at this juncture.

The best we can do is to undertake a reduction of $115 or from $475 to $360. This is the lowest estimate with which the

work in hand can be maintained at the present rate of exchange. Further depreciation of silver would render even this difficult, perhaps impossible. This will necessitate giving up much touring. But perhaps at present this is the wisest way to curtail since we in this station are all young in Japan.

Yours truly,
George M. Rowland,
Sta. Treas.

Rev. D. W. Learned, Ph.D., Miss. Trea.,
Kyoto, Japan

Revised Estimates for Tottori
Tottori Jan. 14, 1891
Rec'd Feb. 20

not aided by the government are now finding it holding their ground, we earnestly beg and beseech that you will not compel us to reduce this grant.

(2) The refusal to employ the two Japanese teachers for the theological department would be almost as injurious, perhaps quite as much so. For it is certain in the present condition of Japanese opinion that a theological school taught entirely by foreigners cannot be entirely successful, and it is also plain that we cannot at present expect the Trustees or the Japanese churches to provide the means for the employment of these ~~additional~~ new teachers. Unless we are able to engage them this year on their return, they will engage in other work, and we shall probably lose them permanently. Moreover the Japanese will interpret it as meaning that we intend to keep the theological instruction in our own hands. (It will be remembered that the employment of these two men will also release so much of the time of foreign teachers for direct evangelistic work.) For these reasons we feel unable to reduce our estimate for the whole work of the school below $ 3.000., even if the foreign force

has to be diminished in order to maintain it.

For the girls' school we reduce the estimate of $500. to $250. We throw off entirely (for the present) the $200. for piano, and reduce the allowance for running expenses to a minimum. Many of us think that it is at least a question whether it would not be better to give up this school, which is doing so good work, rather than try to carry it on with any material further reduction of funds.

For the station,

D. W. Learned

Kyoto, Jan. 19, 1891
Rec'd Feb. 20

Kyoto

Kumamoto. Jan 24th. 1891.

Rev. D. W. Learned; Ph. D.;

My Dear Dr. Learned:

Our Station after careful consideration of the needs of the Evangelistic work on this island, would state that by giving up the Station evangelistic class for which we had planned and provided, it will be possible to reduce the estimate from $1,300 to $1,100. gold.

Any further reduction will involve, either the lessening of the touring work, or the dismission of evangelists already employed, with the virtual abandonment of some of the struggling companies of Christians, and the consequent loss of ground already gained.

In explaination of the call for $300.- more this year than the $800.- expended last year, under this head, we would say, first; - that the increasing stringency of the working of the passport system under which the tour missionaries are now required to return to port every three months, will call for $150.-

Second, during a part of last year several of our out-stations were temporarily without evangelists. These posts have now been filled, as a result of much labor and pains. If these evangelists stand at their posts this year, the salaries of evangelists will be $150.- more this year than last. ~~year~~

Yours truly, Orramel H. Gulick.

Revised Estimates for
Kumamoto

Kumamoto, Jan. 24, 1891

Rec'd Feb. 20

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Kyoto, Japan, Jan. 29. 1891.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.

My dear sir,

In reply to your favor of Dec. 22d I would state that the only person now in the service of the mission, except Miss Vetter and those whose names are in the last annual report of the Board, is Mr. A. W. Beall, whom we understood we were authorized to employ in Mr. Bartlett's place. I may say in passing that we like him better and better the more we know him. He is a first-class teacher, and a man of earnest Christian character. It is not expected however that we shall be able to keep him very long, as he has apparently decided to return to Canada either next summer or next year. The only other Y.M.C.A. man with whom we have had negotiations is Mr. S. Barrett, now teaching in a school in Osaka. He has given us some encouragement to expect that he may enter into mission service from April 1, and the brethren in Niigata feel that they must have some such man to come to their help.

I may mention here that Mr. Wyckoff's expected departure will be a great loss to us, and that if Mr. Beall also leaves us this summer we shall be hard pinched indeed unless we can get another man.

The anniversary of Dr. Neesima's death (Jan. 23) was observed with great solemnity. It comes so near the time of the old day of prayer for colleges and of the day of commemoration of the covenant of the Kumamoto band (Jan. 30) that it will hereafter absorb them. In the morning there was a service at which Principal Kozaki and Mr. Tokutomi (one of the Tokyo trustees and editor of the "People's Friend") spoke, and a letter was read from Dr. Davis who was not able to be out. In the evening the students had a meeting of their own.

I am sorry to hear that Mr. Hirotsu has more or less directly applied to you for help. He is a fine young man, but I do not believe in the policy of sending the young pastors abroad for study.

You mention Miss Swinson's house in your mission letter. This was the first

that I had heard of her desiring a grant in aid of school buildings. I should be inclined at first thought to quite agree with you that it was unwise for mission funds to be used in such ways.

I am just beginning to get up from the influenza.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

I may mention here that Mr. Wyckoff's expected departure will be a great loss to us, and that if Mr. Beall also leaves us this summer we shall be hard pinched indeed unless we can get another man.

The anniversary of Dr. Neesima's death (Jan. 23) was observed with great solemnity. It comes so near the time of the old day of prayer for colleges and of the day of commemoration of the covenant of the Kumamoto band (Jan. 30) that it will hereafter absorb them. In the morning there was a service at which Principal Kozaki and Mr. Tokutomi (one of the Tokyo trustees and editor of the "People's Friend") spoke, and a letter was read from Dr. Davis who was not able to be out. In the evening the students had a meeting of their own.

I am sorry to hear that Mr. Hiraiwa has more or less directly applied to you for help. He is a fine young man, but I do not believe in the policy of sending the young pastors abroad for study.

You mention Miss Gunnison's house in your mission letter. This was the first

that I had heard of her desiring a grant in aid of school buildings. I should be inclined at first thought to quite agree with you that it was unwise for mission funds to be used in such ways.

I am just beginning to get up from the influenza.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Kyoto, Jan. 29, 1891
Rec'd Feb. 20

Mr. Beall
a ?? man
Y.M.C.A.

Kyoto, Japan,
Feb. 9. 1891.

Rev. N. G. Clark. D. D.

My dear sir,

The committee ad interim have voted to ask the Prudential Committee to make a grant of $800. to the North Japan mission for its general evangelistic work during 1891. The cutting down of the estimates of the Japan mission makes it necessary for the J. M. to call upon the N. J. M. to take its share of this general work, a considerable part of which is carried on within the field of that mission, and as this change was not contemplated at the last mission meeting, the N. J. M. is unable to assume this responsibility without a grant. This "general evangelistic" work, it will be remembered, is that which is carried on in co-operation with the Japanese Missionary Society.

The committee have also voted to ask the Prudential Committee to

authorize the payment of Mr. Wyckoff's travel expenses to America at the end of the present school year. The circumstances of this case are well known to you, I think.

Also to ask the Prudential Committee to authorize the engagement of Mr. A. W. Beall for two years more from next summer, at the usual salary of an unmarried man and with payment of his travel expenses home to Canada at the end of that time, – is that to do for him just what is asked for Mr. Wyckoff. The reason for bringing this up now is that Mr. Beall has the offer of this from another mission, and his pecuniary circumstances are such that he feels he must make sure of the means for going home. If the precedents of the Committee do not allow it to make such a formal pledge in advance, we hope that it will do the best it can to assure Mr. Beall. It need not be pointed out that Mr.

Wyckoff's coming departure makes it doubly important that we retain Mr. Beall, who is in every way such a teacher as we need here, a man who is thoroughly to be depended on in every way. It also needs no argument to show that when so good a man can be found here, it is economy to engage him and agree to pay his expenses home, rather than send out a man from America, — much more economical than to send out a married man for a few years. The Committee, for example, made no pledge I presume to Mr. Bartlett, but it incurred the expense of sending him out and providing outfit, and became morally responsible for his return.

Yours truly

D. W. Learned.

Kyoto, Feb. 9, 1891

Rec'd Mar. 6 ✓

P.6,

M. Brall

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Kyoto, Japan,

Feb. 10, 1891.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D. D.,

Dear Sir;

I have been laid up for two weeks with the grippe or influenza and have only just begun to get out again. I have not had so much of a sick time for 18 years. I was in bed only one day, but for several days was unable to do anything at all, and during the most of the rest of the time could do very little. I am thankful to get out again and hope with care to be able now to go on with my work, though I am a little shaky still.

I notice in your last mission letter the prospect of our having two re-enforcements to the mission. It is rather ungracious to say, but I most earnestly think that it is more important to in some measure restore our reduced appropriations for work than to send out more missionaries (except another family for Niigata). Except so far as may be needed to fill vacancies.

(with this one exception) I should be ready to advise that no more missionaries be sent by the Board to Japan until this severe retrenchment is no longer necessary.

I notice also the decision that dentistry bills may be included under the medical appropriations. This seems to me reasonable, but it is an unfortunate year for beginning the new policy, – now that our medical estimates – made on the basis of not including dentistry – have been cut down.

The mail has come in and brought your favor of Jan. 5th and the "Why we Believe the Bible", for which many thanks. You need not fear that we shall waste our time and strength in contending for particular formulas or systems. We have all we can do to teach and defend the great fundamental doctrines of Christianity. Also I have received your letters of the 14th and 16th. Miss Wainwright's matter is too difficult and delicate for me to give any answer to your

letter without further consideration, except that I doubt whether anything would be gained by preparing to move her to another station. It is possible that Miss Whites present severe illness may result in her leaving the mission.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned.

Kyoto, Feb. 10, 1891

Rec'd March 6

Kyoto, Japan. Feb. 11. 1891.

Rev. N. G. Clark. D.D.

Dear sir,

On the bare chance that this may yet catch the mail, I write a few words in regard to the matter spoken of in your "private" letter received yesterday, - that is the relations between Miss White and Miss Wainwright. I have interviewed both Miss Wainwright and Miss Denton. That Miss White did not have much respect for Miss Wainwright has been no secret for a long time. As Miss Denton says, it is like mixing oil and water to put them together; they are ladies of widely different education and social life, and Miss White unfortunately is just the one to notice and magnify all the other's defects. Miss White is a lady of high culture and of high social privileges, but somewhat artificial it has always seemed to me, and of rather a domineering temper I suspect, and sharp to criticise. Miss Wainwright is much younger in years and still younger in disposition, exceedingly amiable and good-hearted and of earnest religious life, but

of little education (not even always using grammatical English) and knowledge of society. In America one cannot imagine the two ladies as ever being in the same social circle, much less as in any intimate fellowship. It is not then surprising that it has been a trial to both to live together as one family, especially when they two were the whole of the household. Very likely Mis White would have much to say as to the trial that Mis Wainwright has been to her, but from all I can learn Mis Wainwright has done nothing intentionally to offend Mis White and on the contrary has been exceedingly conciliatory and kind to her. On the other hand, though I do not pretend to know the exact facts, there seems to be no doubt that Mis White has done what seem to be very unkind things to Mis Wainwright, and that the latter has had a good deal to bear. For one thing, Mis White seems to me to be certainly at fault in taking no pains to conceal her low opinion of her associates either to them or to others, and in repeating

to Miss Wainwright whatever remarks she may have heard to the latter's disadvantage. In fact some things make me almost doubt whether Miss White has abiding Christian charity. Yet she is in many ways a noble woman, and I cannot believe that she would intentionally do injustice to any one. In fact Miss Denton thinks that she has honestly endeavored to improve Miss Wainwright, and that she has really done her good.

As to the practical question of what can be done, the only answer that I can see at present is nothing. Miss Denton's being in the school makes it easier for the other two to get on; she is respected by Miss White and is also a friend of Miss Wainwright. I can see no hope of gaining anything by proposing to move either of the ladies. I understand that Miss White's stay in Japan is likely to be limited, even if she does not go home as the result of her present illness. Perhaps something else will turn up, but at present there seems to be nothing to do but to leave them to make the

best of the situation. It would do no good, I am sure, to remonstrate with Miss White.

As to Miss Wainwright's touring work, there is little to add. It is true that Miss White has emphatically expressed her disapproval of it; perhaps also others might think that in this time of retrenchment the evangelistic funds could be used to better results in other ways. But Miss Wainwright has entered into the work with so great zeal and finds so much pleasure in it that for her sake it may be wise to let her continue even in such a year of retrenchment and I think no one will interfere with her in it.

Yours very truly,

D. W. Learned

Kyoto, Feb. 11, 1891
Rec'd Mar. 6
Miss Wainwright

Kyoto, Japan. Feb. 21, 1891.

Rev. N. G. Clark. D.D.

My dear Sir,

There is little to report since the last mail. I am happy to say that I feel quite restored from my attack of the influenza, and am able to continue my usual work.

My commentary on ~~Phillip~~ Philippians and Colossians is just published, and that on the general epistles is now in the press. My paper on the authenticity of the fourth gospel is being published in two parts in the "Cosmos" (Mr. Kozaki's magazine) and will then be published separately as the first number of our theological series. The second will be by Mr. Kozaki on the Trinity. Others are already arranged for on the Atonement by Dr. Davis, on the first three gospels by Mr. Albrecht, and on the teaching of Paul by Dr. Gordon.

Mr. Buxton, an independent English missionary, son of the well known Sir Thomas

Fowell Buxton, is to spend several days in Kyoto, coming to-night, and he will hold special meetings in the school. He is a man of very earnest evangelistic spirit, and his meetings in Kobe are very highly spoken of. We hope his coming will be the means of much good to the students.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Kyoto, Feb. 21. 1891.
Rec'd March 17,

Dr. Clark.

Kyoto. Japan. March 20, 1891.

Rev. N. G. Clark. D. D.

My dear sir.

You have no doubt noticed in the papers the death of the U. S. minister to Japan, Mr. Swift. The Japan Mail speaks highly of him, and the American residents publicly eulogize him, but I understand that he was by no means a man of the highest moral character and that he was no friend to missionary work, not even officially.

At the regular meeting of the Missionary Association of this region, held in Osaka last week, the subject of discussion was the Japanese nationalistic spirit, what is known as "Japan for the Japanese". I have just written an article on the subject for the Independent, and will here only mention the leading points there made, - (1) that the present movement is not anti-foreign but nationalistic, a desire not to harm foreigners but to escape their control in all things; (2) this movement, although not directly anti-Christian, encourages the work of the defenders of the national religions and diminishes some opportunities for extending Christian influence, as by diminishing the desire to learn English; (3) the mistaken desire for independence and dread of being

under foreign influence lead some Christian workers to listen too readily to new teachings and have produced a general theological ferment and unrest; (4) yet no one need be over anxious or discouraged; we must rather recognize the movement as a natural and necessary one which with some dangers and evils will work out good; (5) meanwhile our practical lesson is to give more attention to direct work in Japanese and to not allow more of the mission to be tied up in teaching English (not even in schools supported by the Japanese) and another is that we must give the control in church and schools to our Japanese friends. The general tone of the meeting was thoroughly hopeful.

As you know, we in our mission have from the beginning given the entire government of the churches to the Japanese, and have for several years given the government of this school to the Japanese, except as we foreign teachers are members of the faculty. It was well we did so before this movement arose, so that we can say we did it voluntarily and not under compulsion. The strength of the desire to be free from all foreign control is shown by the fact that although this school has Japanese trustees and a Japanese principal, the friends of it are not yet entirely satisfied,

and the graduates living in Tokyo have recently sent a letter to the Faculty asking - besides one or two other things - that there be more Japanese teachers and that the foreigners have less voice in the internal government of the school. As one of a committee appointed by the Faculty I have just been writing an answer to them, reminding them that responsibility goes with power, and that if there are to be more Japanese teachers (as we all wish there may be) there must be more Japanese funds to support them. I mention this simply as one sign of the times. It teaches us that we must be content to turn over most of the responsibility for the government of the school to the Japanese (especially the Principal), and illustrates the importance of our securing Messrs. Harada and Yuasa for the theological department, so that it may not seem to be run entirely by foreigners. Another request in the letter of these alumni is worthy of notice perhaps, - that in getting books for the school library we get books representing various shades of thought (that is that we do not limit the library to "orthodox" books). There is a lesson here too, perhaps, that we cannot win the allegiance of the Japanese to sound truth by trying to keep them in happy ignorance of error. We

must boldly grapple with error if we are to overcome it.

We have recently had a curious experience, such as could hardly happen, I think, in an American school. There was a strong movement made among the students to get the whole school to petition the Trustees to establish the department of Economics and Law (to be opened next fall with the funds raised by Mr. Neesima) in Tokyo instead of Kyoto. The school was divided into two parties on the question and there was a bitter controversy for several days. It seemed at one time as if one party or the other would leave the school, but things have settled down now. Those who pushed the movement claimed to be the true friends of Mr. Neesima, and their great argument was that it was Mr. Neesima's will. I understand that he had in fact given some more or less decided assent to those who urged him shortly before his death to establish the new department in Tokyo.

I have just received your favor of Feb. 12th.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Kyoto, Mar. 20, '91.
Rec'd April 1st

Kyoto, Japan, April 4, 1891.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D. D.,

My dear sir:

The Committee ad interim have voted to ask the Prudential Committee for a grant of $200. additional for Mr. Rowland's house.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned Sec.

Kyoto, April 4, 1891

Rec'd May 1

Kyoto, Japan, April 7, 1891.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.

Dear sir.

The committee ad interim have voted to ask the Prudential Committee to appoint Rev. H. H. Coates a member of this mission — He is now a Y.M.C.A. teacher in Tsu. The enclosed letters will describe him to you. He is spoken of in very high terms by all who know him.

As it is important for him to know as soon as possible whether or not he will be appointed or whether he must seek other work, the committee request an answer by telegraph, "positive" or "negative". "Positive" may be sent even in case of a conditional or temporary appointment; "negative" if he cannot be appointed or employed at all at present.

Mr. Coates does not wish to become a teacher; he wishes to become a general missionary for evangelistic work.

Yours truly D. W. Learned Sec.

Kyoto, April 7, 1891
Rec'd May 1

M. Coates

Kyoto, Japan. April 9, 1881.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D. D.

My dear sir,

Your favor of Feb. 28 th was duly received. We were very glad to hear of Mr. Baker's bequest, but I should be very sorry to see it used towards the current expenses of the school. It ought to be used either to complete the buildings of the school, or as the beginning of a permanent fund. It would be an exceedingly bad precedent to use such a special gift to pay current debts. It would encourage the Trustees to go on overrunning their income in hope of another gift from some friend in America.

In referring to my letter in which I sent on our revised estimates, you said nothing as to the probability whether or not they could be granted. Of course it must be hard to give a definite answer at once, but it is of great importance to us to get an answer as soon as possible that we may arrange our work accordingly. In connection with this I may speak of one thing that rather

puzzles me. According to your last letter I understand that the appropriations for girls' schools come from the Woman's Board and therefore are not subject to reduction; that however much the general work may be pinched those schools must not be caused to suffer anything. This is good for those schools, but I do not see how it is just then to include them in the total for which a limit is set from Boston. As it is now, we have to estimate the needs of those schools and the expense of their work of course diminishes what we can ask or expect to get for other work, and yet if we have to make reductions afterwards we cannot touch those items. If the funds must be kept so distinct, would it not be well to provide that preachers aided from the general funds shall never preach to audiences where women are present?

On the 7th we had the formal opening of the Harris School of Science and the dedication of the Science Hall, and a grand occasion was made of it. Mr Harris's letter was read, his picture was unveiled and an account given of him by Dr. Greene, the dedicatory prayer was made

by Dr. Davis, an address was delivered by Gen. Kato of the Imperial University, and a translation of your letter was read together with congratulatory letters from the governor and other eminent persons. The grounds were decorated with flags, arches of evergreens and flowers and long lines of colored lanterns, and a military band furnished music. Afterwards ample refreshments were served in the Science Hall, our mission children and some of the pupils of the girls' school serving as waiters.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned.

Kyoto, April 9, 1891

Rec'd May 1

Kyoto, Japan, April 17, 1891.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D. D.

My dear sir

I have to inform you that the Committee ad Interim have voted permission for Mr. Atkinson and family to return to the United States at once. This is due to a combination of reasons, the immediate and pressing one being the condition of their daughter Winnie's eyes. They have been in more or less trouble for two or three years, and their condition now is such that the family are naturally and properly anxious to get the help of an expert oculist. Indeed the Kobe physician has given a written opinion that she ought to be taken home at once. As the needs of their children will require the family to go home next winter in any case, it seems best that they should go at once. They have to go as soon as they can get ready, as it would not be safe for Winnie to travel in the glare and heat of summer. They expect therefore to start at the middle of May.

Last summer I wrote to you that

the Committee had made arrangements with Mr. I. Barrett, a Y.M.C.A. teacher in Osaka, to enter the service of the mission from this month. No objection having come to this arrangement, it has been entered into, and Mr. Barrett has begun teaching for the Mission at Osaka (in the boys' school). It may however be found best for him to go to Niigata in order to allow Dr. John Smlich to return to Osaka. I have now to add that Mr. Barrett has become engaged in marriage to Miss Vetter, and they will probably be married in July. This piece of news has come as a surprise to us all, but we cannot but rejoice that she is to have a home and place of her own after all the varied experiences of her life, and I have no doubt that she will make him a good wife. I suppose that the difficulties in the way of employing her will not interfere with the employment of her husband; the only doubt I feel is as to how the Presidential Committee will feel about the expense at this time of narrow means, for

of course he will expect a married man's al-
lowance. The argument from economy for his
employment is thus ~~largely~~ partly done away with,
though still it is ~~much~~ less expensive to
employ him than to send out a man from
America, in so far as traveling expenses are saved.

Mr. Barrett is a graduate of Minnesota
State University and is highly spoken of by
those who know him, both for his character
and his ability. The only question before us
<u>at present</u> is that of his temporary employ-
ment, as he has made no request to be-
come a member of the mission.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned, Sec.

Kyoto, April 17, 1891

Rec'd May 13

Atkinson

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Kyoto, Japan. April 24 1891.

Rev. N. G. Clark D. D.

My dear sir.

The Committee ad Interim have voted to ask the Prudential Committee for an additional grant of $225. for land in Tsu.

This is on the ground that it was in every way expedient to purchase land sufficient for two houses, and that it was not just to expect Mr White to bear the whole burden on his house account.

He will no doubt explain the matter more fully to you.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned. Sec.

ap. 24. 1891

P. C. Land

Kyoto, Japan, May 1, 1891.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.

My dear sir,

The committee ad interim request permission for Dr. Gordon to return at once to the United States with his family for a vacation.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned.

May 1. 1881

D. C. Greene

Kyoto, Japan, May 2, 1891.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.,

My dear sir,

Your very kind letter of March 20th was duly received. I am very sorry that my mother wrote to you in regard to our taking a vacation, as we have no intention whatever of doing anything of the kind before the end of 1892 at the earliest, and I should be only too glad to put it off still longer. I am in excellent physical condition, and it is not at all on account of my health that we think of asking for a vacation at the end of next year. I may add that if Dr. Berry has written to you in regard to our going to the Hokkaido this summer for Mrs. Learned's health, it is not at all in accordance with our wish, as we have no desire at all to go there, and shall only go (if we go at all) in obedience to the physician's orders. Now that the subject has been mentioned, I may as well say that whenever the time comes that it is best for us to take a vacation, it seems to me only a wise economy that I should spend it in such a way as to get the

most good from it, especially with a view to my efficiency as a theological teacher, and I cannot yet believe that I should get the most good by sitting down with nothing in particular to do in any one place. However there is no need to disturb ourselves about that yet. I will only repeat that I never felt in better health than now, and have no need whatever yet to go home for my own health, and also that I have no <u>desire</u> whatever to go home.

I note what you say in the general mission letter in regard to abstaining from controversy. I am not sure that I understand just what you mean by controversy. We certainly have no desire or intention of engaging in personal controversies, but in defending truth we must necessarily repel error so far as its attacks are likely to be felt here. For example, the views of Keim on the fourth gospel have recently been published in Japan and are read by our students and pastors. Unless we are ready to say that it is of no consequence whether the fourth gospel is accepted as true

or is regarded as unhistorical, we must defend its genuineness, and we cannot overlook Keim's criticisms against it. In the work of preaching our Japanese brethren have advantages over us, but in discussing the authenticity of the gospels and such questions we have advantages over them, and I don't see how we can shirk the duty, especially we who are supposed to have made some special study of the questions.

On looking over this letter I see that I have not yet explained what I should like to do when (if ever) I go home and as I hope not to have to refer to the matter again very soon, I may as well explain myself now. My thought is that I can study up in my department (Church History and New Testament Exegesis) about as well here as at home, and hence that there would be no particular object in going home to take a course of study, but that I am in danger of getting rusty and behind the times ~~&~~ in methods of teaching, having no chance to see how teaching is done now. I know methods of instruction in the classics have changed since I was a student in America and it is reason-

able to suppose that there may have been improvements in methods of work in my department. I should like therefore to spend two or three weeks, or even more at each of several of the principal theological seminaries, enough to see how their work is done and also to make a little acquaintance with some of the teachers, and also to visit some such institutions as Amherst, to observe methods of instruction in the higher classes. New Haven is a delightful place to me, but the very fact that I received all my education there will make it desirable for me to visit other institutions that I may get a broader experience and a wider outlook.

Are the salaries of the new ladies just sent to our mission to be included in the $ 80,000 recently reported as a limit? If so, the fact that their salaries are provided by the Woman's Board does not hinder them from being a burden to our mission finances, since their salaries will so much reduce what is available for other work of that $ 80,000.

I have written to Mr. Ward in regard to the desirability of the Board's making arrangements to insure the furniture of missionaries who may be willing to pay for it, now that the Board is going to insure its property. Our property is of course as much liable to damage by fire as the houses are, and as it is now if a person's furniture is burned (as Mr. Cady's was) he is placed in a very difficult position. The Board makes only a small grant in aid in such a case, and the individual is greatly embarrassed at having to replace his outfit out of salary. On the other hand in most of the stations we cannot get insurance here, and where we can the rate is very high. If the Board would insure the furniture of those who are willing to pay for it at a reasonable rate, it would lose nothing, and would be relieved of the necessity of making a grant in aid in case of fire, and we should be relieved from danger of loss at a moderate cost.

Yours truly

D. W. Learned

D. W. Learned

Kioto May 2 1891

Inf.

Kyoto, Japan, May 24. 1891.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D. D.

My dear Sir,

We were all exceedingly sorry to hear of your son's death by your last letter, and you have our warmest sympathy. It is indeed a heavy affliction, but we mourn not as those without hope.

We are very glad indeed to hear of the gifts for evangelistic work, especially the $1,000., and to hear that this school will not be left in the lurch. Many thanks too for the copies of Prof. Scott's paper. It seems to me to be an excellent article.

As you make inquiries of the secretary in regard to the Doshisha, I will take the liberty of answering some of your questions, though I have no doubt that Mr. Stanford will do it efficiently and accurately.

(1). In regard to Mr. Gulick. It is to be borne in mind that ~~it~~ his work is exactly parallel to that which Mr. Davis and Mr. Bartlett did, and to that which Mr Cary is doing, not to mention that quite a number of the mission have Nii-

gata to Kumamoto are giving more or less of their time to very similar work. English is of course no more directly connected with salvation than mathematics, and if Mr. Smith were dropped from the mission connection on the ground that teaching mathematics is not evangelistic work, it would be necessary to recall Mr. Brady, and to change the work of a good many others. It is plain, too, that there would be no more reason in asking the Japanese to pay Mr. Smith's salary than in asking them to pay Mr. Brady's or Miss Meyer's or Miss Howe's or Miss Kent's or Miss Daniels's, not to mention others. I may add that no one of these is doing his (or her) work with a more Christian spirit, or is doing more direct Christian work than Mr. & Mrs. Smith. He is a prize which the Board was fortunate in securing for its service.

(2). As to the desirability of teaching English, Mathematics, and Science, it seems to me there is no room for question in our school. To train specialists in science, chemists, geologists etc., is a work which we all agree to leave to the Science Department which is entirely independent of

the Board's help. That English, some amount of science, and some mathematics are needed as a preparation for a theological training for those who are to be educated ministers, needs no argument I think. It should be remembered, however, that the missionary value of the school is by no means limited to those whom it trains to become pastors. Many who do not enter the ministry, some who do not even graduate, are doing most valuable Christian work in one way or another. We often hear of them. And besides this, the school is of very great service to the missionary work as showing conspicuously that we believe in enlightenment and in knowledge; this has great moral weight. On the other hand, the closing of the school, or the withdrawal of help from it, would be a tremendous blow to our mission's work and would bring discredit and reproach upon it all over the country.

Your telegram "positive" reached me on the 7th, and we were very glad to receive it.

Your letter of April 15 reached me yesterday. The secretary will no doubt answer your inquiry as to the sums paid from the Board's treasury for support of professors and teachers in our school. As treasurer, however, I may perhaps be allowed to report that there are at present seven married foreign teachers at work in the school (Albrecht, Buckley, Cady, Davis, Zenith, Learned, Stanford) and two unmarried men (Beall and Wyckoff), whose salaries together amount to $9.590., (besides taxes on houses, repairs etc.) Several of these, however, are giving much time to other branches of missionary work (such as my commentary work, Mr. Albrecht's and Dr. Davis's evangelistic work), so that it would be unfair to charge all this sum to the school. I have omitted Dr. Gordon from this list, because he is not teaching this term and is soon to leave us. Besides providing these foreign teachers the Board was asked for $3.950. for this year for the other expenses of the school, chiefly of course salaries of the Japanese teachers. It will be remembered that this includes two theological departments (English speaking and vern-

acular) and the Academical department. The Science department is entirely separate in its finances, and the preparatory department is self-supporting. The necessity of having two theological departments (which is indispensable at present) of course very considerably increases the amount of work to be done. As several are teaching in both the theological and academic departments, it would be very difficult to separate the expense of these two departments.

As you well say, it is highly important that we have well trained Japanese teachers such as Morita, Kato, Harada, and Yuasa, and we are suffering now from the lack of them.

I do not see however any need of sending any more young men to America at present, and I hope it will not be necessary to burden you with the care of any additional ones at least for some time to come.

I note what you say as to the possible necessity of calling in men from the distant stations to re-enforce the work in the central stations, and as to the possibility of giving up

some of our field to the Presbyterians. This gives me an opportunity to say that we are in very great perplexity as to how the work is to be carried on, not so much for want of men as for want of means. We cannot yet see how we are going to do next year's work with only $ 80,000. After deducting the salaries etc. of the mission force, the balance remaining for the maintenance of the schools, the evangelistic work and the publication work is most pitifully small. It has seemed to me that a radical remedy is needed, and the best that I have been able to think of is the withdrawal from a part of our field. But it is quite out of the question, I think, to turn it over to the Presbyterians. I don't think the mission would listen to such a thought for a moment. For one thing, our work (churches and schools) would refuse to be turned over. We might withdraw from that field and leave our work there in the lurch, but we could not turn it over to another mission. Then it is not to be imagined that we should as it were covenant to help Congregationalism out of

such a large and important section of the country. You know I am a strong believer in union, but until there is a prospect of union I believe in extending Congregationalism wherever there is room for it. It would be preposterous to have Presbyterianism, Methodism, Episcopacy etc. spreading into every province, and to have Congregationalism excluded forever from a third of the empire. For if we once gave over that region to Presbyterians we could not have the face to enter it again.

It seems to me therefore that as various Presbyterian bodies have combined or are co-operating in their work, we ought to have the co-operation of other Congregationalists, that is of our English brethren. I do not see why English and American Congregationalists should not work together as well as P.'s or M.'s or E.'s

I do not at all know what hope there is that the London Society could be persuaded to enter on work in Japan; possibly there is no hope; but if they would come and take a part of our field we could concentrate our men and means on a part of our pro-

sent field, and could continue the efficiency of the work. If this can be accomplished it seems to me to be far the most encouraging measure we can devise.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Kyoto, May 14, 1891
Rec'd June 4

Important
(Quickens the times)

Kyoto, Japan, May 21, 1891.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.,

My dear sir,

I have been asked by the station to write to you again in regard to Mr. Beall, since the action (or non-action) of the Committee leaves him in an uncomfortable position.

As to the need of his services, it may be enough to say that he is needed exactly as Mr. Bartlett was, and in fact the time for which we can secure him (three years) will extend only a year beyond the end of the period (5 years) for which Mr. Bartlett was appointed. The appointing and sending out of Mr. Bartlett shows that the Committee recognized the need of such work at that time, and the need is just the same exactly to-day. It is quite out of the question for one man (Mr. Cary) to do all the English teaching that must be done by foreigners in this school, and Mr. Beall's time is all need in Mathematics, as Mr. Davies' was in Science.

If it is conceded that we are justified in asking for a man in place of Mr. Bartlett, it is easy to see that it is more advantageous to engage Mr. Beall, who is already here and in touch with the Japanese, than to send out a new man from America, furnishing outfit and travel funds. In either case there is the expectation of paying the expenses of the return to America. I suppose a man sent from America would almost certainly want to come as Mr. Bartlett and with the privilege of returning at the end of five years at the longest. For while the work is highly important as a part of our institution, it is not such work as most men would care to give their lives to. So it is in every way more economical to keep Mr. Beall as long as we can than to search for a new man in America and send him out. We certainly could not hope to get a better man than Mr. Beall. He is an excellent teacher, a most earnest Christian, a man of good health and constitution who we need not fear will break down as Mr. Bartlett did, and is already exper-

rienced in working with Japanese. It would be a waste of time and resources to dismiss him and look around for a new man, unused to the climate and the work, to take his place.

It may be that the Committee feel unable to make any definite promises for the future for any one, but if they will give him such assurances as they are able to, it will greatly relieve both him and us.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned.

Dr. L. W. [illegible]

May 21 1871 ✓

Beall

D. W. Learned.
Kyoto May 21. 1891.

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Kyoto, May 21. 1891.
Rev. N. G. Clark. D. D.
Dear sir,
In a letter
of Feb. 11 to Dr. Davis you
reported a gift of $ 50.00
from Miss M. C. Wiggin and sister
of Newburyport for help of
some young man in the
Doshisha, and requested a letter
to them.
The writing of the letter
has been delayed, but at last
I have received one from Mr.
Morizumi and send it herewith.
He is not yet in the theo-
logical department, but will — I
wish — enter it next fall.
The theological students already in
the department being already provided
for it was necessary to get

some other student. Mr. Imaizumi graduates from the academical dep't in June, and is one of the best students in his class. If he should not enter the theol. dep't another student will be selected for the remainder of the gift.

I did not ask him to write a letter of thanks, and he does not know whom the letter is for, which will account for there being nothing of gratitude in the letter.

With warmest thanks to the ladies who have made this generous gift.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Kyoto, Japan, May 25, 1891.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.

Dear Sir,

Your favor of April 24th was received yesterday, and we are very glad to hear of the gifts which you report. They are very welcome as well for the spirit which they indicate as for the money itself.

As to getting organs in Japan, organs of a certain kind are made right here in Kyoto, but are of harsh tone; they make a noise but dont make much music. Imported organs can be had at the foreign stores in Yokohama and (perhaps) Kobe. I dont know how their price compares with those which Mr. Swett buys.

The plan for a visitation of the churches by pastors (one or two pastors and evangelists or missionaries from one region visiting the churches in another) which was made at the recent meeting of the annual conference is being carried out and must do much good. Pastor Kawamoto of Akashi has preached two

good sermons for the school.

Yours very truly,

D. W. Learned

Kyoto, May 25, 1891
Rec'd June 20

Ans

Personal.

Kyoto, Japan, June 6. 1891.

Rev. N. G. Clark. D.D.

My dear sir,

I have just finished my commentary on Galatians (the second edition), and expect to finish Mark by the end of this year, which complete the New Testament (except I Corinthians which Mr. Gay has written on) after ten years of work; and so far as I now see that will be the end of my literary work in Japanese. In the course of this work I have conceived a great desire to write a commentary on Revelation in English. I have given a great deal of attention to this book, and it seems to me that there is a lack of a sensible commentary on it. I should like very much to write a brief book pointing out the purpose and plan of the book as I understand it, and the spiritual lessons of the work. This would not exactly be missionary work, but I could do it gradually at spare moments without interfering with my regular work. I have occasionally thought that

I might do it during my vacation at home, but I should not then have my books with me, and might not be situated conveniently for such work.

The question however naturally arises whether any publisher would care to take up such a work, and as I have no name at home, and the book itself seems to many not an especially profitable subject for study, it is quite possible that there would be no publisher for it. Without some hope that it might be published there would be [illegible] inducement to write it (or rather re-write it, for I have already once written it out in English, but should need to entirely re-write it).

It has occurred to me that possibly you could make some inquiries and tell me somewhat what the prospect would be as to publication, though I should not wish to have you waste much of your time in it. The English outline of my Japanese commentary gives a good idea of the general character of the work and I can send you one of them if you like.

It may very likely be that I can spend my time to better advantage in something else,

t it does seem to me that there is a real
ed for such a work as I have in mind,
ugh whether I am the person to write it is
ther question.

Yours very truly,
D. W. Learned.

Mr. D. W. Learned ...

June 6. 1891

Kioto

Kyoto, Japan, June 18, 1891.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.,

My dear Sir,

Your favors of April 15th and 18th were received by the last mail.

I was very glad to read your kind words as to Miss Vetter. I think her marriage to Mr. Barrett bids fair to be a very happy one, and that she will add much to his power for usefulness. It is for the mission to decide whether we shall ask permission to employ him another year, but I have little doubt that such will be the decision, and from all I hear of him I should think he would do good work. At the same time, in view of the financial straits we are in, I almost wish that we had not entered into negotiations with him.

The explanation of the telegram in regard to Mr. Coates will give some disappointment, as it was expected that the decision would be either yes or no as to receiving him to the mission. It is not his desire to be a

teacher such as Mr. Barrett or Mr. Beall is, but to prepare for general missionary evangelistic work, and the more we know of him the more we think that he will make a first-rate missionary. At the same time, as you quote from me myself, it is a grave question whether the Board ought to appoint more missionaries to Japan at present in the present condition of the finances. For the coming year we can employ Mr. Coates as a teacher, giving him rather light work so that he can also have time to study the language. Thus he will be no worse off than if he had not come to us, and the course of the year may determine whether it is best for him to continue with us or not.

In your letter to the mission, as I remember it, you speak of about $5,000 having been sent to us in gifts since Jan. 1st, besides the recent vote of $2,500. I don't quite understand this, as I find only $2,980.88 reported for this mission, exclusive of personal gifts to individuals for personal uses.

One week from to-day comes the end of the school year, and Mr. Kozaki is to be

inaugurated at the same time with the graduating exercises. Next Sunday 22 students are to be baptized.

Yours truly.

D. W. Learned

I send by this mail a copy of my article on the Authenticity of John the first of the series of Doshisha Tracts. You will recognize it by the picture of the school on the cover.

Mr. Albrecht or Dr Davis will probably write to you about the 45 students whom we are sending out to preach during the summer vacation. This is one of the happy results of the special gifts made for this work.

Kyoto, June 18, 1891.

Rec'd July 9. 1891.

Kyoto. Japan. June 29. 1891.

Rev. N. G. Clark. D.D.,

My dear sir:

The Committee ad Interim have passed the following votes.—

1. To authorize Miss White's immediate return to the United States.

The three physicians are unanimous in advising this, and it seems to be a clear necessity for the sake of her own health and for the sake of Miss Denton who is getting worn out with the care of her in addition to her school work. Thus, as I intimated to you several months ago might be the case, is solved in part the problem as to which you consulted me last January.

2. To authorize Dr and Mrs Berry to go to Vladivostock or the Hokkaido for the sake of Mrs Berry's health. She certainly needs a change.

3. To authorize myself and family to go to the Hokkaido for the sake of Mrs Learned's health.

As I have said before, we should much prefer not to go, but the physician's advice (or rather orders) cannot be ignored, and though I do not think that I am myself in any need of such a trip, it will no doubt do me good too.

In these last two cases, the committee ask that the necessary expenses of these health trips in excess of the ordinary cost of living and of the regular health allowance be paid by the Board. The amount will be reported in September.

Yours truly

D. W. Learned Sec.

Kyoto, June 29, 1891.
Rec'd July 23
Re [illegible]

Kyoto, Japan, July 1, 1891.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.

My dear sir,

Our closing exercises of the school year last week were perhaps the most interesting that we have yet had. Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday were devoted to examinations, and on Tuesday evening a meeting was held for the students, some 60, who are going out to preach this summer. It was a cause of much regret that an accident prevented Dr. Davis from making an address, but it was a good meeting. Wednesday afternoon came the graduating exercises of the nurses' school, at which ten young women received diplomas.

Thursday was commencement day, and the inauguration of Mr. Kozaki as president was held together with the graduating exercises. Mr. Nakamura on behalf of the trustees made the address of induction to office, and Mr. Miyagawa offered prayer for the new president and the school, after which Mr. Kozaki delivered a brief inaugural address.

Graduating addresses were made by three representatives of the graduating classes, on "the inspired man", "the gospel preacher", and "man's strong refuge", after which a new college song written by Prof. Matsuyama was sung. The address to the graduates was then made by the Hon. Saburo Shimada, editor of one of the leading papers of Tokyo, and chairman of committees of the house of representatives. He is a member of one of the Presbyterian churches.

In the evening a dinner was given in welcome to the new president and to ~~___~~ the Hon. J. Yuasa, one of the trustees, who has recently removed to Kyoto to be the financial agent and business manager of the school.

Friday morning came the graduating exercises of the girls' school, and in the evening Pres. and Mrs. Kozaki and Mr. and Mrs. Yuasa gave a garden party to the faculty and graduates.

I should not have omitted to mention that the week was opened with a baccalaureate sermon by Mr. Ebina, and the baptism of twelve students.

The ~~school~~ curriculum of the collegiate course

has been revised and three ~~students~~ parallel courses are provided for the senior year, - one for those who are interested in theological and philosophical studies, one for ~~his~~ those who expect to enter the Harris Scientific School, and one for general students. The theological curriculum has also been revised so as to give more time to Introduction, to History of Doctrine, and to the religions of Japan.

Yesterday I turned over the mission treasurership to Mr. Hill, having held it nearly four years and a half. During this time, besides doing my full share of the teaching in the school, I have written a Church History, a work on Political Economy for my classes in that department, and commentaries on Matthew, John, Romans, Galatians, Philippians, Colossians, Thessalonians, the Pastoral epistles, and the general epistles. I mention this as proving, I think, what I always felt to be the case, - that a person who liked figures might take the treasurership in addition to his ordinary work if only he

was willing to do the work.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Kyoto, July 1, 1891.
Rec'd July 23
Rec'd. "Conf. Guaranty"

Kyoto, Japan, July 1, 1891.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.

My dear Sir,

At a meeting of our station held this morning Miss Smith's resignation was presented and accepted. X Under all the circumstances it seems clear to those immediately connected with her work that this was the best thing to do. This of course involves her retirement from the mission, and the committee ad interim will probably authorize her to return at once to the United States. It is a great pity that a woman of so much strength and ability should thus have to withdraw so early from the work, but there seems to be no help for it, and she will probably be out of Japan before this reaches you.

We now have to look to you for a lady to supply her place, inasmuch as her work (unlike that of others) is one which can be taken by nobody who is now in the X mission. It is absolutely necessary that a successor be sent as soon as possible, if the work of the nurses' school is to continue.

We all feel that this work is exceedingly important and valuable, and that it must not be sacrificed. We all hope that there will be no hindrance to finding a successor to Miss Smith in time for the school to be opened again next fall.

I have not time to write at length before the mail closes, but I wish to join my voice with others in presenting and urging this petition.

Yours very truly
D. W. Learned

Kyoto, July 1, 1891
Rec'd July 23
Replied Sept 27

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Kyoto, Japan. July 9. 1891.

Rev. N. G. Clark. D. D.

Dear sir.

The mission has voted to petition the Prudential Committee in reference to the provision of means of insurance for the private property of missionaries, and has asked Dr. Greene and myself to write in regard to it.

The petition is that individuals who wish to have their property insured be allowed to do so through the Board at the same rate that the homes are insured.

The reason for asking this is, - first that it is highly desirable that a method of insurance be provided, and secondly that at present it is impossible for a great part of the mission to get their property insured at all, and that of those who can get insurance here many have to pay high rates.

It seems unnecessary to argue for the advantage of insurance against loss by fire, since the Board has already adopted measures for insuring its own property. It is easy to see that the ordinary missionary must be very greatly

embarrassed if his property should be destroyed by fire without relief either from insurance or from the Board. It is by no means pleasant to ask for a special grant, and I presume it is not especially pleasant for the Committee to make it. In the one case of fire which has occurred in our mission, a grant was made which left the individual still in a very embarrassed condition, and several years afterward a new grant had to be made to help him out of his debts.

It is impossible to get fire insurance here outside of the open ports and Kyoto, thus the larger part of the mission can get no insurance at all now in any way whatever. In Kyoto, although we can get insurance, we have to pay a very high rate, not because of the risk (for in most of the homes the risk is very good), but because the companies dislike to do business away from the open ports.

Hence if loss through fire should occur, there would be no remedy but to burden the Board with a request for a grant, which yet would undoubtedly be so small as to leave the family in great embarrassment. It seems only just and equitable that the Board, which already con-

fully provides for the insurance of our goods at sea, should provide facilities for insurance of our household effects on the same terms as the houses. In this case, a person who let his property go uninsured would have only himself to blame if he incurred loss.

It is also desired and requested that when insurance is effected against fire it also cover risks of loss at sea in case of removal to another station at the bidding of the mission. Cases of removal by sea are rare, but they occasionally occur, and in such cases it seems unjust that the person who is moving at the wish of the mission, for the sake of the work, should have to bear the danger of loss of all his effects by shipwreck.

Dr. Learned will write to one of the Committee

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Kyoto, July 9, 1891
Rec'd Aug. 5

Personal Insurance ✓

P. C.

not favored

Sapporo, Japan, July 24, 1891,

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.

My dear sir,

We have just arrived here, having come at the doctors' directions, and are established in a tiny little house for the summer. As Sapporo is in the latitude of Massachusetts, while Kyoto is in that of North Carolina, there is a marked difference of climate, and we are hoping that the change will be good for both of us. I am hoping also that Mr. Rowland and I will be able to make a visit to the church among the settlers at Urakawa, some distance from here.

I was requested by the mission to write to you in regard to two matters, – (1) the rate of exchange and (2) the possibility of a reduction next year.

(1) The mission request that the Prudential Committee continue next year the plan adopted last December (or November) of guaranteeing a minimum rate of exchange, and that the same rate be continued next year as this, namely 1.20, which was the actual rate at the time we made our estimates a year ago. In fact the average rate so far this year has been above that, and it looks as if it would continue to be above that during the rest of this year, so that

the guaranteeing of a minimum rate has had no practical effect, but nevertheless it is a great comfort to have a minimum which we can depend upon in calculating our resources. Without this, we must either make our estimates larger than is necessary at present in order to guard ourselves against a fall of exchange, or otherwise are liable to be greatly embarrassed by a change of the market rate. Our estimates for next year are made out with the expectation that we shall be assured of getting at least the rate guaranteed for the present year. The policy begun by the Committee last fall seems to us an eminently wise one, and we earnestly request that it may be continued for another year.

2. Our estimates for next year were revised by the finance committee with great care, and all pains were taken to cut off unnecessary expenses, but the mission did not feel justified in making any heroic reduction. In view of the last letters from the rooms, especially yours to Dr. Davis, the mission did not feel that it would be right to reduce the estimates below the sum necessary for the continuance of the present work. (It is to be borne in mind that the estimates plan for no advance or enlargement; they only provide for the continuance of the work now in hand.)

The mission, as I say, did not see its way to making any further reduction in the estimates; it could not in the present light take the responsibility of saying that so many thousands could be dispensed with. Neither could we make a division and say that a certain sum was necessary and that the remainder might be contingent. We regard the whole as needed. However, if at the end of this year, when the time comes for making the appropriations for next year, the Committee find that they cannot grant all we have asked, we earnestly request that the apportionment of the reduction may be referred back to us, that is if, for example, it is necessary to reduce our estimates by $5,000, please let the sum to be cut off be reported to us with permission to make the reduction as best we can. This is in substance what was done with the appropriations for 1891; but it would be well to give permission to make the reduction wherever we can, and not to confine it to the "general work", and also to report the sum to be deducted rather than the sum appropriated. If there must be reduction, it can be made with less harm here than in Boston.

You will see in the minutes of the meeting

the report of the action taken in regard to young men going to America to study. It is (1) that except in a few rare cases (such as Mr. Morita and Mr. Kato) we do not recommend any young man to friends of missions in America for pecuniary aid; (2) that in giving letters of introduction (as we are often called on to do) to young men going to America at their own expense we will use paper with the mission's resolutions printed on it so that the letter of introduction may not be thought to be a commendation of requests for aid.

There was little of much special interest or importance in the action of our meeting. One thing was the action to establish regular examinations in Japanese for new members of the mission and to guard them against being drawn into too much school work during their first two or three years in the country. There is now prevailing in the mission a feeling of the importance of thorough study of Japanese which is highly commendable.

Our day of conference with the committee of the Japanese missionary society was highly interesting, and also encouraging as showing on their part a strong feeling of the importance of the work of the missionaries. They were far indeed from feeling any anti-foreign spirit.

They put forward a strong plea for the opening of a station at Zahle, and the mission would have been glad to comply with their request at once, but it seemed to be impossible to spare any one for it. We therefore send a request for one more family for that purpose. We have done work in Zahle for many years, and by all reasons it fairly belongs to our field, and is a place which we ought by all means to hold on to, but it seems now that it will be better to withdraw from there entirely if we cannot soon put at least one family there.

I ought perhaps to just mention the matter of the land for the Kole girls' school. If the work of this school is to be enlarged and broadened, as the mission has decided that it ought to be, it is absolutely necessary that it have a little more land. As the piece of land which is exactly adapted for the purpose, and the only one at all suitable, had to be bought at once, the mission took the unusual step of authorizing the treasurer to lend the money to the school. In case the money for it can not be provided, the girls' school will bear whatever loss there is in the transaction.

It is pleasant to find several of our former pupils here. One of our theological graduates is the evangelist of the church here. I shall hope to have more to tell about the work in this region at another time.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned.

D. W. Learned
Sapporo, Japan.
July 24, 1891
[illegible]
Rec'd Aug 26,

Sapporo, Japan, Aug. 29, 1891.

Rev. N. G. Clark. D. D.

My dear sir.

The committee on the memorial in regard to the enlargement of the work have asked me to write a statement of the needs of this island (the Hokkaido). This I shall do only briefly, as the urgency of the case depends more upon general considerations than upon special needs at particular places; and furthermore, although I am glad to speak for this island, it seems to me that it is of first importance to strengthen and enlarge the work in the well settled regions where the bulk of the population is.

This island, the old Yezo, now called Hokkaido, includes just about one fourth of the area of Japan, and much more than Kyushu and Shikoku combined, but its resources are largely undeveloped and its population is very small in comparison. Instead of one fourth of the population of Japan, I suppose that not over one hundredth of the people of Japan dwell on this island. The claims of the island to attention, however, are not based only upon its present population but upon its future prospects and upon the condition of the people. The population is sure to increase, and there is no reason to doubt that in time this island will be well populated.

Its resources are great, and it is well fitted to support a large population. The climate is healthy, and people can live and work here with more vigor than in the South. It is of course a matter of toil and endurance to develop the country, and it is not strange that the progress of population is somewhat slow, but the island is sure to be occupied, and its population is steadily increasing. Here at Sapporo, the capital of the island, we are much struck with the number of new houses that are continually going up, and we are told that they are largely engaged before they are built. If this city is growing so fast, it must be that the island itself is growing.

If we look at the character of the people who come here, we find (as may be expected) that many of them are among the most active and enterprising of the people, and also we find that they are especially accessible by religious teaching. The people on the other islands have settled institutions handed down from ancient times, and in most parts of the country the priests and customs of religion have great influence. In some such places it is hard to get people to even listen to Christianity; in one of the important centers which we are strongly urged by our Japanese brethren to occupy, the priests have so much influence

all through society that it is very hard indeed to make any impression. This is no reason for leaving such places unworked, but there is little encouragement to hope for early or brilliant results there. Here, on the contrary, there is far less of such power of custom or of priestly influence. The people have come here without their priests and in many places there are yet no temples and shrines. There is little or no social hindrance or interference with accepting a new religion. It seems therefore that if a station could be opened in this city, with two good men who were able to stand the discomfort of travel by horseback in a primitive country, there would be a great field of work open to them. The Christians, especially the evangelists, in connection with our churches whom I have met here have strongly urged this. The Methodists are already doing not a little for this island, and Episcopalians and Presbyterians something, but there is abundant room for the American Board also, and we are naturally drawn hither by the fact that a number of our Christians are already living here. Off on the east coast of the island we have a church at Urakawa, the only one in that region. The independent church here is practically Congregational except in

name, it sprang out of a Congregationalist work (Mr. Clark's), and its two evangelists are both from our Doshisha. The chaplain at the Sorachi prison is one of our pastors. A man who was formerly one of the leading church members in the Tamba church came at the same time with us to view the land, and is expecting to come next year with several other members of that church and their friends and settle in this island. Thus we already have here and there a natural constituency, men who would at once welcome the coming of A.B.C.F.M. missionaries and would heartily cooperate with them. With the encouragement and help that could be given from a station here such little centers of influence here and there could be utilized for the beginning of a great work, and it is safe to say that in no part of the country would so great results be produced in twenty years with equal means as here.

It is out of the power of our mission to do anything more for this island with its present resources than to send a man once in a year or two to make a flying visit to two or three points, ~~but~~ and the condition and needs of the island are among the reasons which impel us to send on the appeal for means for enlargement.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned.

Rev. D. W. Learned, Sapporo, Aug. 29, 1891. Rec'd Oct. 1. Dr. Clark

Kyoto, Japan, Sept. 22, 1891.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.,

My dear sir:

Our summer is over and another school year has begun. Mrs. Learned would have liked to stay longer in Sapporo, but we had to give up the house we were occupying, and thus it seemed best that she should return with me. I remained there as long as possible, and arrived here just on the opening day of the term. On the first day of this month the railroad was opened through to Aomori which is at the extreme northern end of this island, and thus my return was more speedy (and also cheaper) than the going. We enjoyed our visit to the north very much, and I think it did us all good. I am very glad to have had the opportunity to see the Christian work in that part of the country.

Our school opens very pleasantly. I have not yet heard the number of students, but there are I think ten in the new theological class (in the English-speaking course), a good class. We rejoice to welcome Dr. Yuasa, who will be a great help to us. He takes the Old Testament in the vernacular course, teaches those who wish it in Hebrew,

and is also assisting by teaching one class in the collegiate department. Mr. Stanford has a goodly number of students in Greek. According to the new curriculum, the students of the senior class in the collegiate department choose between three courses - one preparatory to theology and philosophy, one leading to science, and one general. The trustees have added a new teacher to that department, - Mr. Hattori, who graduated here in the same class with Dr. Yuasa and has since graduated at Wabash college. The new graduate department in Economics and Jurisprudence, founded with the funds collected by Dr. Neesima, has begun work this fall.

We rejoice in Miss Meyer's coming to the girls' school.

My new Political Economy has just been issued, published by a company in Tokyo, and also my commentary on the "General" epistles.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Rev. D. W. Learned
Kyoto, Sept. 22, 1891
Rec'd Oct. 17

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(Kyoto, Japan. Sept. 29, 1891.)

Rev. N. G. Clark. D. D.

Dear sir,

The committee ad interim have voted to ask the grant of $ 40. for special repairs in Okayama occasioned by a high storm which blew over a tree upon the roof of one of the houses and demolished a good deal of fence, the damage being beyond the power of the (reduced) regular grant to meet. As repairs had to be made at once, the committee also have authorized the treasurer to advance the money.

Yours truly

D. W. Learned

Sec. of C. A. S.

Your letter marked "private" of Aug. 28 to the C. A. S. has come to my hands, the one in reference to a teacher at the Kobe school. The difficulty you suggest had occurred to me (and no doubt to others also) long ago, and for some time I fully shared the apprehensions

which you express. A careful inquiry has however convinced me that there is no need of anxiety now on that point, and as matters stood at mission meeting time the action taken by the mission seemed clearly to be the best thing possible. How much Mrs Stewart's coming will affect the question I do not yet know.

D. W. L.

D. W. Learned
Feb. 29 1891
[illegible]

Our new vernacular theological class now numbers 19. We have now more theological students in each department than ever before.

Kyoto, Japan, Oct. 3, 1891.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.

Dear Sir,

This term the department of Economics and Jurisprudence, founded with the funds collected in Japan by Dr. Neesima, has begun work, though not yet formally opened. This of course is entirely independent of the funds received from the Board. We have also to-day opened a memorial library given by Japanese, - by the friends of two gentlemen who were prominent in education and in politics and who died a few years ago. These friends have contributed several thousand books in Japanese literature and also 600 dollars, the latter sum being used in buying books for the new department and in fitting up the new room. This memorial library is kept in a room adjoining the main library, which room is also used for the students of the new department as a reading and study room. This collection of Japanese books will add much to the reputation of our school among the Japanese, and it is to be hoped that this good example will be followed by others. The exercises at the

opening of this new library were held in the chapel and were attended by a considerable number of persons from the city. They consisted of prayer by one of the foreigners, an account of the lives of the two gentlemen (who were described as the Bright and Cobden of Japan), messages and telegrams of congratulation (one of them from the speaker of the national house of representatives) and addresses by the president and two of the Japanese professors.

No less than seven languages are now taught in the school, in one department or another, - Japanese, Chinese, English, German, French, Greek and Hebrew. The last named is optional, but 38 have taken it under Prof. Yuasa.

Mr Kosaki wishes me to ask you if you know how soon the bequest made to the Doshisha by Mr Baker is likely to be available.

A committee has just been appointed for the planning and erection of the theological hall. The committee are Dr. Davis, Prof. Yuasa, and myself.

Yours very truly.

D. W. Learned

The literary activity of our school (at least of the faculty) is shown by the publication within a month or two of Dr. Davis's comprehensive work on Theology, Mr. Cady's selection of stories from the Bible for use in teaching English Literature, and my Economics, not to speak of the commentaries. I am told that the Economics is well spoken of by the Japanese papers. 150 copies have already been sold in this city alone (including those used in the school.)

Kyoto, Oct. 3, 1891

Rec'd Oct. 27

Ans.

Kyoto, Japan, Oct. 8, 1891.

Rev. N. G. Clark. D. D.

Dear sir.

The committee ad interim have voted, -

(1) to ask the Prudential Committee to repeat or renew the grant for a house in Kyoto, this grant having lapsed according to the new ruling.

This house would have been begun last spring, but Dr. Gordon's departure removed the immediate occasion for it. The decision of the mission to locate a man in this station for general evangelistic work as soon as the right man can be found, makes it plain that the house will be needed. As soon as the family is located here it will be desirable to begin the erection of the house, as there is no place now where the new family can live with comfort. Hence it is desired that the grant may be available. It will not however be needed before Dec. 31 probably; we should like the grant good for 1892.

(2). to authorize the Kumamoto station to complete the purchase of the land for their houses (keeping within the grant made for that purpose), and to proceed with the erection of one family house.

We recognize that we are taking a grave responsibility in doing this, but it seems to us to be justified by the pressing need of a house there, a need which is certified to on health grounds by the mission physicians, and which is not diminished by the fact that our brethren there have patiently waited for several years and have endured the great inconveniences of and unhealthiness of Japanese houses while securing land and waiting for a favorable sentiment on the part of the people. The use of this building grant was begun some time ago by the purchase of a considerable amount of hardware. The case seems to allow no delay, for unless work is begun at once it cannot be done before winter, and thus a whole season's use of it will be lost. Also if begun in spring it cannot ~~hardly~~ be finished before our brethren leave Kumamoto for the summer.

(3). To write a letter to you expressing our views as to the working of the new ruling about the lapsing of building grants.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Kyoto. Oct. 8, 1891.
Rec'd. Nov. 10.

Kyoto. Oct. 15. 1891.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.

Dear Sir.

We are all very sorry to hear of Miss Denton's return to America after the death of her older cousin, but it seemed necessary that she should accompany the younger cousin at such a sad time. I presume her cousins pay the expense of the journey.

Much as we regret her journey, we cannot but feel that it may be well for her to have had ~~this~~ an occasion for a rest. She had such a very heavy strain upon her, from last January to July that it is only a wonder that she did not break down entirely, and it is plain that she was in a very nervous state this past summer, shown for example in her attitude towards Miss Meyer's coming to the school, so that we feel strongly that she ought to have a thorough rest and that it would be well for her to remain in California for several months. Dr. Buckley, her physician, feels this very strongly. Hence we have written to her urging her to do so. Meanwhile Miss Parmelee is helping in the girls' school.

The committee ad interim have voted to send Miss Stewart to Okayama, and to go on with the arrangement by which Dr. Holbrook was to go to Kobe. We are very sorry indeed to disappoint Miss Stewart, but on the whole the original plan seemed to be the better one, and Okayama seemed to be the place where Miss Stewart was most needed. This is especially on account of the present need made by Miss Telford's illness, and it may not be a permanent arrangement.

The committee also voted to authorize the treasurer to pay the usual salary to Dr. Rait during her working with the mission (two or three months perhaps), this of course on the understanding that she is receiving no other salary from the Board during her stay here.

By the way, although I suppose that Mrs Denton's cousins will pay the expense of her journey to and from California, I presume that she will need an allowance from Board funds while there if she acts on our advice and stays there a few months.

Yours truly

D. W. Learned

Kyoto. Oct. 15, 1891.
Rec'd Nov. 10.

Kyoto, Japan Oct. 27, 1891

Rev. N. G. Clark, D. D.,

Dear sir,

Just after sending off my last letter to you I went with Mr. Albrecht to the fall meeting of the district conference. This conference includes Kyoto, with the province of Tamba on the west and Omi (the lake province) on the east. The meeting this time was held at the town of Kameoka in Tamba, where a very neat and attractive church building was dedicated last month. One of the chief subjects of the meeting was the adoption of a constitution, the conference so far having scarcely been fully organized. In view of all the discussion about church polity at the time of the talk about union, I was interested to see what they would do. The constitution struck me as being strikingly like that proposed for the district conferences in the union scheme, except that nothing whatever is said about discipline. I should judge that the plan of having the stated conference act in ordinations, church organizations, etc. instead of calling special councils, is going without doubt to prevail among our churches, so that in this respect the union scheme would have exactly suited the people.

The constitution differs from the scheme of union in making no provision at all for treatment of matters of discipline, and at present that would still be an obstacle to union, but I am inclined to think that as our churches learn by experience the advantage of making some provision for exceptionally difficult cases of discipline they will do just about what was provided for in that scheme. One difference remains, - that in these conferences pastors have no place as voting members unless expressly elected delegates by their churches. Each church sends two delegates, of whom the pastor may or may not be one as it chooses. This difference was one of the chief obstacles to union, and I suspect it would be so still.

We were very glad to welcome Miss Fraser a few days ago, and are very much pleased with her appearance.

Mrs Drumefee asks me to remind you that she has not yet received her housekeeping grant, and that she would be glad to receive it as soon as possible, as she already has had to make purchases in preparation for housekeeping.

We have decided on the site for the Theological Hall, - at the east end of the main grounds of the school, clearing away (removing) the two old dor-

mitories that now stand there. Our main grounds will then be entirely devoted to public buildings, - recitation-hall, chapel, science-hall and theological-hall, and they will form a fine group of buildings, nothing extravagant or luxurious but one that will - I think - give a good impression of the school to all visitors. We are now considering plans for the hall.

Our number of students this term is. -

preparatory,	168,	scientific,	29
collegiate,	243,	economics & politics,	12
theological,	84,		536.

This number is exceedingly encouraging if we compare it with that of other mission schools. I suppose there is not another that has one third as many students.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Rev. D. W. Learned

Oct. 27 1891

Rep. No. of Students.

Kyoto, Japan Nov. 6, 1891

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.,

Dear sir,

Your favor of about Oct. 1st was duly received, and I am circulating it around the station, as it seemed to me that it was desirable for all to see it. We are sorry that the financial outlook was not more encouraging when you wrote.

You will no doubt have heard of the great earthquake long before this reaches you. It happened just the very morning after the last mail left here. It was not a pleasant experience here, and (with the smaller shocks succeeding at intervals for several days) it was very trying to the nerves, but we had only the tail end of the disturbance. Some chimneys were somewhat damaged, the plaster cornice was thrown down from all one side of the library room, the top of the tower of the science hall was somewhat injured, but after all our damage amounts to very little. In the region of Ogaki and Gifu (100 or 120 miles east of us) the destruction was terrible, over four thousand lives have been lost, and many thousand homes destroyed

by the shock or the resulting fires. Dr. Berry has gone to help the wounded with his medical assistant and three nurses. A committee of the students also went with such funds as they could collect and remain a few days to give personal assistance.

I spent Sunday in Nara (30 miles from here) where one of our last summer's graduates is pastor. I very highly prize the few opportunities I can get of going out into the country and seeing the young men at work. This pastor had been somewhat troubled by doubts and questions suggested by the teachings of our German brethren, but he had now come out of them into a serene faith.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Rec'd Nov. 30

Kyoto, Japan, Nov. 16, 1896

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.

Dear Sir,

The committee ad interim request permission for Miss Howe to return to America temporarily to care for her mother in case the latter's health is such as to need Miss Howe's care.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned Sec.

Dr. Berry has returned from the earthquake district having spent a week there and cared for a great number of injured people.

Kyoto, Nov. 16, 1891
Rec'd Dec. 10

Mr Davis

Kyoto, Japan, Dec. 9, 1891.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.,

Dear sir,

The committee ad interim have voted to ask the Prudential Committee to pay to Mrs. Luther H. Gulick one fourth of a single lady's salary for four months (which will amount to just about $48.) in return for her services as teacher in the Osaka Girls' School during the past term.

Yours truly

D. W. Learned Sec.

Dec. 11.

The committee have also voted to ask the Prudential Committee to employ Mr O. N. Benton as a teacher, and as the need is pressing to authorize his immediate employment until the Committee is heard from. This is the arrangement made by the mission at its annual meeting last July. — to locate Mr. Coates in Kyoto until a Y.M.C.A. man could be found, and then put the latter here and Mr. Coates in Niigata. The immediate need at Niigata is still more pressing because the W. S. Curtises will have to be ab-

from Niigata
sent, during the winter. Our brethren at N. feel that the boys' school is so important to the work that it must not be given up, but it cannot be carried on with their present force without seriously interfering with their general work. Mr. Benton's coming here will enable us to send Mr. Coates to their relief.

The present arrangement with Mr. Benton is only till June 30, but it is hoped that we may be able to keep him with us longer. He has taught for some time in Japan and has high recommendations from those who knew him.

Yours truly
D. W. Learned Sec.

Dec. 9, 1891
Mr. Benton

Kyoto, Japan, Dec. 14. 1891.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.

Dear sir,

Your favor of Oct. 30 was duly received.

I regret exceedingly to have to announce that my wife and daughter will probably sail for California by the next steamer after the one that carries this letter. It is only a question of some months or a year when I should take a vacation, but we had hoped that it might be deferred till a year from now.

But the physicians think it best for Mrs. Learned's health that she escape the winter here by going at once, and in any case our daughter's education demands that she enter school next fall. Mrs. Learned is in somewhat the same state that she was in twelve years ago, only her condition is not nearly so bad now; in fact there is very little indication of lung disease, scarcely any at all, except that she has raised a little blood two or three times. In view of this, however, the physicians think that she ought to go at once, since in any

case we should go so soon, and since winter is the season to be avoided here.

It would be difficult for me to leave the school during Dr. Scudder's absence, and I very much wish to finish the commentary work, on which I have been so long engaged, before going, so our present plan is for Mrs. Learned to go with our daughter at once, and for me to follow in June.

We both regret exceedingly this leaving our work for a time, and it is much more leaving our home than going home. My own health moreover is most excellent, and I could not ask for a furlough on that ground; but it is not unlikely that it will do me good in other ways to have a change. We also regret that we have to start (that is my wife and daughter do) without getting express permission from the Prudential Committee, but I presume it has been expected that we should take a furlough before long.

It is my wife's intention to leave our daughter in Mrs. Fisher's care at Oakland until I come along, and meanwhile to seek herself the better air of Southern California. As my needs while

I remain alone here will be the same as those of a single man. I would request to save confusion that I be allowed salary at the same rate as an unmarried man during this time, and that whatever is needed for my wife be allowed to her separately.

Our plans are quite uncertain. Mrs. Learned, I fear, will have to spend most of her time in California and Colorado. I hope I may be able to make a visit to the East long enough to carry out, to some extent, my plans for visiting seminaries and colleges to observe methods of instruction.

Yesterday seventeen students were baptized.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Kobe, Dec. 14, 1891
Rec'd Jan. 26. 1892

Kobe, Higgo,
Dec. 14th, '91.

Dear teacher:—

My mother told me that Mrs. Learned and her daughter are going to bid farewell, shortly afterward, to you & to this land. I felt especially sad when I was informed that the reason is a hateful disease. I am very sorry that our climate, told a doctor,

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is not good to her own health and strikingly bad to her present state of health. You are going to part from your comforters. The event, as I think, should be sad thing to both sides. But you have Holy Ghost, the eternal comforter. You are not then in spiritual solitude.

Our Lord told us: And I shall pray the Father, and he shall

give you another Comforter, that he may abide with you for ever. (John XIV., 16.)

I hope respectfully both of you, parting and the parted, should have him all the times as your comforter.

I can not but wishing she will soon recover and come again to this island so as to ~~to~~ shake hands to each other with warm heart

and delightful faces.

Please pardon me for this hurry writing and many grammatical mistakes, as I think there are.

Yours sincerely,

H. Midzutani.

Kobe, Hiogo.

Kyoto, Japan, Dec. 21, 1891.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.,

Dear sir,

Your favor of Nov. 12th was duly received.

The Committee ad Interim have voted permission for Mrs. Learned and daughter to return to America at once, and ask permission for Mr. Learned to return in June, 1892.

They have also voted permission for Miss Graves to return at once to America.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned Sec.

Dear Dr. Clark,

My wife and daughter start to-day.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Dec. 23.

Kyoto, Dec. 21, 1891

Rec'd Jan. 26, 1892

Kyoto, Japan. Jan. 6. 1892.

Rev. N. G. Clark. D.D.,

My dear sir,

Dr. De Forest has sent me your letter in regard to Prof. Kato, and has asked me to answer it. I am very sorry that you should have all this trouble to provide for these young men, and hope it will not be repeated. I know nothing at all about the arrangements made for Prof. Kato's support, it having been announced to us through Dr. De Forest simply that means would be provided. I think you will be quite justified in declining to be responsible for Prof. K's support after this college year, though I very much wish that he might have one more year, and if in any way the funds can be provided, I am sure that it will be a good investment. I doubt not that the advantage of his work in America would be very much increased by his having one more year of it. As to the expenses of his return, whenever that be, I presume they can be paid out of the funds of the Harris School <u>if necessary</u>, though as the funds of that school are very scanty for

Kyoto. Jan. 6. 1892.
On Gen Kato's Case.

the work it has to do, it would be a great blessing if some friend would furnish them. I say I presume they can so be paid if necessary; I have no authority to decide the matter. If there is no other way of providing them, Dr. C. Kato should make formal application to the trustees.

My wife and daughter sailed on the 29th and had most auspicious weather for their departure. It was with great regret that they went, only in obedience to the doctor's orders, and it is with very great reluctance that I contemplate the thought of following them in June.

Yours very truly,

D. W. Learned

Kyoto, Japan
D. W. Learned —
June 6, 1877

Kyoto, Japan, Jan. 15. 1892.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.

My dear sir,

Since writing my last letter I have seen your letter to the mission that came just at the end of last month, reporting the appropriations for 1892. The question of education as a part of missionary work is not altogether a simple one, and it is especially a perplexing one in Japan just now. It is the subject for the next meeting of the Missionary Association of this region (to be held in March) and I am appointed to present a paper on it. I will afterwards forward it to you, as it will touch on the practical problems of our mission. Meanwhile I will only say one word, - that it seems a great mistake that Mr. Davis's name should be so much used in letters from Boston on this problem. If he were the only man doing such teaching, it might be natural to mention him by name, but when there are so many engaged in teaching in connection with the mission, it does seem rather strange that he should be so often mentioned. For his work

is no more removed from direct missionary work than is that of all teachers outside of the theological and Bible women's school. Although Mr. Davies had a "Rev." to his name, and Mr. Faulk[?] was not, the latter is doing more direct missionary work than the former did (no disparagement of Mr. Davies is intended). So all those who are teaching English and all the teachers in the girls' schools are just as much removed from direct evangelistic work as Mr. Faulk[?] (some more so.) As his teaching is in the academic department, and is in mathematics rather than science, it is entirely out of the question for the Science School to support him, and the academic department has already more than its funds can carry, so there is no way of supporting him except by the Board's funds, and no more reason why he should be turned off from the Board's employment than several other men and half the single ladies of the mission. I repeat that I am not here arguing as to the policy of the Board's carrying on educational work, but only calling attention to the point that it seems to us unnecessary and unreasonable to bring his name

so often into use. If we were obliged to reduce our educational work, possibly we could make some shift to get on in some way with a somewhat smaller force of foreign teachers, (though I think it would be a great pity to have to do so), but certainly he would not be the first one we should dismiss.

Last Sunday I had the pleasure of baptizing three young men at the Rakuyo church in this city. Since the first of this month 36 people have received baptism in this city and in Tamba, the province west of us.

Last Tuesday Mr. Tsuna was installed over the Heian church in this city.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned.

Kyoto, Jan. 15, 1892

Rec'd Feb. 8

Mr. Foulke

Kyoto, Japan. Jan. 30, 1892.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D. D.

My dear sir,

You may receive by this mail somewhat alarming accounts of the condition of the school, and it is true that we are in especial need of prayer, but I beg you not to be too much disturbed by them. It is forbidden by the rules of the school that students should go to the theater or drink liquor. Two of the teachers in the science department have done both these things, not at all habitually, but on special occasions now and then, as to the theater when a respectable entertainment was given in aid of the poor, or offering sake to guests of high rank who would expect it as a matter of ordinary politeness. Some of the older Christian students hearing of it were much disturbed and have petitioned to have the faculty purified. (There is a tendency among some of our Christians to think that total abstinence from liquor is an essential part of Christianity.) The teachers in question claim that they do not regard themselves as bound by these rules which may be necessary for young students, and that they do not regard their conduct as wrong. Certainly it cannot be

said that all rules for students are binding on the teachers, or that going to the theater is always wrong. The essential point is whether it is not our duty to deny ourselves in order to help the students obey rules which seem to be necessary for them, and also whether the teachers in question are not injuring the spiritual life of the school by their own actions. (Both are professing Christians.)

I have had a long talk with one of them, and he was very frank in his conversation, and in many ways showed an excellent spirit, but whether he will awake to a sense of his moral responsibility, is yet to be seen. Naturally a negative attitude of such a man cannot but be a damper to the spiritual life of the school. The position is therefore one which demands earnest prayer, but I see no reason for over anxiety. Some of the students were perhaps over excited about it, but the fact that they are so solicitous for the welfare of the school is itself a good sign.

The anniversary of Dr. Neesima's death (23d) was commemorated with great earnestness. In the morning there was a meeting from 9 to 12, and in the evening another meeting under the direction of the students. Most earnest addresses were made, and the

influence of the day cannot fail to be strong and good. There was no special meeting on the 28th (day of prayer), the other taking its place, but the regular school prayer meeting last night was large and was made more of than usual. The school church has been divided into bands for mutual help in Christian life, and also the different classes have been assigned to different teachers for personal work.

Yours very truly,

Dwight W. Learned.

The committee ad interim did not feel justified in acting upon the matter of asking aid for Mr Albrecht's debt without giving public notice to the mission as is required by our rules, and if that were done Mr A. would undoubtedly object to anything being done for him. But individually I am glad to second the suggestion made by Dr. Davis for his relief. It would be money well used I think. For he is one of the most valuable men the Board has in its service here, and is unexcelled both as a preacher and as a teacher, both spiritually and intellectually, and this debt is certainly a burden and hindrance to him

Kyoto, Jan. 30, 1892

Rec'd Feb. 24

P. 4.

attached

Kyoto, Japan, Jan. 30. '92

Rev. N. G. Clark, D. D.

Dear sir,

The committee ad interim request permission for Miss Barrows to go to California to care for her sick sister if it prove to be necessary, and request a reply by cable to Mr. Hill if the request is granted, suggesting the word <u>Sister</u>.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned Sec.

[illegible]
Kyoto, Jan. 30, 1892
Rec'd Feb. 24

Miss Barrows,

Kyoto, Japan. Feb. 9. 1892.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D. D.,

My dear sir.

The committee ad interim have voted to authorize Miss Wilkinson's return to the U. S. as soon as the physicians think it wise for her to go, with such companion (or companions) as they may deem necessary, and to authorize the payment of the special expenses occasioned by her illness.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned Sec.

Kyoto, Feb. 9, 1892

Rec'd Mar. 11

Kyoto, Japan, Feb. 23. 1897.

Rev. N. G. Clark. D.D.

Dear sir:

The committee ad interim request the Prudential Committee to make a grant of $100. for teacher's allowance for Mr. F. H. Barrett who is employed by the mission at Kumamoto. This was omitted by an oversight in the estimates as made at the last annual meeting. Mr. Barrett is studying the language in preparation for general missionary work.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned Sec.

Kyoto, Feb. 23, 1892

Rec'd Mar. 21

Kyoto, Japan March 7, 1892.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.;

My dear Sir,

Your favors of Jan. 7 and 25 were duly received, and I thank the Committee for their action in regard to our return, and you for your very kind words.

I am sorry myself to have lost the opportunity of going by India and Europe, especially because I wished to see missionary work in other lands, but if I can carry out my plan of visiting a number of the leading colleges and seminaries for a week or so each so as to observe methods of instruction and to make the acquaintance of prominent instructors, it may be as profitable as anything I can do.

As to Mr. Benton, he is a step-son of Mr. Ballagh of the Presbyterian mission, and has lived in Japan for a number of years, though he is still a young man (perhaps 27 or 28), which is quite an advantage in giving him experience in dealing with Japanese. He has not had a college education, but is abundantly qualified to do the work which

we wish him to do, that is to teach English. He has taught with great acceptance for over four years in one of the higher government schools. He is a man of earnest Christian character, just such as we wish in a missionary school, and we are in every way highly pleased with him. We are hoping soon to make application for permission to engage him through the next school year, but the Presbyterians wish to get his services, and if they can get the means he will enter their service; so we cannot tell for a few weeks yet whether we can get his services beyond June, but we certainly are not at all likely to find a better man.

No. 6 of our Doshisha series of theological papers is just published, — being by myself on the Criticism of the Fourth Gospel. Dr. Davis has another one ready for publication on Christ and other Masters. We have received promises of co-operation from professors in several American theological seminaries.

Yours truly,

Dwight W. Learned

D. W. Learned
March 1892
Mr. Burton

Kyoto, Japan,
March 14. 1892.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D. D.,

Dear Sir,

I have to report that Mr. Coates announces his acceptance of an invitation to join the Canadian mission next fall, so that we shall lose his services after this coming summer. We shall be sorry to part with him as he is an excellent man and will do excellent work.

Mr. Cary has shown me your reply to the request for permission to go home. I am not so much surprised that the Committee doubt the wisdom of his leaving his family, but I am very much surprised at the intimation that his going home be a brief one. It seems to me that the Committee must be laboring under some strange misunderstanding as to the value of his work. I have an impression that the Committee are not altogether in favor of school work, but I presume they have no intention of stopping it entirely. And certainly unless the Committee are prepared to go so far as to stop

all work that is not directly evangelistic, it must be admitted that this school has claims for continuance which are not surpassed by those of any other work and this school certainly cannot continue without foreigners to teach English. The school is hard pressed already and if the teaching of English is not well maintained, it will surely go down. Now Mr. Booth has devoted himself with all his zeal to this work and it cannot be expected that we could fill his place if he was taken away. The younger men, such as Messrs. Beall and Benton, come and go, and they are needed as associates of Mr. Booth, but there is need of one permanent teacher in this department, one who will make a regular business of it and not merely take it up for a year or two. If we depend on temporary supplies, such as these unmarried men, it is inevitable that the work will become disorganized and will deteriorate, and the school will suffer.

Mr. Booth has the entire confidence of the Japanese as well as of ourselves, and not a word can be said against his fitness for the place.

I speak not of the hardship of calling away from the work a man who has done such faithful

ful service in it for nearly eight years, and is in excellent condition to go on with it (with the usual furlough) for a long time to come. It seems an injustice to Mr. Cady such as I cannot suppose that the Committee would wish to commit, and it certainly would be a great loss to the school. I cannot believe that the Committee will insist on such a course being followed. It has occurred to me that I may seem myself to have depreciated Mr. Cady in comparison with Mr. Gulick. The latter, having command of the language, is able to do more direct evangelistic work, but it was a piece of rare good fortune to get such a man as Mr. Gulick. There is no chance that we should ever get another such man out here. To conclude, even if it be the policy of the Board to diminish educational work it would be a great mistake to abandon the Doshisha; this school cannot continue (for some years yet) without good foreign teachers of English, for it is upon its teaching of English that its intellectual reputation chiefly depends; while such teachers as Mr. Bell and Mr. Benton are excellent as assistants at moderate expense, yet we must have one man as a permanent teacher

and Mr. Cady is just the man. I may add that Mrs. Cady's health is not such as to be any obstacle to their continuing here. While she is somewhat a peculiar woman, she in no way detracts from the value of Mr Cady's work.

In your last letter to Mr. Stanford you speak of the miscellaneous fund in a way that seems to show you do not quite understand it. It is not at all an emergency fund or a reserve fund; it is one of our regular estimates and has well defined uses. It is used to pay the expense of postage for mission use, travel to committee meetings, language text-books (except for new appointees), and most of all the expense of attending the annual mission meeting. It is as much necessary as the expense for stationery in the Board's office.

Yours very truly,

Dwight W Learned

March 15.

At the meeting of the Osaka Missionary Association today I read a paper on schools as a part of missionary work, which is to be printed, and I will forward a copy.

It was voted to invite a general missionary conference for Japan, to be held next year.

Kyoto, Mar. 14, 1892
Rec'd April 8

Kyoto Japan. March 14. 1892.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D. D.,

Dear Sir,

The committee ad interim have voted to request the Prudential Committee to make an additional grant to Dr. Greene for this year of $ 100. to partly meet the expense of his sending his children to a school in Tokyo and thus setting Mrs. Greene free from teaching them so that she may have some time for work among the women.

Also to request the Committee to allow Mr. & Mrs. O. H. Gulick to go home for a vacation next fall.

Also to request the Committee to authorize the use of $ 200. of the land money of Kumamoto in the erection of a store-house ("godown") for the use of the station. Almost every station has a store-house now, and it is of great use at times, as for example for storing the goods of a family during their absence from the country.

Yours truly.

D. W. Learned

Kyoto, Mar. 14, 1892

Rec'd April 8

Ans.

Kyoto, Japan, March 7th 1892.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.

Dear Brother,

I am in receipt of your favor of [illegible] concerning Mr. Cady of whom I have already written about, and will only add that on further reflection I am grieved and more convinced that it might be both unjust to Mr. Cady and a great loss to the mission and a great injury to the school to call him to leave the mission service. Mr. Bell, I understand, has fully decided to leave Japan at the end of the next school year (July 1893) and cannot be secured for longer service. As I have already written, such men as he render valuable service, and it is economy to get them, but in the school we need at least one man who makes teaching his permanent business and is willing to devote his life to it, as Mr. Cady does. Mr. Benton tells me to-day that it is altogether probable that he will be able to continue in the school [illegible] with him. I need only repeat in regard to him that his services are absolutely needed; it would be impossible to do the work properly without him or some one like him, and that he is in every way a most excellent man, fully qualified intellectually for the work desired of him,

and a lot of devoted, self-sacrificing Christian spirit and influence, in fact just such a man as we need there. Extract here MPL

Our winter term ends to-day, which completes sixteen full years of teaching here on my part. I am to do extra teaching next term so as to [illegible] the Church History work and advance begin next year. Four Sunday [illegible] of the students were baptized, and [illegible] from the girls' school; one of the pupils of the nurses' school. Mr. Kashiwagi, one of our graduates, who has recently been teaching in the Kumamoto school, has accepted the invitation of the school church to become pastor (not preacher) of the school. The esteem in which he is held in the school is shown by the fact that the students will themselves raise most of his salary.

We are greatly saddened by the news of Mrs. Talbot's condition; the doctors seem to [illegible] hope.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Kyoto, Mar. 23
Rec'd Apr. 18
Mr. [illegible]

Kyoto. Japan. April 9. 1892.

Rev. N. G. Clark. D. D.

Dear sir.

Your letter of March 3 was received by the last mail, and we rejoice in the gift of the $150. for evangelistic work.

As to Miss Wilkinson's companion, I presume it was felt that Miss Stone in view of her very close intimacy with Miss W. was the best companion for her, and that the ship's surgeon could give whatever medical help was needed.

I spent the recent short vacation in Kumamoto, my first visit to that part of the country. I was much impressed with the difficulties attending the work there, and with the faithful work being done. We are glad that several of our graduating class from the theological department are going to that region to work. Mr. Barnett has decided to go home this summer and enter the theological seminary with the hope that he may hereafter be appointed a full missionary. He and Mrs Barnett both seem to be doing excellent work.

My commentary on Romans, the new and revised edition, is just out of the press, and on the day

that this letter leaves Japan I expect to finish the last book of my commentary, thus completing the New Testament. This commentary work was begun more than ten years ago, and I have worked at it very steadily except that during one year I left it to write my Church History. Besides writing on the whole New Testament, I have re-written three books (John, Romans, and Galatians). As the series stands now, two books have been translated for me from my English manuscript into Japanese; all the rest I have myself dictated in Japanese, though my assistant is responsible for their literary correctness. The volume on Ephesians is entirely sold out, and I wish to make some changes in it for the new edition, and also to make some changes in my Church History before leaving the country. This term I am doing some extra teaching so as to do up the teaching of Church History before I go, in order that no one will be obliged to do it during the next school year. I expect to sail on June 11.

Yours truly

D. W. Learned

Kyoto, Japan, April 9 —
Rec'd May 6. 1892

Kyoto, Japan, April 11, 1892.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.

Dear Sir,

The Committee ad Interim have voted to authorize the mission treasurer to advance the amount of the expenses of Miss Telford's illness from Jan. 1 to March 31, and to request the Prudential Committee to grant the same.

The amount is silver $ 122.51, which will be perhaps $ 90.00 in gold.

The very serious nature of her illness is, I presume known to you, and it is our understanding that — though there is no regular medical fund this year — such special cases will be met by the Board.

Yours truly

D. W. Learned Sec.

D. W. Learned
Kyoto, Japan – April 11
Rec'd May 5, 1892
P. C.

Kyoto, Japan. April 11, 1892.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D. D.,

Dear sir.

Mr. Kosaki has asked me to speak to you on the matter of providing funds for the expenses of Mr. Morita's return to Japan this coming summer.

I told him I could not make any request to you on the subject, as I knew that you have been much burdened already with securing means for the expenses of his study.

I promised him however that I would merely mention the matter to you, with the simple statement that if the friends who have provided for his studies should care to complete their gift by also providing means for his return to Japan it would be a very great help to the school, as the payment of his return expenses will be a serious strain upon the school finances this year.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Rev. D. W. Learned
Kyoto. Japan - April 11
Rec'd May 6. 1892

2 2

Morita

Kyoto, Japan May 5. 1892.

Rev. N. G. Clark. D. D.

Dear sir,

Yours of March 22d was duly received. The request for teachers allowance for Mr. Barrett was made with the understanding that he was preparing for permanent work under the Board. As he has since decided to go home in the summer for theological study, less will be needed for this year than was expected, and what is needed we can provide - I think - without renewing any request.

The committee ad interim request the Prudential Committee to make a small grant in aid of special expenses incurred by Mr. Cady in consequence of the visit of his wife and children for health in Kobe. The amount asked for is silver 60.00 In gold $45.00 will apparently be enough to meet this. Mr. Cady will no doubt write to you explaining this more fully.

I am sorry to say that Mr. Benton has decided that he must accept the Presbyterian invitation, and leave us at the end of this

term. This frequent change of teachers helps to show the importance of having at least one man like Mr. Gray who continues permanently in the work and gives some stability to it.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned Esq.

Dear Dr. Clark,

I have received your letter of April 1. I expect to leave here on June 9th by land to Yokohama, and sail on the 11th by the China. I expect to spend the summer with my wife in California, and shall hope to go East in the fall. Perhaps it may be convenient to take the annual meeting at Chicago on the way. I then hope to be able to spend several months in visiting various seminaries and colleges to observe and study methods of work. I feel more and more that I am in great need of this, and am in great danger otherwise of getting fixed in old ruts after so long an absence from seats of modern learning. I thank you very much for your kind assurance of assistance in carrying out this plan. I hope I may be able to return to Japan in September of next year.

I will carefully consider what you say in regard to Miss Denton, and will have a talk with her shortly. It is with very great regret that we have seen the difficulty there. Otherwise the girls' school is in excellent condition; Miss Meyer is by all odds the strongest woman it has had, Miss Denton is an excellent and hard-working teacher, Miss Wainwright does well in her department, and the relations between the Japanese and foreigners are entirely harmonious. But it is very doubtful whether Misses Meyer and Denton can long work together. It is partly due to Miss Denton's physical condition. She had a very heavy strain last year, as you know, and she ought to have stayed several months in California, long enough to get a thorough rest. But also she does not seem to take kindly to working in any sense under Miss Meyer, though there is really no upper and under, yet Miss Meyer has the general charge of the girls, which makes her the head of the school if there is any head. The Japanese felt strongly that Miss Denton was not adapted to this work (that which has been given to Miss Meyer), much as they esteem Miss D. as a teacher. I fear that the two will not long work together.

It is not impossible that Miss Meyer (noble woman in every way though she is) may in some ways be a vexation to Miss Denton (of course unintentionally), but I think there can be no doubt that the chief difficulty is on Miss Denton's side, whether it be due to her physical condition or to her natural temperament. When Miss Denton returned last fall, the advisory committee on the school (Dr. Davis, Mr. Albrecht and myself) strongly advised Miss Denton to think of exchanging work with Miss Stewart in Okayama. That would seem to be the ideal solution, for Miss Denton would have the school there to herself, and there is no reason to doubt that Miss Stewart would work well with Miss Meyer. If we had a bishop over us, he might bring that about, but Miss Denton objected very strongly indeed to any thought of leaving Kyoto, and under our system there is no power to adjust such delicate matters unless the parties consent to be adjusted. I do not at present see any light on the question, and fear it will result either in Miss Meyer's leaving the school, which she would gladly do, but which would be a very great loss to it, or in Miss Denton's going home. Perhaps I may get more light when I meet her.

Yours truly, D. W. Learned

Rev. D. W. Learned, Kyoto, Japan, May 5 1892, Rec'd July 26 (Meyer & Denton)

Kyoto, May 9. 1892.

Rev. N. G. Clark. D. D.

My dear sir.

Although your letter in regard to Miss Denton was confidential, the matter involved was far too important for me to decide alone, and I therefore took the liberty of referring it to the station's committee on the girls' school (Dr. Davis, Mr. Albrecht, and myself). Our judgment is as follows.

1. It is perfectly plain that it is impossible for Misses Denton and Meyer to continue to work together after this term. The relation between them is so straining and six months' experience has so utterly failed to remedy it that it is entirely out of the question to ask them to live together another year. There cannot be the slightest doubt about that, and no doubt you will be content to accept our assurance on that point without our going into particulars. While outwardly the two ladies are in peace and harmony, yet all of us who know something of the inside see that there is such a tension and such a strained relation between them that it cannot be allowed to continue.

2. The question then arises which of the two should be retained in the school and we are thoroughly agreed that it should be Miss Meyer. With the highest respect for Miss Denton's ability as a teacher and her wonderful energy and self-devotion, and with the most hearty desire that it might be possible for her to continue in the school with Miss Meyer, we yet feel that Miss Meyer's services are more essential to the school, and especially that in Miss Denton's present condition we could not possibly commit the care of the school to her, even if she would take it which she declares she would not on any account do. This decision is made entirely and solely with a view to the good of the school, not at all in any spirit of depreciation of Miss Denton, whom we very highly esteem and whose faithful service we well know, nor to please Miss Meyer, who would be glad to be relieved from the burden of the school.

3. The above suggests the next point, which is the physical and mental condition of Miss Denton. Some of her conduct, which might otherwise be hard to account for charitably, can be explained by the tremendous nervous strain and physical exhaustion of the six months ending last July. You know she was de-

ing double work in teaching, and at the same time taking care of Mrs White, a most wearing office. The only wonder is that she has been able to do anything at all this year. With the concurrence of her physician we did all we could to get her to take a long vacation and thorough rest in California, but our efforts were in vain, and her trip was so hasty and under such trying circumstances as to be of no use in preparing her for work. Her nervous condition is now such as to make us feel that she is in serious danger of following in the same way as Miss Wilkinson. No mere summer's rest or Hokkaido trip will be at all sufficient, even if we could get her to take it, which we probably could not. She must have at least a year at home.

We therefore earnestly request that you will ask the Prudential Committee to send her a strong invitation to go home this summer for a rest; in fact that she be strongly advised to do so. We think that after such a rest there is every reason to hope that she would be able to come back and do most excellent work if she would be willing to go to some other station, but at the

same time we must confess that it is ~~doubtful~~ highly improbable ~~whether~~ that she will be willing to come again, and it is with very great regret that we view the prospect of losing her from the mission.

It must be added that she has positively declared that she will resign and go home this summer. This ~~request of ours~~ suggested invitation therefore may perhaps not be needed to get her to go, but it may be helpful to her, and it will save the delay of waiting for permission for her to go.

I need ~~hardly~~ hardly say that in this case the conditions of the case (as well as the exhortation in your letter to "act quickly") make a resort to the Committee ad Interim unadvisable.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

J. D. Davis

Geo. E. Albrecht.

P.S. I have since seen Miss Denton and she says that she has positively decided to resign and go home in August. Her condition of despondency is most pitiable.

I think that perhaps it would be fair to Miss Denton to present her side of the question, so far as I know it. It is that the mission and station by placing Miss Meyer at the head of the school and by recommending her to take a rest and by suggesting that it might be perhaps well for her to go to some other school have indicated that her work here is a failure, and that thus there is nothing left for her but to hide herself away from all who know her; and this thought has for the time taken away her faith in God, so that she feels it is a mockery for her to pray. Furthermore she felt that she was called to this particular work, and she has put her whole heart and soul into it (which is certainly true), and if she has failed here she will have no heart for trying again in any other part of Japan.

I must add that Mr. and Mrs. Buckley strongly sympathize with her, and think she has not been properly treated by Miss Meyer; also that Miss Wainwright is on Miss Denton's side.

Thus it is a very unpleasant situation, and is a very bitter disappointment to us all that

the combination of ladies which we thought would be so satisfactory has turned out so badly. But you have no doubt noticed long before this that one of the most difficult problems of practical missionary work is to find ladies who can live together in entire harmony, and it implies no disrespect to either of the ladies here concerned to say that it is plain that they cannot live together to advantage. As I have said before, it is quite possible that Miss Meyer, splendid woman as she is, has done or said things which were disagreeable to Miss Denton, and no one wishes to condemn the latter or find fault with her. But at the same time, we feel ~~that~~ (at least I do, and I think it is the general opinion) that Miss Meyer is the strongest, most capable, and most fit to be head of the school, of all the ladies who have ever been in it. This "headship", as I have said, is a very mild kind of principalship, since there can be no foreign head to the school, but to a certain extent Miss Meyer has a responsibility for the girls and the school in general, and we feel that she is especially fitted ~~~~ for such a position. We do not think it any derogation to Miss Denton's very great excellences as a teacher to prefer to entrust this

general oversight of the school to Miss Meyer.

If Miss Denton could work harmoniously with Miss Meyer we should be only too glad to have her, both because of our personal liking for her, and because of our high esteem for her as a teacher, but it is out of hope now.

To complete the history of the case I may add that the Japanese friends of the school expressed to Dr. Davis a year ago a desire that Miss Denton should not be put in general charge of the school (not at all objecting to her as a teacher) because they thought she would be inclined to be too lax and easy with the girls. As the Doshisha station objected to parting with Miss Meyer, this fact was mentioned at committee meeting in order to convince them that there was real and strong need of Miss Meyer here. Unfortunately in some way this became known to Miss Denton, and was the beginning of the trouble, for she regarded it as meaning that she had failed in her work, and it seems to have given her a suspicious temper towards Miss Meyer which she has not been able to overcome. Before that it had been her desire that Miss Meyer should be secured for the school.

This seems to be about all there is to say about it. There may be said to be three views,– (1) that Miss Denton has been unfairly treated after all her devotion to the school by having Miss Meyer put in some sense in a higher place in it, and that Miss Meyer has not treated her kindly; (2) that Miss Denton is mortified at not being given the more responsible position and at not being able to manage the school, and has therefore taken a more or less antagonistic position towards Miss M.; (3) that Miss Denton was all worn out with the strain of last year and in such a nervous condition that the action of the mission seemed to mean that she had failed in the work to which she had given all her heart, and that this feeling has so worn upon her in her nervous state that she cannot take a just view of things.

The latter is of course the view taken by our committee, who I think I may say have been in a position to know the facts reasonably well. Still it is possible, of course, that we have not done full justice to Miss Denton. I should also add that Miss Meyer would prefer to leave the school, if we would allow her, and if not would be ~~glad~~ willing to try it again with Miss Denton, but we cannot consent to either.

D. W. L.

Rev. D. W. Learned. 5
Kyoto, Aug. 9. 1892.
Rec'd. Sept. 6. 1892.

Kyoto, Japan, May 15, 1892.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.

Dear Sir.

I regret to say that the difficulties between the ladies in our girls' school have developed unexpectedly rapidly since I wrote a few days ago. To speak frankly, it seems to be the fact that Miss Meyer, with all her very great excellences, is somewhat lacking in tact in dealing with her companions, and it is perfectly plain that either she or the other two must leave the school. The opinion of the school committee is that Miss Meyer cannot be spared from the school, in fact that we could not trust the school to the other two ladies in the present condition of things, but we have decided that the matter must be brought before the station and are going to call a meeting in a few days. I therefore request that you will do nothing about it till you hear from us again.

It is an exceedingly painful matter to us, all the more because of our high esteem for all three of the ladies.

Miss Meyer is a grand, noble woman, just exactly

the one to be at the head of the school, and the Japanese have the highest confidence in her. I fear it must be confessed that she is lacking in tact in dealing with her associates, and it is not unlikely that the other two have good ground for complaint, but those whom she admires and likes she can work well with. There would not be the slightest fear of difficulty between her and Miss Brown or Miss Sanneler, for example.

Miss Denton is a most excellent teacher, most devoted and self-sacrificing, and has given her whole heart to the school, but has not the confidence of the Japanese as Miss Meyer has, and we did not believe that she could make a success as head of the school, — certainly not in her present condition. In spite of her positive statement that she should go home this summer, I think she is still hoping to remain in the school. She gave me a very sharp and rude answer when I asked her if her decision was so final that we could proceed to look for a successor to her. She ought to have a year's rest before doing any more work, but she will not admit that she needs rest at all.

Miss Wainwright is a woman of less ability, though she

does very well in her place. She also badly needs rest. She is in sympathy with Miss Denton, but feels that she herself has been badly used by Miss Meyer.

Miss Meyer would be glad to have Miss Denton remain in the school if only they could come into harmony with each other, but she is much prejudiced against Miss Wainwright. Miss Meyer would gladly go to some other part of the mission if we would spare her from the school; in fact she has formally asked to be relieved from it.

So the easiest thing would be to let Miss Meyer leave the school, but (as I have said) we three are unanimous in thinking that such a course would be ruinous to the school.

The next question is what the Station will think about it, and that we shall know in a few days.

The whole matter is painful in the highest degree. These ladies would make such a strong force if only they could work together, and they have so completely failed in that. We blame no one of them. Very likely three of us men would not succeed any better in living together.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned.

Rev. D. W. Learned. 5

Kyoto, May 16. 1892.

Rec'd June 6. 1892.

Kyoto, Japan, May 27, 1892.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D. D.,

My dear sir.

Your letters of April 13th & 19th were duly received, and I was very glad to hear that Mr. Cady's case was viewed so favorably. I feel very strongly that it would be a great mistake to take him away from the school.

There was a meeting of all the voting members of the station on the evening after the last mail went, and it was unanimously decided that we return Miss Meyer's resignation to her and ask her to withdraw it. It was recognized too by all that it would be necessary for Miss Denton to leave the school, though no formal action was taken on this point. Miss Talcott has also had an interview with Miss Denton, and is now of one mind with all of the committee that she ought to go. As Miss Talcott concisely expresses it, Miss Denton is either unsound religiously or unsound mentally (no doubt the latter is the case) and in either case she is not in a condition to go on with her work at present. Moreover the chief Japanese teacher has got a suspicion that Miss Meyer is thinking of resigning, and he says she cannot possibly be spared.

We have therefore to provide a new associate for Miss Meyer, as she cannot be expected, and would not consent, to carry on the school alone. There is no one in the mission who can be spared for this place, as we are short of single ladies just now, with Miss Wilkinson gone, Miss Denton going, and Miss McLennan about to get married. Miss Talcott has come to our relief with the suggestion that my youngest sister would be just the person needed. I wish it to be distinctly understood that I had no thought whatever of such a kind, for the thought might occur to some of Miss Denton's friends that the committee had advised her going in order to get a place for my sister. I can't deny, though, that the suggestion seems to me a very happy one, now that it is made, and Miss Talcott and I are writing to her to see if she will come. If she is willing, she will probably put in an application before long. She is 28 years old, a college graduate, and is teaching in Miss Porter's school at Farmington.

We expect Prof. Ladd in a few days.

Yours truly

Dwight W. Learned

D W Learned
May 27 1892

Kyōto Japan June 4. 1892

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.

My dear sir,

Your favors April 18 & 26 were received by the last mail, and we are glad that Mr. Cady's request has been granted.

Mr. Benton's salary will have to come from the regular funds of the Board. It is still possible that he may continue with us, and we greatly hope that he may, but it is still uncertain, as the Presbyterians want him.

The C.A.S. have voted to instruct the Treasurer to pay the expenses of Mrs. Barrett's return to America, it being understood that the promise made to her from Boston holds good as long as she is in the service of the Board.

Mr. Gring, formerly a German Reformed missionary in Tokyo, has just come here as a missionary of the Episcopal Board, and wishes to hire this house during the year of my absence. As it is for the interest of the Board to get rent for the house rather than have it stand idle, the station has voted to lease it to him if it is not needed for our own mission. He is a very amiable and estimable man. He takes the place of the Episcopal missionary who has been in the

city for some time: their force here is not increased.

The time of my departure (9th) is very near at hand, and I shall probably write to you no more from Japan for some time. My address for a few months will be Nordhoff, Ventura co. California. I feel deeply grateful to you, dear sir, for all your kindness during these years, and deeply thankful for the privilege of working here so long. I am glad to say that I feel in no need of a furlough whatever physically, nor have I any desire to go home, but I do realize that I need an intellectual refreshening, and a chance to see and study modern methods of instruction such as I hope to get by visiting some of the leading seminaries and colleges during the fall and winter.

Mr. Gay has decided to go with his family in the fall.

Yours truly,
D. W. Learned

Kyoto, June 4, 1892
Rec'd June 25

Literary Work of D. W. Learned
in Japanese
1881 - 1892.

(1) Commentaries on the Entire New Testament as follows.

Matthew.
Mark.
Luke.
John
Acts.
Romans.
1 Corinthians.
2 —
Galatians and Ephesians
Philippians and Colossians & Philemon
Thessalonians and the Pastoral Epistles
Hebrews.
the "General Epistles" (James - Jude)
the Revelation.

(Of the above John Romans, and Galatians have been entirely re-written for the second edition)

(2) Church History.

(3) Political Economy. (Published by the Economic Association of Tokyo.)

(4) A small book on Romanism

Kyoto, Japan, June 8, 1892.

Dear Dr. Clark.

Yours favor of May 13th is just received. I am all packed up, ready to start to-morrow. I have received overwhelming expressions of good will from the Japanese on occasion of my departure, such as make me realize how unworthy I am of so much praise.

I expect to remain with my wife in California (Nordhoff, Ventura co.) till September and then go to the East.

Dr. Ladd's lectures are being listened to with great interest.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Rec'd June 29

Kyoto, June 8, 1892

Nordhoff, June 30. /92.

Nordhoff. Cal., June 30. 1892.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.,

My dear sir,

It is with much regret that I date a letter to you from America, but since I must be here for a season I hope to get as much good from it as possible. Three weeks ago this morning I was teaching my usual classes in Kyoto, but that afternoon I started from there, sailed on the 11th from Yokohama, reached San Francisco on the 23d, and after a few days' visit with my friends there and in Oakland I arrived here on the 28th. I think Mrs Learned was guided to the very best place for the past winter and spring, and she has found very kind friends here. We should like to stay on here, but it is very warm here in summer, and Dr. Berry strongly advises us to go to a higher altitude next. From all the light we can get we judge that Santa Fé, New Mexico, is the best place we can go to for the summer, and Mr. Davies has kindly secured a little house for us there. We accordingly are packing up and shall leave here to-morrow, spending Sunday probably in Los Angeles. From all accounts we have come to the conclusion that it will be best

for my wife (since she must spend next winter in California) and daughter to settle down for the college year at Pomona College, the young Congregational college at Clairmont, 30 or 40 miles east of Los Angeles. There my wife will have an excellent climate and our daughter excellent school advantages. I am hoping myself to be at Chicago at the annual meeting, and from there to go East for a few months to visit some of the principally seminaries and colleges, as I have already mentioned to you.

Our address then for the present will be Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned.

Rec. July 8, 1887

'93

Santa Fé, New Mexico. July 11,

Rev. N. G. Clark D. D.

Dear Sir,

We are settled here for the summer having taken a little house, and hope the climate will be just the best thing for Mr. Learned's health. We certainly should not have come here otherwise, as it is not an attractive place of residence, but the high altitude and the dry air seem to be just the thing for Mr. Learned for a time. Nordhoff was excellent for winter and spring, but it is very hot there in summer. We came here by second class and are living as economically as is wise, but going about in this way is necessarily more expensive than staying in one place.

This seems to be the best place for the summer, but for the fall and winter we expect to locate ourselves at Claremont, California, the seat of Pomona college, which seems to be the best for my wife and daughter. I expect to spend most of the fall and winter at the East.

Mr. Gaines has left the school here and accepted a position in the territorial university at Albuquerque.

Yours truly,

D.W. Learned

Santa Fe, July 11, 1892

Rec'd July 15

Santa Fé, N.M., July 23. 1892.

Rev. N. G. Clark. D.D.,

Dear sir

In accordance with Dr. Ward's suggestion, I send herewith an estimate of the sum needed for living expenses of myself and family during the coming year, - that is from July 1st to the end of June next year. In regard to it I wish to say first that it is exceedingly unpleasant to us to have to draw money from the Board while living in this country. It would be a great deal pleasanter for us to either return to Japan this fall or to use our own means here (if we had any), but since neither is possible, we must ask for an allowance to live on here. (It is a simple fact that we would gladly renounce all the pleasures of a sojourn in this country if only we could thus return to our work in Japan.) I should also like to say that we recognize the need of economy and are practising it with all our heart. For example, at Northfield Mrs Learned and Grace did all their own work, and here we do all but a part of

Santa Fé, July 11, 1892

the washing. In fact I fear that my wife practiced too rigid economy at Woodhill for her best advantage.

It is however to be remembered that we are not in a position to live in the absolutely most economical or inexpensive way. Mrs Learned's health requires her to spend another winter in California, while I need to go to the East for some months. This division of the family will make our expenses higher than if we lived together in some quiet place, not to speak of traveling expenses. Also the fact that Mrs Learned is a semi-invalid and is here for her health necessitates some expenses which would not be necessary if she were in vigorous health.

In view of all considerations, the best estimate that we can make now, after much anxious thought, is $ 100. a month for living expenses for the year beginning July 1st, *plus* house-rent (which apparently will be $ 175. for the year). I mention house-rent separately, partly because it is much higher while we are in Santa Fé than it is likely to be in California; partly as

being an item which is not included in the salary allowance on the mission field. (By the way, our house in Kyoto is rented to an Episcopal missionary for 360. silver for the year). It is possible that we may need a little more than the $175. for house-rent, but I hope and expect not. All this is of course exclusive of traveling expenses to California and to the East. We are very sorry to have to ask for so much, but we do not at present see how we can undertake to get on with less.

We find the summer climate of Santa Fé very fine, and we feel sure that we did well to come here for the summer.

Yours very truly
D. W. Learned

July 23, 1892

PG

Santa Fé, N. M.
Aug. 9. 1892.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D. D.

Dear sir,

Your kind letter of the 3d is just at hand. Although you do not specially mention it, I presume the Committee's vote included the item for house-rent in addition to the $100. monthly. Very many thanks for the vote. I hope we may make good use of our vacation, but we shall be exceedingly glad when we can return to Japan. We find the climate of Santa Fé just the thing for Mrs. Learned, and it seems to us that ~~it~~ this place deserves a wider reputation as a resort for those who need a pure, rare, and invigorating air. We should like to stay here well into the fall, but for our daughter's sake it is necessary to go to some place where we can get both school privileges for her (there are none at all here) and climate for Mrs. Learned, and the place which best combines these two seems to be Claremont, Los Angeles co. Cal., where the young Congregational college (Pomona) offers very excellent advantages in its preparatory college. Accordingly we shall go there early in September.

But there would be little gained by my spending the coming year there in idleness (not being in need of physical rest especially) and there-fore I plan to only stay there long enough to get my family well settled, and then to start for the East, where I hope to spend the rest of the fall and the winter in visiting a few of the theological seminaries and observing modern methods of teaching and work, a thing which I keenly feel my need of. As Chicago will be right in my way, I am expecting so to time my journey as to get there at the annual meeting. It must have been a misapprehension that gave you the thought that I should not be there. As you may remember, however, I am very little of an orator, and I can contribute little to the meeting. In fact I shall have to be in the position of getting rather than giving profit during all my stay in this country, though I shall always be glad to speak whenever I can hope to do any good.

Many thanks also for your kind note of welcome, dated Aug. 10th.

Yours very truly
D. W. Learned

Aug. 9. 1882

207

Santa Fé. N. Mex.

Aug. 29. 1892.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D. D.

My dear sir.

Since last wri-
g to you, I have somewhat
nged my plans.
In view of the long separation
ich Mrs. Learned and I have
ienced, and in view of the one
ich is before us, I think I
in common decency to go
h her to California, and
the most of the fall with
, besides helping her get set-
there. I plan therefore to
with her to Claremont
n Angeles co., California) next week,
stay there till about Nov.
d, and then go east for the
ter and spring for the purpose

of observation and study which
I have already explained to you.
I shall therefore not be able to
attend the meeting of the Board
which I regret, but which may
be no loss to the meeting.
I may add that we are
expecting to go to California second
class, and thus the expense of the
trip there will be ~~little more~~
~~than~~ nearly covered by the sum
over going first class.
Hoping this plan will
~~be~~ recommend itself to you,
Yours truly,
D. W. Learned.

We still think, as I said
before, that this was just the
best place for Mr. Learned to
spend the summer in.

Rev. D. W. Learned

Santa Fe, Aug. 29-1892

Rec'd Sept. 6

✓

Sapporo, Japan, Aug. 29, 1891.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.

Dear sir.

My vacation here is nearly ended, and I must soon be returning to my work, though my wife will perhaps stay some little time longer. We have found our stay here a very pleasant one, and my wife has taken great comfort in the climate which is very much like that of the hill country of Connecticut or Massachusetts, and very different from that which we are accustomed to in the South. It was, we feel, a wise decision that sent us here, much against our own inclination.

Mr. Rowland and I have made a two weeks' trip to Urakawa together with one of the evangelists of the Sapporo church. Urakawa is on the east coast, about 110 miles from here, and in its vicinity is the colony planted by a company of which Mr. Suzuki, one of the original members of the Kobe church is the head. To get there we traveled one day down to the sea on the main road, and then two days by horseback on a trail along the coast, some of the way right on the beach or even in the edge of the sea. The last day's journey was through a region inhabited by the native Ainu, who

live by fishing and by gathering edible sea-weed. Mr. Batchelor of the Church Miss. Soc. has for a number of years devoted himself with the greatest zeal and perseverance to work for the Ainu; but the visible results are still very small.

The colonists do not live together in one community, but are scattered in little groups over an extent of perhaps ten miles. We spent most of our time at the headquarters of the company, situated in a beautiful valley, only half a mile from the sea. The office is a foreign looking building, in the midst of a fine young orchard, and near by are the church, the houses of the officials, the pastor, and the workmen, and the barns. They raise many horses, and also a variety of beans, besides corn, potatoes, etc. There are no roads or bridges yet in that region, and the trails were exceedingly muddy with frequent rains; naturally all travel is by horseback. The country around there is mostly unoccupied, and bears are not uncommon.

On Sunday the farmers came in to the headquarters, and the church was well filled. It seemed more like an American Sunday, (on a 'small scale'), than anything else I have seen in Japan. In the morning Mr. Rowland preached an excellent sermon, and the commu-

sion was administered; in the afternoon S. preached. We also visited the town of Makawa which is on a little peninsula and is the chief town of that region, and held a meeting one evening. The pastor of the colony church is an earnest, spiritually minded man, and is doing faithful work, aided by his wife who is a graduate of the Kobe school and a sister of Mr. Matsuyama. The leading men of the colony are from Kobe and were members of the church there; most of the rest of the colonists came from down the Inland Sea.

We have also made a visit to Mr. Tomeoka, formerly pastor of the Tamba church, who is now moral teacher & chaplain at a great penitentiary about 46 miles from here. The government has four such penitentiaries in this island, to which prisoners are sent from any part of the empire who are sentenced to ten years or more of imprisonment. There are 3,000 in this one, who are employed in farming and in a large coal mine. Mr. Tomeoka is allowed to meet them personally after the day's work is done, and to hold a Sunday school on Sunday morning, to which several hundred come, and on Sunday afternoon all are required to attend his preaching. There are several Christians among the

prison officials, and he is also working for them and for the people of the village. He is doing earnest, faithful work, and finds great encouragement in it.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Sapporo. Aug. 29. 1891.
Rec'd Oct. 1.
[illegible]

Claremont, Los Angeles co.
California, Sept. 15, 1888.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D. D.

Dear sir

Your favor of Sept 6th found us settled here, and we are very much pleased with the place so far. This is on the Atchison Topeka & Santa Fé line about 35 miles east of Los Angeles in a beautiful valley, near the young and thriving town of Pomona. Claremont itself is only a little community growing up around the Pomona college. The college is in connection with the Congregational churches, and though it is young it has a good faculty of teachers and is doing good work. We think this will be both a good climate for my wife and a good school for our daughter. As I wrote to you, I expect to remain here till Nov. 22d, and then to start for the East.

Yours very truly,
D. W. Learned

Claremont. Sept. 15/92.

Rec'd Sept. 23. 1892.

Claremont, Calif. Nov 10, 1892.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D. D.

My dear sir,

The time which I have set for going East is fast approaching. I plan to spend some time at Chicago, in studying seminary and city mission work, and expect to reach New London just before Christmas, I may very likely go to Boston for a few days during the holidays to visit my brother, and then shall go to New Haven for January. While in Boston I shall most certainly hope to have the pleasure of meeting you again, my dear sir, If any part of the vacation, or any day of the week will be more convenient than another for you to see me, please send me word to New London.

I am sorry to have to leave my wife again for so many months, but it seems to be plainly my duty to go East for the winter if I am to get any advantage from my vacation. I do not however by any means count the two months that I have spent here as wasted. I have spent most of the time in the open air, and, though I was not feeling at all tired before, no doubt I am in better condition for the coming work.

Mr. Cady has written to me in regard to his case. All that I care to say now is that I stand by all that is said in my letter to you in regard to him written from Japan. If you care to hear further from me on the subject, I will speak to you about it when we meet.

Hoping soon to have the pleasure of thanking you in person for all your kindness to us during these seventeen years.

Yours truly
D. W. Learned

D. W. Learned
Nov. 12, 1892

Claremont, Calif. Nov. 11. 1899.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D. D.,

My dear Sir,

I forward herewith a note just received from Dr. Davis & Pres. Kozaki who has written to me in regard to the matter. I can only say that it is an unfortunate misunderstanding, and that it would be a very great favor if some one could be found who would lend a helping hand. Dr. Morita has used the money in good faith and it will be most unfortunate to saddle the deficit upon him. He has come back to the school with a most excellent spirit, I am told, and his influence is going to be exceedingly valuable, but it cannot but make trouble if he is charged with what seems to him an entirely unjust debt. At the same time the trustees are very hard pressed to carry on the school with available funds, and I do not wonder that they decline to do more. It is a ~~[illegible]~~ place where a little help would do a great deal of good.

If it is not yet too late, I should like to add a plea for the estimate made by the mission for the Kyoto girls school, especially for

the extra $200. That school, I know, is doing valuable work, work which ought not to be curtailed, and the money asked for (all of it) is really needed in order that the school may do efficient work.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

28 Washington St.

New London Conn.

Dr. D. W. Learned
Nov. 17 1892
Japan
Rec'd

D. McLearned 212

28 Washington st.
New London. Jan. 3.

Rev. N. G. Clark. D. D.

Dear sir.

I thank you very much for the letters of introduction. I shall be glad to use them when I visit Harvard in April. I spent the remainder of my time in Boston with my mother and sister, and did not have an opportunity to meet you again.

If it is not too much trouble, I should be glad if you would kindly send me a general letter of recommendation or introduction which I may use at seminaries where

I have no personal acquaintance

I expect to go to New Haven next week and shall probably be there till the end of the month, and then go to Hartford. My address will be here.

I have received a letter from Mr. Kato urging me to do all I can to favor Mr. Gadji return to the Doshisha, and speaking of the value of his work there. I fully sympathize with him in this matter, as you already know, but I presume there is no more to be said about it.

Shall I be on the lookout for a man for his place?

Yours very truly,

D. W. Learned

182,722
13,325

169,397

58

I should like through you to present a request to the Committee for a re-outfit grant to the amount of $200. what we have to get beyond that sum we will try to pay for ourselves, and we are sorry to have to ask for even that at such a time as this.

Yours very truly

D. W. Learned

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D. W. Learned.

28 Washington St.
New London, Jan. 10. '93

Rev. N. G. Clark. D.D.,

My dear sir,

I thank you very much for your letter of introduction, and for your kind words in it.

I am just about going to New Haven, but my address will be here still.

Yours very truly
D. W. Learned

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T. W. Learned

English Teacher

227 Church st.

New Haven, Jan. 20, 93

Rev. N. G. Clark. D.D.

My dear sir.

The enclosed letter which I have just received from Dr. Davis is, I presume, intended to be forwarded to you, though it may be only a copy.

I need not say that I most heartily agree with all the views so well expressed in it by Dr. Davis. It is certainly true that the influence and reputation of

the school are grounded on the teaching of English, and that they cannot be maintained fully without at least one first-class man to give his time to that department.

I should be glad to have your permission to bring this need of the school to the attention of any young man here (or afterwards at Amherst) who may be willing to listen, if I can find any such.

This would be highly desirable to do even if Mr. Bagg should go back temporarily.

Yours very truly

D. W. Learned

I shall be here only about two weeks longer

Rev. D. W. Learned

Rev. D. W. Learned. 215

Farmington ave Hotel,

Hartford, Feb. 13. '93

Rev. Judson Smith, D. D.

Rec'd Feb. 14.

Dear sir,

After visiting
this remaining for a few days
[I] intend to make a little
[tr]ip to Northampton, Easthamp-
[to]n, and Amherst, and should
[l]ike to include South Hadley,
[w]hich I have never visited. If
[the]re is opportunity I should [like]
[to] tell the young women the...
[wh]at some of their college grad-
[ua]tes are doing in Japan, but
[at] any rate I should very
[m]uch like to see the college.
[A]s I know no one there, it
[wo]uld be a great favor if
[you] would kindly give me a
[no]te of introduction to Miss Mead.

Yours very truly

Dwight W. Seame

D. W. Learned 216

New London

April 4. 1893.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D. Rec'd Apr. 5.

Dear sir.

I have made very
[p]leasant visits to New Haven, Hartford,
[Am]herst, Union Seminary, Princeton, and
[Jo]hns Hopkins, besides visiting many
[ol]d friends, and hope my tour
[ha]s not been altogether unprofitable.
[Ne]xt week I shall go to Bos-
[to]n, for a visit to the city and
[its] neighborhood, and to Andover.
[I] expect to stay with my brother
[wh]ile in Boston, but shall of course
[ho]pe to have the pleasure of seeing
[yo]u. I shall probably call at
[you]r room on Tuesday morning (11 th).

Yours truly

D. W. Learned

D. W. Learned 217

New London,

May 10, 1893

Rev. N. G. Clark. D.D. Rec'd May 11.

My dear sir,

Mr. Learned has decided to come East in July, and consequently I shall probably not go west till late in the summer or early in the fall, when [we] begin to move towards Japan, but [I] shall stay around here for the present. I shall be glad to speak [o]n Japan as I have opportunity. I shall thus not have opportunity to carry out your suggestion as to calling on Capt. Janes, though I should have been glad to see [hi]m Arbor and to have called on him.

Just what the real bottom cause of the present attitude of a few

D. W. Kennard

New London

May 10, 1893

Engr. N. S. Clark U.S. Navy

My dear Sir:

Mr. Learned

[illegible] decided to come here in July

[illegible] consequently I shall probably

[illegible] go you[illegible] till late in the

summer or early in the fall, when

begin to move towards Japan [illegible]

[illegible]ll stay around here for the

[illegible] I shall be glad to speak

[illegible] given a I have opportunity

[illegible] shall then not have opportunity

carry out your suggestion in re

[illegible]lling in Eng. Jones though I

[illegible]ould have been glad to see

[illegible] Arthur and to have called on

[illegible]

Just what the rail [illegible] coming

[illegible] the present [illegible] of [illegible]

the Japanese brethren is, is hard
explain. One is tempted to think
wounded vanity as having a good
al to do with it. It seems to
e that many of their criticisms (as
at about Capt. Janes) must be symp-
ms rather than causes of the feeling.
all the time that I was in Japan
Japanese ever said a word to me about
it. I think it is a Japanese
ait to like to be conspicuous (like
me other people), and that a change
which they should speak directly to
Committee and appear as an independent
dy rather than as a sort of dependency of
mission would do much to relieve
strain and remove friction. That
wever is a thing for the mission to
epose, and I have no wish to try
say what they ought to do

Yours very truly

D. W. Learned

the Japanese themselves, it is hard
to explain. One is tempted to think
wounded vanity — on account of a great
to do with it. I am inclined to
think many of them consider (as
about Capt. Janes) must be [illegible]
rather than one of the feeling
all the time that I was in Japan,
Japanese never said a word to me about
Japanese. I think it is a Japanese
to like to be conspicuous (like
other people), and that a change
which they should speak directly to
[illegible] and offer an inexperienced
rather than a [illegible] of dependency of
mission would do much to relieve
their mind and remove that friction.
[illegible] is a thing for the mission to
[illegible], and I have no doubt it will
say what they ought to do.

Yours very truly
D. W. Learned

D. W. Learned 218

28 Washington St.
New London, Conn.
July 15. 1893.

Dear Dr. Clark. Rec'd July 17.

My wife and daughter arrived here safely yesterday, and we are very happy to be together again. We expect that our daughter will remain here with my family for her education, that is till she goes to college. My wife and I expect to spend the remainder of the summer in this region, and to go westward some time in the fall. I am planning to sail for Japan on Nov. 21st. As Drs Berry and Taylor advised Mrs. Learned to spend three winters away from Japan, she will probably remain in California till next spring.

Through the kindness of a friend I had the privilege of attending the meeting of the Missionary Union at Clifton Springs in June, which was a great pleasure.

I am having a quiet summer here, and am enjoying the change from the summer weather of Japan.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

Plymouth, Conn., Aug. 7, 1893.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.,

My dear sir,

Your favor of the 3d reached me at my boyhood home here, where my wife and I are spending a short time of rest in a farm house.

The educated Japanese are very generally inclined to philosophical or metaphysical speculations, and this characteristic is liable to turn the religious leaders into more likeness to German theologians than is agreeable to us or seems best for the promotion of spiritual religion. I think, however, that Mr. Kosaki is a truly spiritually minded Christian, and I anticipate that his visit to this country will be useful in enabling him to speak with still more power and influence. Mr. Ichihara, who is acting president of the school during Mr. K[illegible] absence, is one of the very best men who have been in connection with us. He was just about to become pastor of the school some years ago (after serving as teacher several years) when he was called away to Sendai to become the head of the school there.

I am afraid I cannot do much at this time of the year to seek a teacher for the school. What has become of Mr. Goodenough, who offered himself for the work last winter? Has he been found to be un-

suitable? This name is in this country. I think.

The Kumi-ai churches are those which have grown up in connection with the work of our mission; in plain English they are the Congregational churches of Japan, though they don't like to be called so, and we have to be careful not to call them "our" churches lest we tread on the toes of our Japanese brethren.

I am not sure whether I have mentioned that I hope to return to Japan by the steamer sailing Nov. 21.

Yours very truly,

D. W. Learned

Rec'd Aug. 9.

D. W. Learned 220

Plymouth, Conn.

Aug 12. 1893

Dear Dr. Clark Rec'd Aug. 15.

I was very glad
hear of the prospect of a man's
eing secured for Kyoto and I
ave already written to Mr. Bayne
encourage him.

I do not understand your dif
ulty about the number of churches
ce the Kumiai churches and the
rches connected with our mission
the same and identical, so
t if the number of Kumiai
ches is reported you know at
the number of churches which
grown out of our mission work.
conjecture, however, that the

number of Kumiai churches may be reported as less than 91 (or whatever number was given last year), so that you may thus think that there are some of our churches not Kumiai. If so, I think it is to be explained by the fact that some companies of Christians, not yet fully organized, are not recognized by the Japanese as "churches" whereas Dr. Greene last year counted all which seemed to him to deserve the name in our eyes so as to make as good a showing as possible. The compiler of the report this year has probably followed the Japanese rule, which makes it rather embarrassing in making a report to

I have just seen Dr. Griffis's
[ar]ticle in the last Congregationalist.
[I] see that my conjecture as to
[the] number of Kumi-ai churches is
[corr]ect. It is somewhat unfortu-
[nat]e that the compilers of successive
[repor]ts should make up their figures
[on] variant principles without expla-
[na]tion. but I should advise you
[to] follow the figures given in this
[repor]t.
This article of Dr. Griffis's seems
[to] me a very poor one in many
[respe]cts. as where he implies that
[the] Kumiai churches made more gain
[last] year than others because they
[adop]ted a new creed last year. —
[which is] nonsense. And when he
[...]s that the property of the Doshi-
[sha] be given to the Japanese. it

seems a pity that he did not

that this has long been done.

he wished to mention the matt

he might better have stated the

facts rather than have given

implication that we were in

wrong and illegal position.

is of a piece with his saying

long ago that the Japanese w

not metaphysical, whereas you m

know how the educated Japanes

run to metaphysics.

I see that the tendency of

at the late mission meeting in

was to solve the problem of

and Japanese cooperation in many

matters in a heroic way by

drawing all foreign grants to

Japanese society. It is very pla

that the Japanese do not wish

of "independence", and as the
[o]n action seemed to contemplate
a suggestion to the Japanese,
[sc]hardly see what it is going
[to] amount to.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

D. W. Learned 221

Plymouth, Conn.

Aug. 19. 1893

Rec'd Aug. 21.

Rev. N. G. Clark. D.D.

Dear Sir,

your favor
f the 16th is received.
am sorry that I can-
ot give you any help
determining the number of
urches in Japan. I should
yself be inclined to take
number given by Dr.
Forest, unsatisfactory as it
to give a number less
an last year, and that
the only number you
see ff. and that is
obably the whole number
…

of churches which are fully organized. I presume that the remaining 30 or so are groups of believers who hold regular services but are not yet organized and recognized as churches, being counted as members of some mother church. Thus I have no doubt that the number of church members is the real, actual number.

We expect to return to New London in a few days and to remain there till we start westward early in October. If we have occasion to visit Boston we shall be glad to accept your hospitality. With many thanks

Yours truly

D. W. Learned

D. W. Learned

222

9 Pleasant st.
New London. Conn.
Sept. 1. 1897

Rev. N. G. Clark. D. D. Rec'd Sept. 2

My dear sir.

My wife and I [ex-]pect to go to Boston next Mon-[da]y (Sept. 4) to make a few [pur]chases in preparation for our [ret]urn to Japan. If it will [be] convenient for Mrs. Clark we [wi]ll be glad to spend that [nig]ht with you, and will go out [to] west Roxbury some time that [after]noon. whenever we can get [our] errands done in part. If [it] will be convenient for you [and] Mrs. Clark for us to do so, [ple]ase send us a note in care of [my] brother. Edw. Learned.

211 Tremont st.

[I]f there will not be time to [answ]er.

get an answer here before we start.

If for any reason it is not convenient for us to go to West Roxbury, perhaps we can go to Auburndale.

Please let me know the name of the station nearest your home.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned

D. W. Learned

223

9 Pleasant st.

New London, Conn.

Sept. 15. 1893.

Rev. N. G. Clark. D.D. Rec'd Sept. 16.

Dear sir.

Many thanks for
[y]our favor of yesterday with the
[an]nouncement of the grant of the
outfit money, and many thanks
[to] the committee for that.
We shall be glad to receive the
[$]150. annual allowance for our
[dau]ghter, beginning with Oct. 1. St
... our thought to have her take
[char]ge of her finances (of course with
[the] advice and counsel of my mother),
[and] she will receive the allowance
[her]self, unless it is more agreeable
[to] you to have it done through some
[ad]ult.

...h.

As to our own allowance, we should [be] glad to have it continued as [h]eretofore for one month after the [pres]ent, that is to the end of Octo-[ber], minus what is granted to our [dau]ghter for October. (That is for [Oct]ober $100. - $\frac{150.}{12}$). We shall be [indeed] traveling a part of October, but [as] we shall be stopping a con-[side]rable time in Colorado, and it [see]ms more natural to have a liv-[ing] allowance than to regard our [expe]nses there as a part of our [tr]avel". If however Treas. Ward [pref]ers the latter plan, it makes [lit]tle difference to us. I suppose [it] will be most convenient for me [to] receive a single man's allowance [fro]m the date of my arrival in Japan [(ab]out Dec. 15) till Mrs. G. joins me there [an]d for her meanwhile to receive a [tr]avel allowance.

...h.

2 copies.

As to the station evangelistic funds
y are used mainly in two ways.-
in paying the expenses of touring
h by missionaries, including the
ense of a Japanese assistant when
is taken (usually taken by the
ies; not often by the men);
in aiding churches in their local
ngelistic work (not in their own
ch expenses), and occasionally in
ding out preachers (chiefly theo-
gical students during the summer)
ectly by the station. This "local
ngelistic work" in which we aid
churches is (A) the employment
evangelists and Bible women to
the pastor in extending the work
the church, (B) the supporting
mission chapels, more or less re-
te from the church, where the
ers are not yet enough interested
pay the expenses themselves. In
h.

n case the expense of chapel rent is
mmonly included.
Notice that no. 2 does not in-
e aid to churches for their own
enses, either in running expenses or
pastors salaries (except perhaps
asionally in very special cases);
d that this is one of the
of agencies for church extension
the spread of the Gospel.
This fund includes what little money
used for tracts (not much), and
netimes some other small expenses
t easily classified.
The mission treasurer's accounts show
least they used to) how much is
d for (1) missionaries touring, and
w much for (2) aiding the local
angelistic work.

Yours truly,
D. W. Learned

9 Pleasant st.
New London. Conn. Sept. 21. '93

Dear Dr. Clark. Rec'd Sept. 23.

I send herewith a few notes [on] Mr. Cary's paper in regard to foreign [ai]d to the Dendogwaisha. These notes [ar]e not to be considered as an attempt at [a] full discussion of the question of the [us]e of foreign funds in Japan, but only a few thoughts on his paper.

Yours truly,

Dwight W. Learned.

I. Historical.

The argument of Mr. Cary's paper seems [to] be (1) that a "change of policy" was [m]ade in 1879 in regard to pecuniary aid [to] Japanese work, and (2) that evil re[su]lts came of it, in fact much more [ev]il than good. In both points I [d]isagree with him.

(1). Not to speak of aid to schools, which Mr. Cary perhaps considers as a separate matter, [s]chools, nor for publication, nor anything

the mission was paying the rent of the
Kobe and Osaka chapels when I arrived
in Japan in 1875. and thus was aiding
at least two out of the three then exist-
ing churches in their running expenses
(I do not know about the third), and
this was continued for at least a
year or two longer. Until the first
theological class graduated in 1879 there
were no trained preachers to be sent
out as evangelists (except during the
summer vacation), and thus the missionary
society (Dendogwaisha) which was formed
in Dec. 1877 (or perhaps Jan. 1878) had for
a year and a half almost no opportunity
to use funds. So it is not strange
that it met its annual expenses of
70. or so without help from Board
funds.

Meanwhile Mr. Leavitt had begun to
teach with great earnestness that no
foreign money ought to be used in Japanese
work, neither for evangelistic work, nor for
church, nor for publication, nor anything

whatever, and nearly half the mission had adopted his views. The graduation of the first theological class in 1879 first brought up plainly the question whether foreign money should be used to help the churches send out evangelists. Just then came the unsolicited grant of money for this very work. This together with the change of views of a prominent member of the mission who had been inclined to adopt Mr. Leavitt's theories put an end to the urging of those views, and since then the mission has uniformly pursued the policy of using foreign money in cooperation with the Japanese in evangelistic work.

What happened then in 1879 was not a "change of policy", it seems to me, but the defeat of extreme views of self-support which had been urged for five years by a part of the mission, and the application of an old policy to a new work.

(2). A more important question is "what came of it", that is what has been the

sult of financial aid to Japanese evan-
listic work. About this opinions may
iffer; at least while some of us believe
at the spread of the churches has been
cidedly increased by this policy, others
ay think that without it there would
a more earnest and devoted body of
ristians, and neither of us can prove
hat might have been. It would be
more value to examine the results of
work of the evangelists who have
en sent out in this co-operative way,
d to see in how many places living
urches have grown out of it, but of
urse I cannot do it at this distance.
ch an investigation, however, it seems to
would really be worth more than
r. Gary's argument. He seems to make
uch that the Japanese do just about as
ge a share of this work (financially) as
y did a dozen years ago, for when
is co-operative arrangement was fairly set
bout they contributed 20% of the
oney, and last year they gave 18%.
Mr. Gary <u>seems</u> to argue as if the one great

-ect of our work in Japan was to reduce
amount of foreign money used there;
supposed that it was to extend Christ-
-ity, and that any expenditure which
-lly aided in that was wise; hence his
-ure of the boat which is not making
-gress seems to me entirely misleading.
speaking of the ratio of contributions
membership of churches, also, he men-
-ns only the contributions to the mission-
society. I think that if he had
-ken the sum of contributions to all
-istian work, the result would have
-n much more encouraging, for the
-k of the churches is very much ex-
-nded since 1879. (For example only two
three were then supporting pastors,
-d the local work of the churches has
-wn very much since then.) But here
I have no figures at my command.
is at any rate certainly unfair to com-
-e the over 10,000 members of the present
-rches with the two or three score of the
-t converts who were largely picked men,
-d to expect the same average of devotion.

...h. It is unfair to compare them with the ...mina church of Osaka under the pastorate of ...h a rare man as Mr. Sawayama.

... conclude, I have not the means here ... estimating the results of the work of ... co-operation, but I believe them to ...e been large, and the apparent decline ... contributions I believe to be partly ...y in appearance, and partly the result ... other causes.

II. Practical.

It may be well first to explain ...e difference between the "general" and the ...ation" evangelistic work. The former ... work which is not connected with any ... church and which is commonly somewhat ...mote from any established church, and ...hich is carried on under the direction of ... missionary society (dendogwaisha); the ...tter is work in the region of some ...urch (though it may be a number of ...iles distant), and is carried on by the ...urch with aid from the funds at the ...sposal of that station. Thus in the ...rmer case the mission as a whole helps

he churches as a whole (united in their missionary society); in the latter a particular station helps a particular church; but in both cases it is in substance the same kind of work. The former however is better adapted for extending work into distant regions; the latter for increasing the work of the churches in regions already partly occupied. Thus the former is extensive work; the latter may be called intensive; in the former ordained preachers are employed; in the latter unordained evangelists and Bible women. Thus there is a reasonable distinction between the two kinds of work, though in practice sometimes a particular work could be done in either way. For next year $3,000 are asked for the former; the latter is lumped together with the expense of missionaries touring, and the two together ask for $12,535, of which this local evangelistic cooperative work probably will use considerably more than half.

Now Mr. Cary argues against the grant of the $3,000 to the "general" work, but

says nothing about the much larger aid
iven to the "local" work, and thus it is
ncertain whether he favors continuing
he latter, or would go on to abolish it
as Mr. Leavitt would have done) after
ithdrawing the ~~latter~~ former. In principle the
wo are the same (both being aiding of
panese churches in evangelistic work), but
 practice the latter work is more closely
nder the observation of the missionaries, and
us it is easier for them to judge whether
 work is being wisely done. Also there
 in general, I think, less "friction"
hen a station confers with a church than
hen the evangelistic committee confers with
 dendogwaisha committee.

Now personally I strongly favored in for-
er years not giving aid to the den-
gwaisha, in order that it might be
 purely Japanese work. ~~But~~ the mis-
n thought otherwise, and I am not
 all sure that they were not right.
 the present time, when that society
s so long been receiving American aid
d has extended its work on that basis.

[it] would be another question whether [t]hat policy ought to be suddenly [re]versed. If our Japanese brethren [w]ould heartily agree to it, I should [no]t be sorry to see the change made. [Bu]t I think it would necessarily [in]volve a transfer of a considerable [of] that society's work to the "local" [w]ork of stations, and thus an increase [in] the sum needed for "local evan[g]elistic" work, so that there would [be] no great saving of foreign funds. [F]rom all that I hear I judge that [th]e Japanese do not at all like the [pl]an. To force them into it (unless [be]cause of absolute financial necessity - that [is] lack of funds) would be a great [m]istake, I think, and I should my[se]lf very much dislike to have them [ur]ged to it. I have myself been [in]clined to favor a very different course; [th]at of letting the dendogwaisha come [in]to direct relations with the Prudential [Co]mmittee, making reports to it and

[..]shing grants from it, and I learn
[t]hat three or four leading members
[o]f the mission strongly favored some
[s]uch plan. It would, I think,
[h]ave done much to improve the relations
[be]tween us as a mission and the church-
[es] as a body, but as the majority
[o]f the mission seem not to have
[a]pproved of it, I presume there is
[n]o use in considering it further.
At this distance it seems to me
[as] if Mr. Gay had chosen an es-
[pe]cially inopportune time to present
[hi]s views, and as if they would do
[mo]re harm than good, but I cannot
[cla]im to have certain knowledge.
If I may add a word as to the
[pre]sent situation in Japan, so far as I
[un]derstand it, the mass of the Christians
[con]nected with the work of our mission
[hi]ghly value both the personal work of
[th]e missionaries and the financial aid

…t without greatly curtailing and crippling the evangelistic work now done in co-operation, or ought to show why it is …d to help "general" evangelistic work …nd good to help local evangelistic work; and while I myself think there would have been some advantage … giving our aid only in cooperation with individual churches, I don't see …y advantage in making the change …an sufficient to justify us in carrying through contrary to the strong and unanimous opinion of our Japanese breth…n. They believe, I am told, that … withdraw aid from the missionary …ciety (dendogwaisha) would so cri…ple and limit its work as to de…oy the interest of the churches in it.

D. W. Learned 225

New London. Sept. 30. '93

Dear Dr. Clark. Rec'd Oct. 2.

We are about ready for our start on next Monday, which will be just eighteen years from the time when we started from here before.

Until you hear from me again I can be addressed in care of

Mr. DeWitt C. Jencks — Colorado Springs

though we shall not get there till three weeks or so from now as we must visit my wife's old home on the way.

I have enjoyed my vacation very much, and have gotten much good from it I hope. I am truly grateful for the privilege of having it.

I see that Mr. Kozaki in his address at Chicago said that the Japanese pastors were more liberal even

than Andover. This is no doubt true of a few of them, but it is also true - as he added - that they are not Unitarians or Universalists. At any rate we have aimed to teach them the Bible alone, and whatever speculations they have added to it have been beyond our control. The most conservative of the old school could not have made them into "conservatives" in the old form.

With very many thanks for your much kindness.

Yours very truly,

Dwight W. Learned

D. W. Learned 226

9 Pleasant st.
New London Conn.
Oct. 8. 1893

Dear Dr. Clark Rec'd Oct. 9.

My wife and I arrived safely at home last night, having accomplished our errands to our satisfaction. We thank you and Mrs. Clark very heartily for your kindness to us, which we greatly enjoyed.

Dr. Knight examined my wife and gave us an exceedingly encouraging report as to the condition of her lungs. It gives us great reason to expect that with care and with God's blessing she may live in safety in Japan. He however advised

as a matter of prudence that she spend this winter in America (which is in agreement with the original instructions of Drs Berry and Taylor), and he recommends Colorado Springs till the end of December. We do not like the idea of the renewed separation for even a few months, but it seems wise to follow the doctor's advice, especially as it would be rather trying for Mrs. Learned to have to get our house cleaned up and begin housekeeping again in December. It seems therefore wise for us to go to Colorado as soon as we can get ready in October, and for us both to stay there till I start to take the steamer of Nov. 21st. and for Mrs. Learned to go thence to Southern California and wait there till April.

Rev. D. W. Learned

227

Colorado Springs.
Oct. 26. '93

Dear Dr. Clark. Rec'd Oct. 30.

The enclosed letter from Dr. Davis has just reached me, and presume he wishes me to forward to you. We arrived here yesterday, and had a comfortable journey far. We expect to stay here till Nov 15, and can be addressed care of Mr. D. C. Jencks.

We are very glad indeed over the result of the Worcester meeting,

Yours truly
D. W. Learned

+ Rev. D. W. Learned 5
228

Colorado Springs,
Nov. 10. 1893

Rev. N. G. Clark. D. D. Rec'd Nov. 15.

Dear sir,

Many thanks for your
[k]ind note which reached me a
[w]eek or so ago. We were very
[m]uch rejoiced to hear of the re-
[su]lt of the Worcester meeting and
[of] the good prospect for harmony
[W]e are only sorry that the time
[is] approaching when you are to
[la]y down the burdens which you
[ha]ve carried so long, - sorry, that is,
[t]hat we shall then no longer
[ha]ve the privilege of being in con-
[st]ant communication with you. To
[m]e no one can seem a real
[pre]sident of Yale College but Pres. Wool-
[se]y; and so no one but yourself
[ca]n seem the real secretary for Japan.

we expect to leave here very soon
so as to have two or three
in California before the 21st.
That day seems very near now,
especially since it is the day for
other separation of Mrs. Learned and
self, though not - I trust - one
many months this time. It
seems too a somewhat hazardous
thing to go back to Japan for an-
other term of service, in some re-
spects even more so than it did
the first time; besides the fact
that I feel the separation from coun-
try and kindred more keenly now than
I did in those younger days. Though
many warm friends one has there
he feels always more or less keenly
that he is a foreigner, an outsider, and
like Abraham can have no possession of
land there except his grave if he dies
there. Still I seem to be needed

[th]ere at present at least, and it seems
[t]o be our duty to return there so
[fa]r as I can see it, and I trust
[w]e have many years of work yet
[in] store for us in that land.
Dr. Davis so well presented
the needs of the Doshisha that it
[ha]s seemed to me needless to
[wr]ite a letter of my own. I
[w]ould be willing to rest the
[w]hole case on the recognized im-
[po]rtance of Christian colleges in this
[co]untry, and the far greater need
[o]f them there because the gov-
[er]nment institutions are so strongly
[an]ti-Christian. If the Christian
[p]ublic in our country has recognized
the need of such colleges as Beloit,
[a]nd the like, how much more would
[i]t if the state universities were
[a]ll thoroughly anti-Christian. With
[a]ll its imperfections, the Doshisha is
the only source of trained preachers and

[w]ay for the Congregational churches of [J]apan, and it cannot possibly dis[pe]nse with foreign aid at present. We are, as it were, between two fires [of] criticism, - one that the Japanese ought [th]en to be left to do the whole work, [the] other that we are responsible for all [th]e vagaries of all our Japanese fellow [wor]kers. My own principle is not to be [mo]ved by either; to do our part [an]d not be too much disturbed by [w]hat criticisms a few somewhat am[bit]ious leaders may make on us, nor [be] too much grieved by imperfections [wh]ich we cannot remedy. I firmly [an]d thoroughly agree with Dr. Davis in [his] recent communication that foreign [m]issionaries of the right kind (such as [Dr.] Davis himself) are still urgently [n]eeded in Japan and will have a [p]lace of work there for many years [to] come, probably as long as any of

physically
now they will be^ able to work.
also recognize that the Japanese
must more and more come to the front
in the work, and that we cannot
expect to have them always think
and act just as we should like to
have them, certainly we cannot con-
trol them if we would.)

Mrs. Learned joins in our expressions
of most hearty affection for you,
dear sir, and wishes me to re-
mind you that we have no pho-
tograph of you, and to ask if
you will not favor us with
a small one.

Yours very truly,

Dwight W. Learned

+ Rev. D. W. Learned

229

Oakland, Cal.

Nov. 20. 1893.
Rec'd Nov. 27.

Rev. N. G. Clark. D.D.

Dear sir,

If nothing unforeseen prevents I shall sail to-morrow on the "China", and thus shall be well out at sea when this reaches you. Mrs. Learned goes to Claremont for the winter, hoping to follow me in April. The letters from Japan which we have found here are not altogether cheerful and encouraging, but we must hope and pray that these difficulties will be overruled in God's wisdom.

Dr. Davis has sent me a copy of his letter to you referring to your thought in regard to winding up the Board's work in Japan. As I may possibly have unintentionally encouraged such a thought, I will say that I heartily agree with all that Dr. Davis has so forcibly said. I could not ask for new missionaries to be sent to Japan (except for woman's work, and except for such a definite work as to take Mr. Cady's place), but I do firmly believe that the Japanese churches need our help and co-operation, and will for many years to come. Men such as Davis, Greene, Gordon, Albrecht, Cary, De Forest, and others will be needed in Japan as long as they live.

I am sure too that the great
ody of our Japanese brethren will
ladly welcome the co-operation of
ch men. Just what trials and dis-
aintments may be in store for us
cannot tell, but I cannot think
t they will be more than tem-
ry hindrances. It is certain that
planting of Christianity in Japan
only begun, and that all the
ces now there will continue to
needed for a long time. Any
nge which might be interpreted as
withdrawal of support from us
ld almost certainly do harm.

Yours very truly

Dwight W. Learned

Kyoto, Japan, Dec. 13, 1893.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.,

My dear Sir,

I am happy to report my safe arrival here this morning. I had a very comfortable passage across the Pacific, with the company of about eighteen other missionaries, mostly Baptists bound for the far west of China. We had one night at Honolulu, where I was very kindly entertained by Mr. Damon and Dr. Hyde. I took a day to visit Dr. Greene in Tokyo, and also called on our leading Japanese friends. They are very cordial to the missionaries personally, and I was received with all the old friendliness, but that signifies little. In Tokyo there is said to be again a good deal of petty rudeness towards foreigners especially on the part of conceited young students, of which I had one slight experience that day, of no consequence except as showing an anti-foreign sentiment in the community. The other day bills were introduced into the Diet designed to make it more difficult for foreigners to live in the interior by enacting punishment for Japanese who hold land as agents for foreigners. On coming here I miss many of those who

were in the station when I went away, but it is pleasant to find the Gordons back and the Carys here. At the school the new theological hall is a very great addition to the grounds and is a very fine looking building.

As to the general situation I will not attempt to say anything, except that there is a very good thing here in the decision reached by the students' literary association last night not to have any more of Capt. Janes's lectures. I hear also that some of the prominent Kumamoto men have come to the opinion that he is insane.

I have had beautiful weather so far for my return to Japan, and I hope that the clouds which have obscured the religious sky may also clear away.

Yours very truly.

Dwight W. Learned

Dec 13 - 1893. Rec'd Jan 9 1894

(Dr. Strong)

D. M. Learned 231
Jan 1, 94

Kyoto, Japan
Jan. 1, 1894.

Mr. A. L. Williston,

Dear cousin.

During my very
leasant visit in Northampton last
inter you intimated that you would
ke occasionally to hear of our work
t here, and I presume that you
e none the less so now that
u are on the Prudential Committee,
hich I was very glad to hear
. I will therefore from time to
me give you some account of the
ate of affairs here, and I beg
hat you will not trouble your-
lf to answer my letters any
ooner than is quite convenient.
I arrived about three weeks ago,

Dec 13-1893. Rec'd Jan 9 1894

and feel quite at home now.

It must be admitted that the condition of Christian work in Japan at present is somewhat clouded, and that progress is now decidedly slow. There are various elements of difficulty some general and some local.

(1). There is a somewhat general feeling of opposition to foreigners and impatience of their influence, and this is used by the political parties opposed to the Government as a convenient handle for attack on the ministers in power.

You no doubt are aware that foreigners have still no rights at all in Japan outside of five or six open ports. Since we have no legal right to live or even spend a single night outside of those narrow limits except by special permission, and the government might at any time by a strict enf-

[...]nts of the treaties send us all [...]ch into those limits. In fact [...]hen I first came to Japan the [...]sidence of missionaries outside of these [...]n ports was almost unknown, and [...] was only with much difficulty [...]hat we got permission to live in [...]yoto. Now it is very common for [...]missionaries to live in the interior [...] at Sendai, Maebashi, Tsu, Matsuyama, [...]ttori, Okayama, & Kumamoto), but it [...] only by special permission in each [...]se, and only on the ground that [...]e missionary is employed by some [...]panese (as we are here by the school [...]ustees), though sometimes the "employ-[...]ent" is a very thin and empty form. [...]e have however no power at all to [...]ld real estate in the interior, and [...]s the land which we have bought [...]d the residences which we have [...]uilt (as Japanese houses are not

suited for foreign residence) are all held by Japanese. Even in the open ports foreigners cannot hold real estate outside of the narrow limits of the "concessions" assigned for foreign residence, so that the Board is not the legal owner of any real estate in Japan except in Osaka and one or two houses in Kobe. Likewise no touring in the interior can be done except by getting passports, which are only given for specified routes and for three months at a time, and on the nominal pretence of "health." These are only given as a favor, and the Government might refuse them altogether if it chose, or might still further restrict their use.

A few years ago it seemed that the long talked of revision of the treaties was finally accomplished, and that after a few years

[illegible] should come under Japanese juris-
[illegible]ction, and in return should have
[illegible] right of free travel and residence.
But the Japanese themselves finally
[illegible]oke off the negotiations, and there
[illegible] been developed a good deal of
[illegible]eling that it will be dangerous
[illegible] let foreigners live in the inte-
[illegible] and especially to let them
[illegible]n any of the sacred soil of Ja-
[illegible]n. Some Japanese seem to think
[illegible]at foreigners would buy up the
[illegible]hole country if they were allowed
[illegible] So treaty revision seems to be
[illegible]definitely postponed, and at the
[illegible]me time the irritation of the Ja-
[illegible]nese over the exemption of foreigners
[illegible]om the jurisdiction of their courts
[illegible]turally grows no less.

Meanwhile the Japanese parliament
[illegible] diet, as they like to have it called)
[illegible]s come into existence, and so far

the majority of the Lower House h[ave]
been opposed to the ministry. T[hey]
are eager to get control over the [mini-]
sitry, such as the House of Common[s]
has in England, and seize all sorts [of]
charges and opportunities to bring [the]
ministry into discredit with the p[eople.]
Recently they have been posing [as]
defenders of the national independe[nce]
and dignity, and call on the Govern[-]
ment to execute strictly the treaties[,]
to curtail the privileges now enjoy[ed]
by foreigners, and in particular to
punish all Japanese who hold land
for foreigners. They have come into
such strained relations with the Gov[-]
ernment that the latter has just
dissolved the House.

Now there is no doubt that this
agitation against foreigners is largel[y]
merely a means of attacking the mi[n-]
istry, but still it has seemed ...

has any to revise our property relations
they [chang]ed finally nearly all the mission's
real estate has been fully put into
[mea]ns the hands of the Doshisha trustees as
of the most reliable body of Japanese
in the connection with us.
except Besides this matter of holding prop-
erty, and of residence and travel in the
interior, there is now a lot of pre-
judice against things foreign among
us, the Japanese generally. So, for example,
even the young men who are studying
in America with money given by
American boards of missions, find it apparently
agreeable to write back for publication
papers abusing America so as to show
that they are still patriotic Japanese.
This feeling is of course a hin-
drance to the acceptance of Christian-
ity at all, and to the work of the
foreign missionary in particular, and
moreover the somewhat aggressive assertion

of independence is a hindrance to co-
operation with some of our Japanese breth-
ren. A few of our most valued brethren
among the Japanese pastors are bent on
"independence", which apparently does not
include independence of foreign pecuniary
aid, but consists principally in dispensing
with the services of the foreigner.

(2). Several of these same prominent
leaders have become exceedingly "advanced"
in their theology, and while they re-
pudiate any connection with Unitarianism
or Universalism they are far from any
orthodox or even evangelical ground.
They have imbibed German rationalism
to a painful extent. Mrs. Kozaki,
who is now at New Haven, is one of
the most spiritually minded of our
brethren I think, and yet even his
address at Chicago must have seemed
heterodox to many (or most) of our
and his American friends. Now he is

[s]chadowy itself in comparison with
[M]r. Yokoi (who expects soon to go to
[A]merica). The educated Japanese young
[me]n have a general bent of mind
[a]way from faith in the supernatural,
[(per]haps a reaction from the supersti-
[tio]n of the common people), and some
[of] them are eager to show (whether
[her]e or in America) that they are
[in]dependent of missionary control.

(3). Capt. Janes, who exerted so
[p]owerful an influence at Kumamoto
[ei]ghteen years ago in bringing some
[th]irty of his pupils to Christ, from
[wh]om came the famous "Kumamoto
[B]and", has recently come out to
[J]apan again as teacher in the
[gov]ernment college here. He was always
[su]spicious of theology and "priests" and
[se]cts", but now seems to have
[g]iven up all his faith in Christ-
[i]anity and is fairly rabid in his

hatred of the church, — a very ingenious man. These leading Japanese brethren of whom I have spoken were among his old pupils and have a wonderful love and veneration for ~~the~~ him still so you see he has facilities for exerting a wide influence. He was invited by our students to lecture in the school, but he came out so rudely in opposition to all Christian faith that after three lectures the students told him they had had enough of it. He would have been more dangerous if he had been more cautious and cunning in his attacks, but he is still to be counted among the anti-Christian forces.

Now all this is decidedly discouraging, and (while some of these things may pass over in a year a[nd] it may be that the progress of Christianity in Japan is to be less

-pid than even the less sanguine of
had hoped. But I need not
that this is no more reason
giving up faith in ultimate tri-
-ph than in China or India.
I expressed the opinion to the Com-
-ttee a year ago that perhaps it
-ld on the whole be better not
send out more <u>men</u> to this mis-
-n unless in exceptional cases, as
some special work, and the
-ssion afterwards expressed the same
-inion. I am told also by one
the Presbyterian mission that
same opinion prevails in that
-ssion. I think however most
-idedly that the forces now in
service here ought to be main-
-ned in full efficiency, - both the
-n (and women) and the schools, and
believe that all the members of
mission will be needed here

as long as they are able and willing to work in Japan. While we cannot directly control the theology or life of the Japanese pastors and churches, the foreign missionary of the right kind can do indirectly a great deal to guide and help these young Christian communities.

I must not fail to add that the erratic theology and self-assertive independence of which I have spoken are confined almost entirely to a few of the "Kumamoto Band". The mass of the church members and most of the pastors are not in sympathy with them in either line, and there are many things in the churches which give encouragement.

Yours very truly,

Dwight W. Learned

Kyoto, Japan, Jan. 30, 1894.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.,

My dear sir,

Your favor of the 1st was received yesterday. It finds me recovering from an attack of rhinitis (inflammation of the membranes of the nose) which has kept me in the house for two weeks. It has been very provoking to be taken sick just as I was beginning work again, and to be kept in so long by so (apparently) trivial a disorder, but it has been the most painful and disagreeable illness that I have had for very many years. I hope to begin work again gradually in a day or two, but did not think it best to go to the exercises of the dedication of the Clark Theological Hall which are at this moment in progress.

Affairs in the school seem very much as they did two years ago, and it already begins to be hard to realize that I have been away. There are no doubt various things to give one anxiety in the condition of the school (and I never knew the time when there were not), but there is much also to encourage us in the large number of young men here and the full opportunity we have

of working for them. In the work in the city and surrounding region there is also much of encouragement, and the foreigners who are prepared to preach are in great demand. This week especial meetings are being held in various parts of the city, partly influenced by the reports which have come of revival movements in Nagoya.

Yours very truly

Dwight W. Learned

Rev. D. W. Learned.
Kyoto, Jan. 30, 1894.
Rec'd Feb. 23.

Kyoto, Japan,

Feb. 19, 1894.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D. D.,

Dear sir,

I have now fully resumed my work, and feel as well as before my late illness. Our work in the school is going on smoothly, with no difficulty of any kind at present. We have heard little or nothing from Capt. Janes since his lectures were discontinued last December, and, though it is expected that he will publish them complete in Japanese, I hardly think they will have very much influence.

I am rejoiced to hear from Mr. Learned that she is about to sail for Japan. This compels us to make formal application for an allowance for our daughter, of which she may already have written. I believe you said that the allowance might be as much as $150. We are compelled to ask for the full sum.

Yours very truly,

D. W. Learned

Kyoto, Feb. 19, 1894.

Rec'd Mar. 15.

Kyoto, Japan March 30, 1894.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D. D.

My dear sir,

Your favor of Feb. 23d was duly received. I am happy to report that my wife arrived safely here on the 22d. We are glad enough to be together at our home again.

Our winter term is just ended. It has been a very calm and uneventful one, the ordinary routine of school life has gone on without interruption, and though the state of the school and of the churches generally is far from being such as we should desire, there is much to encourage us. We are now all looking forward to the annual meeting of the Conference which comes next week, which some fear and some hope may result in a division and a separation of those inclined to rationalism (such as Mr. Ebina) from the fellowship of the churches. I do not myself expect that any very decisive action will be taken.

At Mr. Atkinson's suggestion I have just been writing a little tract on the Gospels the Foundation of our Faith, aiming to show that the life and teaching of Christ as recorded in the Gospels are an adequate foundation for our faith and hope, and that without them we have none.

It is expected that Mr. Stanford will take a vacation next term, and it seems to me that it will be the wiser course for him. We have arranged to divide his work among us so that there will be no serious difficulty in giving him this rest. We are all very much rejoiced at the prospect of Mr. Albrecht's recovery.

Yours very truly

D. W. Learned

Rev. D. W. Learned
Kyoto, March 30, 1894.
Rec'd Apr. 23.

Kyoto, Japan, April 11, 1894.

Rev. N. G. Clark. D. D.,

My dear sir.

I presume that so many will write to you about the annual meeting of the General Conference which was held in Kobe the past week that it will be superfluous for me to give any report of it in detail. It fulfilled my expectations in not doing anything radical. If I give my impressions of the meetings I mention three things.

(1) No desire to revise the creed with a view to accentuating its orthodoxy, the proposition to that effect being kicked out without a moments hearing, and thus no desire to precipitate a schism or drive out the extreme "liberals"; and yet a tendency to withdraw such men from the posts of leadership. This was shown by the very small number of votes which Mr. Ebina received for re-election to the presidency of the missionary society. The unanimous invitation to Mr. Moody to come out for a campaign here is also an indication of a desire for true evangelical work.

(2) There are some who would be ready to decline for-

ther aid from American funds for their missionary society, partly from a belief that it would stimulate the interest of the churches in that society, and partly perhaps from a desire to be more free from foreign influence, but there is no general readiness for it yet. How many would favor it is difficult to estimate as no vote was taken on it, but I think only a few would desire it.

(3) There is evidently a feeling that the matter of the disposal of the mission premises in Kumamoto must be investigated, and thus there was no objection to appointing a committee. There was nothing said to indicate how any one felt on the merits of the question itself. The committee appointed is a good one.

Although the net gain of membership reported for the past year is so pitiably small (only 46, the smallest since the first churches were organized) yet it gave one some comfort and encouragement to see this body of able men together; it helped one to believe that there is life in the churches yet and that faith and zeal are not altogether wanting.

The trustees of the school have just been holding their annual meeting. It speaks well for their management that in spite of all difficulties

the school was carried through the past year without a deficit, and that they paid off more than a fourth of the debt previously incurred. There was however a deficit in the girls' school. Nothing was done very important at the meeting. Last night a farewell supper was given to Dr. Davis and the earnest desire was expressed that he might return to the school after his visit to America. Mr W. L. Curtis was formally elected a regular teacher in the school (for English in place of Mr Cady). His work there seems to be highly esteemed.

Yours very truly

Dwight W. Learned

Rev. D. W. Learned.

Kyoto, Apr. 11. 1894.

Rec'd May 4.

Kyoto Japan. June 27. 1894.

Rev. N. G. Clark. D. D.

Dear sir.

I send herewith a letter which I have written in the name of the station at their request. It might be put briefly thus, - the present spiritual condition of the school, like that of the churches and for the same reasons, is decidedly unsatisfactory but is by no means entirely gloomy. It would be a great piece of short-sightedness and want of faith to give up Japan as a hopeless field for work and it would be almost equally foolish to withdraw from co-operation with the Kumiai churches or the Doshisha school. We foreigners cannot directly control either the churches or the school (it must be remembered that some departments of the school are not at all aided with the Boards funds), but we can exercise a strong influence if we are patient and cautious and wise. Withdrawal of financial aid from the churches would not help their theology nor strengthen ~~their~~ our influence with them, though it might possibly have good effects in stimulating self-help; withdrawing aid from the Doshisha would not im-

prove its theology, and would almost certainly strengthen whatever secular tendencies there are in it, as to minimize the Christian character of the school and appeal to the general public would be the easiest way of getting the aid which the Board is now giving. In this case it is quite out of the question that the loss of the Board's help could have any beneficial influence. It must not be forgotten, too, that it is altogether out of question for the mission to start a new school of its own under the control of foreigners at this date. If the Doshisha is given up it means that the mission will be left without any school for young men or any theological seminary.

There is no occasion for taking any such desperate step. There is good reason to expect that next year the Board of Trustees will move in the direction of ~~making~~ bringing itself into closer connection with the churches, and this will do all that can be done to safeguard its Christian character for the future. Perhaps too it may be practicable for the mission to claim more direct control over the appointment of teachers for the theological department, though as the few Japanese teachers there are supported directly by the Board's

funds we already have a pretty good control of them.
I quite agree with you as to the small value of philosophy, but it does not seem to be possible to dispense with it in this country. I think that one of the chief difficulties among the pastors now is a sort of higher criticism of the Gospels which regards them as composed of traditions of Christ's teaching varying in value. Mr. Ebina seems to have come to the conclusion that little or nothing can be certainly learned from them as to Christ's real teaching. Others go to work to disentangle the false traditions from the true, apparently with the result of adopting what they like and rejecting the rest.
I doubt whether it would be wise for the Mission again to undertake the publication of a periodical, but I think we ought to do more in the way of publications than we have recently, and that subject is to come up at the coming mission meeting. I have recently written a tract on the Gospels as the foundation of our Faith, which is now nearly ready for publication.
We are just beginning our anniversary exercises in the various schools. The nurses graduate to-day the young women to-morrow and the young men on

Friday, - 11 from the theological department, and 33 from the collegiate.

Mr. Johnson has severed his connection with us and has gone to a government school in Matsuyama. We are hoping to get in his place a Y.M.C.A. man named Davis who has been teaching in Okayama and Osaka and is highly spoken of. Miss Benedict's work in the girls' school has been very successful, I understand, and we hope she will continue her work there.

Besides the little book of which I have spoken, I have given all my time since my return to Japan to teaching, and have been busy at that.

Yours very truly
D. W. Learned

June 28

I regret to say that the arrangement of ladies at the nurses' school has broken down and it is necessary to make a change. Miss Fraser will take the responsibility of the school for the next year, and Mrs. Severance has consented to live there to be a companion to her and to do work among the patients, Mr. Severance doing general work in the city. We are very doubtful how this plan will work, but it seems to be the best we can do. We hope to keep Miss Talcott here for general work

Rev. D. W. Learned
Kyoto, June 27, 1894
Rec'd July 27
Ans'd

Kyoto, Japan. Aug. 18. 1894.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D. D.

Dear sir,

I am again in my old position of secretary of the Committee ad Interim, and as such have two items to report to you.

1. The committee have voted to authorize Mr. Curtis to sell the De Forest house in Sendai for $ 2.200., the hope being that the P. C. will allow the proceeds to be used in building a house for Mr. Curtis in Hakodate, though that request is not made yet.

2. The committee ask the Prudential Committee to make a grant of $ 35. for special health travel for Miss Howe, and have voted to authorize the treasurer to advance the money, so that she may visit the Hokkaido during the remainder of the vacation, Care of Miss Kent has so interfered with her vacation thus far that there is danger that she will not be ready for her work in the fall.

Yours very truly

D. W. Learned

Rep'd. Aug. 18, '94

P. 6.

Kyoto, Aug. 31, 1894.

Rev. J. L. Barton,

Dear sir,

I have felt in doubt for some time whether to address letters to you or to Dr. Clark, but I presume now that it will be safe to write to you, and with all our deep regret at parting with Dr. Clark we are glad to see the place so soon and so well filled.

The revision of the treaties between Japan and the western powers, which has been talked about, and argued over, and hoped for or dreaded, and sometimes thought to be near at hand and at others indefinitely postponed for years and years, has at last been actually accomplished in one step, for a new treaty between Japan and England has just been ratified and was published yesterday. As England has always been regarded as the power slowest to move, and as the U. S. government has long been ready to make such a new treaty, it is to be hoped that all the powers will speedily follow England's example. The new treaty certainly is made on "equal terms", what Japanese politicians have been clamorous for, as the two coun-

tries are given exactly equal privileges in each article. Consular jurisdiction is abolished, and foreigners brought under the same jurisdiction as natives, and in return foreigners may freely travel, reside and carry on business in any part of the country, and may own houses and lease land. (Japanese are very much afraid that foreigners would buy up the land of this country if they were allowed to own land.) The treaty thus gives complete freedom to the missionary for his work (except as to owning land), but it is not to come into operation till five years from now, and not then unless the Japanese government wishes it to, a very curious provision in a treaty, which looks as if the government were afraid of a storm of popular indignation at their allowing foreigners to live in the country, and so want to keep open a door of retreat. But it is provided that at once, whether the treaty otherwise ever goes into force or not, British subjects will be given passports good for all Japan for a year at a time, and apparently without limitation as to the purpose of travel, which will be a great improvement over the present closely restricted passports (restricted in every way). It is earnestly to be hoped that the U. S. government will not be slow in getting

the same privileges for us.

It is to be hoped that this revision of the treaties may do something to allay the present anti-foreign prejudice, though it is impossible to predict whether the anti-government political agitators may not use it to stir up more anti-foreign feeling.

This anti-foreign feeling has just been shown by an article on missionaries in the Christian magazine founded by Mr. Kozaki and now edited by Mr. Harada, an article written by one of the Doshisha teachers who has recently returned from a year and a half's study in America at the expense of American friends of missionaries. Perhaps this article is partly intended to show his friends that he is not going to be influenced by gratitude for any favors received. He seems to have a very low opinion of missionaries and thinks they are only a hindrance to the progress of true religion. They are no better than idolaters, worshiping an immaterial idol (that is a personal God); they are servants of societies and so are hopelessly conservative and are not real men; their educational and philanthropic work is only a pious device to get proselytes; in Japan they pretend to be friends of Japan, but in China they

are friends of China, etc., etc. The writer is a man so lacking in balance and judgment, and is so close a friend of Capt. Janes that no one would be much disturbed by anything he as an individual might say, but some think he is only the extreme mouthpiece of quite a party. It is perhaps a striking fact that we can not expect that any Japanese will write a word in defence or appreciation of missionaries; it would be "unpatriotic" to say a word in defence of foreigners. This anti-foreign spirit, you notice, has nothing to do with any question as to the control of money; there is no dispute about that at all; but it is closely connected with questions of theology, that is the anti-foreign spirit and the anti-orthodox spirit almost invariably go together. The "Christian" has been publishing editorials urging that whatever has life must change and so must Christianity, and that the grand forward movement in theology may naturally be expected to begin in Japan. Those who are hoping to be the leaders in a great reformation which shall extend over the whole world (and even Mr. Kozaki expects the churches of Japan to solve all the problems of religion) are naturally not inclined to take much help from foreigners (except when they want money). Probably these

desire for a new Japanese theology stimulates their anti-foreign spirit, and their desire to be seen to be independent of foreigners in turn stimulates their tendency to reject the foreigners theology. For, how-ever dangerously liberal some of us may seem to our good conservative brethren at home, in the eyes of the Japanese we are all hopelessly conservative. In fact in order to be regarded as liberal here one ought to reject most, or all, of the New Testament, and to reject faith in a personal God would be good policy.

Now I do not myself think there is any use in worrying over this anti-foreign spirit or in speculating as to how long it will be before it will drive us out of the country, but it has seemed to me well that you should be informed in regard to it, and all the more because little or nothing can be said about it publicly. I some-times doubt whether any educated Japanese Christians really wish us to stay in Japan; in fact it is of course the desire of all that the time may soon come when foreign help can be dispensed with, and it is not to be wondered at if ardent Jap-anese are sanguine to think that that time is

not very remote. I don't believe though that there is any general desire to have us clear out at present, and in fact I don't think that the writer of the article referred to would be willing to say that he wished such men as Mr. Albrecht, Mr. Cary, or Dr. Gordon, to leave the country at present. Among the common Christians and pastors in the country villages I am sure that the missionary's help is highly valued.

Such articles as that referred to are disagreeable indeed, but I don't see that anything can be done about them. It would be a great mistake, I am sure, to do any such thing as to try to have him removed from the school, and it does not seem to me that anything would be gained by defending ourselves and arguing that we are not idolaters etc.

Yours very truly
D. W. Learned

Kyoto, Aug. 31, 1894.
Rec'd Sept. 22,

2 copies

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Kyoto, Japan. Sept. 26. 1894.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,

Dear Sir,

The following list of requests for medical appropriations for the past year, amounting to $741., is sent on by vote of the Committee ad Interim. These are all actual expenses for medical attendance and medicines, and in the case of Mrs. Luther Gulick for burial. As there has been a good deal of sickness in some families the total comes much higher than we should wish. As those families which have had the heavy expenses are liable to be put in debt if not relieved by the end of the year, it is requested that the appropriation may be made and reported if possible so as to arrive here before Dec. 31.

Yours truly

D. W. Learned Sec.

(over)

Kyoto, Sep. 26. 1894.
Rec'd. Filed Oct. 30.

Requests for medical appropriations
Oct. '93 – Oct. '94

			Gold.	
	J. L. Atkinson.		34	05
Miss	S. Cozad.	J	12	
	C. A. Clark.		18	11
	W. W. Curtis,		76	
"	M. B. Daniels.	B	37	11
	M. L. Gordon.		1	05
	D. C. Greene.		15	50
	J. T. Gulick.		18	20 *
	O. H. Gulick.		75	36 *
"	A. E. Harwood.	P.	26	90
	A. T. Hill.		162	48
"	A. L. Howe.	J	13	41
	D. W. Learned.		13	62
	H. B. Newell.		34	80
"	H. F. Parmelee.	J	15	
	G. M. Rowland.		8	90
	W. Taylor.		10	50
"	C. M. Telford.	B	162	41
	Gen. Allchin.		5	60
			741	00

* In the items for J. T. and O. H. Gulick is included $71.73 for sickness and burial of Mrs. Gulick Gulick.

Kyoto, Japan. Sept. 6. 1894.

Rev. J. L. Barton. D.D.

Dear sir,

Those of the mission who have been camping on the mountain near here, about a dozen or so, had a conference a few days ago in regard to the recent attack on missionaries by one of the Doshisha professors of which I wrote you a week ago, and as I was on the mountain just then I had the pleasure of meeting with them. The damp, dark, dripping weather of that day was in harmony with our spirits, I fear, as it seemed to us all to be a grave situation with no very cheerful prospect for the future so far as human eye could see. Nothing was determined upon except that this station should appoint some one to write an article in reply to the anti-theistic part of that essay.

It must be remembered that the mixture of anti-theistic and anti-missionary sentiments in that essay makes it very difficult for us to do anything in regard to it except in the line of impersonal theological discussion. If, for example, we should call on

the trustees to remove the author it would almost certainly be regarded as a punishment of him for having criticised foreigners and the whole "patriotic" feeling of the Japanese churches would be excited to white heat against us. As for a defence of ourselves, showing that we are not idolaters, that we are men, etc., it would certainly be undignified and ridiculous.

It is an important thing to bear in mind that what such men as the author wish is to have the Doshisha severed from connection with the missionaries; in fact there is some reason to suspect that this is their immediate object, and therefore our withdrawing from the school would be playing right into their hands. And, as I have written before, a withdrawal of the Board's grant to the school would work in the same way, for it would compel the trustees to appeal to the general public here to get the necessary funds, and in order to get those funds the Christian character of the school would have to be sacrificed. The recent abolition of the large government college here (in order to set up a different institution in its place) has left more room for a

private school, and it is not unlikely that funds could be raised for the Doshisha if its connection with the mission and with Christianity could be abolished, and Capt. Janes is right at hand to come in as teacher of English. While therefore there is no use in getting scared, and I have no idea that any attempt will be made at present to get rid of us, we ought to be cautious lest we play into the hands of those who wish to divorce the school from Christianity.

Another thing to be borne in mind in regard to Japan is that foreign influence is irksome to Japanese, and it seems to them to be derogatory to the honor and independence of their country for foreigners to be carrying on missionary work here. I think that this feeling is very extensively prevalent to a greater or less degree, often combined with high esteem or warm friendship for certain individual missionaries. Hence such a slashing attack on missionaries as a body will more or less gain sympathy from many who are themselves sound in faith and in warm personal relations with one or more missionaries in particular. And however well a Japanese Christian may talk in

America and however grateful he may seem for aid given him there, he is almost certain to be more or less moved by this nationalistic spirit when he gets back here. This spirit is stimulated by the war with China, which leads the Japanese to look upon themselves as one of the great powers of the world, and as destined to regenerate Korea and China if not all Asia. In missions where there are few or no independent churches I understand that there is little of this seen, the preachers who are receiving their monthly stipends from the hands of the missionary being naturally less inclined to publish attacks on missionaries, but it is certainly a national trait, especially of the higher classes, the old Samurai. I see little or nothing to be done about it, but it is necessary to bear this in mind in judging of the situation here.

Yours truly,

Dwight W. Learned

Kyoto, Sep. 6, 1894.
Rec'd Oct. 2,

Kyoto, Japan. Sept. 17, 1894.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.

My dear Sir,

Dr. Clark's letter of Aug. 10th has just arrived, and also twenty copies of the Bible Dictionary sent by Mr. Schieffelin, for which I am sending him thanks.

It has seemed best to the station to take some notice of Mr. Ukita's recent article, to which I have referred in recent letters, not on account of its criticism of missionaries but because of the anti-theistic ground which seems to be taken in it (though his expressions are somewhat ambiguous). Accordingly we have drawn up a protest and are sending it to the members of the standing committee of the trustees. I doubt myself whether anything will come of it, as Mr. Ukita's language is capable of being interpreted in a theistic sense, and it is not likely that any action would be taken in any case till the regular meeting of the trustees next spring, but perhaps it was well to thus show our opinion on the matter, and it is to be hoped that we shall not seem to be attacking Mr. U. because he criticised us.

Our school opens to-morrow morning, and we have a fair number of students, quite as many as we could expect in these times. In regard to a wish of Dr. Clark's that "the mission should have a larger place in its councils, especially in the theological department", it may be well to say that in that department we have a very large share of the control, probably as much as foreigners can wisely have in any Japanese school. We foreigners do all the teaching in that department except that of English (which is done by instructors whom we heartily approve of) and Philosophy which is almost all done by Prof. Morita who is in hearty sympathy with us. I believe also that Prof. Matsuyama, who likewise is in complete agreement with us, is teaching about Japanese religion. The only possible doubt is about Dr. Kozaki's younger brother who is doing a little of Mr. Morita's work.

The revision of the treaties will undoubtedly do something (I hope much) to remove anti-foreign prejudices, and will (for a time at least) increase the desire to learn English, and thus will to some extent counteract the adverse influence of the war. The most serious diffi-

ficulty however is a foreign one, - the impatience of these high-spirited Samurai at anything like foreign influence in Japan, and at having foreigners regard this country as in need of missionary efforts. This dislike of seeing their country a field for the work of foreign missionaries, as I have said before, aggravates their tendency to accept naturalistic or rationalistic views in religion, and this seems likely to be a standing difficulty in Christian work here, which must be borne in mind in thinking of the situation.

News has just come that the Japanese have fought the battle with the Chinese in the north part of Korea for which they have been getting ready for a month or so, and have gained a great victory. If they drive the Chinese out of Korea, and if the latter should then offer to make peace, it will be a difficult situation, for there is a strong demand here to continue the war till China is thoroughly humbled and Japan is recognized as the leading power of the Orient. Any interference of other powers to bring about peace before that is like-

ly to be highly resented, and yet if the war should be continued it would be hard to tell when or how it would end. The imperial court has been moved to Hiroshima, on the Inland Sea west of Okayama, the present western terminus of the railroad, and we with the students went to the station a few days ago to see the emperor pass through on his way there.

Yours truly

Dwight W. Learned.

Kyoto, Sept. 17, 1894.
Rec'd Oct. 11

These victories naturally stimulate Japanese self-confidence, and the feeling seems to be rapidly growing that it is Japan's mission to lead all Asia, and after regenerating China to stimulate and aid India to independence. This naturally does not make them any more ready to accept the advice or influence of us western foreigners.

10/31 Ansd 31

Kyoto. Japan. Oct. 6. 1894.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D. D.

Dear sir,

Pres. Kosaki returned to us a week ago, and was given a hearty welcome. On the next day, which was Sunday, Prof. Ukita, of whose anti-missionary article I have already written to you, spoke at the chapel service and gave a statement of his theology. He affirmed his belief in the existence of God (which we had understood him to deny), but makes God to be unknowable, so that the best thing that men can do is to make an ideal of all that is good and true and follow it. He rejects prayer, thinks the hope of immortality an evil, and regards nature as the only revelation. These teachings naturally renewed and increased our anxiety, especially as there is some reason to suspect that Prof. U. is inspired by Capt. Janes, and that their hope is to drive out the missionaries and the missionary influence from the school.

Therefore at the request of the station Mr. Albrecht and I have had a frank conference with

Pres. Kozaki on the subject. As to his (Pres. K.'s) own religious sincerity and earnestness we were both amply satisfied. There is no doubt that he is thoroughly in earnest in desiring the spiritual and religious prosperity of the school, and that he is determined to do his very best to promote it. He has accepted the acting pastorate of the school church and is going to devote himself to its duties with all his might. There need be no fear that he will speak from that pulpit with an uncertain sound.

As to doing anything about Prof. Ukita, he was disposed to move very cautiously and slowly. It was plain to us both that it would be a mistake to try to urge him to take immediate and decisive action. If Prof. U. should continue to display an aggressive and combative spirit, I have no doubt that Mr. Kozaki will see the need of doing something to stop him, but if Mr. U. now keeps quiet probably Mr. K. will be inclined to use much patience with him.

We also urged upon Pres. K. the desirability of the Trustees defining more positively the Christian character of the schools, and he seemed to see

the basis of our suggestion, and we hope it will be acted upon in due time, - that is at the annual meeting of the Trustees next spring.

One argument, which some might have expected us to use, we were careful not to use, - that is the money one. We perhaps implied it sufficiently by speaking of the difficulty of maintaining the interest of foreign friends in the school if its positively Christian character should be impaired, but anything like a threat a warning that foreign aid would be with-drawn if men like White were allowed to teach in it would only do harm.

We should be glad to see Pres. K. disposed to act a little more promptly in regard to Prof White, but perhaps he is right, and surely it is our duty to pray and help him as we can, and wait a while before pronouncing against his policy. As we foreigners have no governing power in the school, we have done our duty for the present. Certainly to make any movement now in the direction of separating ourselves from the school would be playing directly into Capt. Janes's hands. As a cutting down of the Board's

grant to the school would help the Japanese interest.
A serious reduction in that aid just now would be taken as a part of challenge, and would encourage men like Ukita to show their independence by attacking the missionary influence still more actively. We certainly cannot whip our Japanese associates into doing just what we should like. We must use our influence, as we have with Mr. Kozaki, and use patience until either things improve or it becomes manifestly our duty to separate from them, which latter I cannot believe will ever be the case.

It will be remembered that Mr. U. is not at all connected with the Theological department, but that his work is very largely in the Politico-Law department which is supported entirely with Japanese funds. Therefore no diminution of the Board's grant would touch him.

Yours very truly,

Dwight W. Learned

Kyoto, Oct. 16, 1894.
~~Rec'd~~ Filed Nov. 1.

11/3 11/15

Kyoto, Japan, Oct. 19, 1894,

Rev. J. L. Barton, D. D.

Dear sir,

In accordance with the wish of the station I yesterday sent you a telegram, "Stop teacher", which I trust you have understood as referring to the teacher of English for the Doshisha who was spoken of in a letter of Dr. Clark's received day before yesterday (dated Sept. 11) as being likely to be soon appointed and sent out here. We have to confess to a grievous neglect in not having more distinctly reported to you that we had found a man here for that position, - a Mr. A. A. Davis, who has been teaching in government schools in Japan for four or five years, and who has an excellent reputation both as a Christian and as a teacher. He is unmarried. Our arrangement with him was made about the end of June, and approved by the mission at the annual meeting so that his name appears in the estimates for 1895. It was very careless in us not to report it

to you at once, and we cannot excuse ourselves. It was omitted between one and another. I myself had no special call to report it, as I had nothing to do with it except as any other of the station in voting for the action. We should be glad to have three men, as we did much of the time in recent years, but there is no such pressing need of a third (in addition to Mr. Curtis and Mr. Davis) that we can ask you to send one out at this time, and we presume you had no intention whatever of giving us three, as we have sent the telegram. We greatly regret the embarrassment it must have occasioned.

It appears now as if it would hardly be wise for Miss Myers to come back to the girls' school here, much as we value her services, but Mr. Albrecht will write more fully about this by the next mail.

There is no other news here except that Shin Korahi is preaching earnest, faithful Gospel sermons, and is evidently in earnest in his purpose to do what he can to improve the state of things spiritually.

Yours truly,
Dwight W. Learned

Kyoto, Oct. 19. 1894.

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11/13 11/15

Kyoto, Japan, Oct. 23. 1894.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D. D.

Dear sir.

Since sending our telegram re "stop teacher" a letter has come from Dr DaForest which indicates that the Prudential Committee knew of our employment of Mr. A. A. Davis in the school when they were considering the sending out of a new man. Had we known this we should not have been so much troubled with the fear that we had left you in ignorance of Mr Davis' employment, and perhaps we should not have sent our telegram, for we should like to have three men for that work as we did for several years. But in view of the financial difficulties of the Board I think it would hardly be wise for us to ask for a new teacher, now that we have secured Mr. A. Davis. We are however very much obliged to the Committee for this evidence of their interest in the school.

I have just obtained one of the new traveling passports, provided for in the new treaty with

England and now also available for Americans. This does not give right to reside or live in the interior, but it does allow of travel anywhere in the country and is good for a whole year, and no pretence of travel "for health" is necessary, so it will be a great convenience in touring.

Yours truly

D. W. Learned

Kyoto, Oct. 23, 1894.
Rec'd Nov.

11/19

Kyoto, Japan. Oct. 27. 1894.

Rev. J. L. Barton. D. D.

Dear Sir.

Your letter reporting the action of the Committee in regard to the matter of houses was duly received and the contents noted, and we will do the best we can in accordance with it.

There is nothing in the way of news to report this week except that a proposition is before the C.A.S., and will undoubtedly be approved, to get temporary relief for the Kobe College by inviting one of the Board's ladies from China for a time while the war is interfering with work there. It remains to be seen whether the offer of mediation just reported as about to be made by England will avail to stop the war. The Japanese certainly will not be willing to stop in their present career of victory unless the Chinese offer ~~to~~ very favorable terms. The nation is thoroughly united and determined to carry the war through to a complete victory at whatever cost. The national feeling

and pride stimulated and intensified by this war will have to be reckoned with in all future missionary work.

It does not seem best to us to invite Miss Meyer back to Kyoto, much as we esteem her and value her work.

Yours very truly

D. W. Learned.

Kyoto, Oct. 27, 1894.

12/3

J. L. B.
Rec'd 12/3
Ans'd 12

Kyoto, Japan. Nov. 2, 1894.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,

My dear sir,

The Committee ad Interim have voted to authorize the Kobe Station to invite a lady from the No. China mission (if there is any whose work is interrupted by the war) to give temporary help at the Kobe College; also to ask the Prudential Committee to send another lady to that college next year if the state of Miss Brown's health forbids her return to Japan next year.

Yours truly,

Dwight W. Learned Sec.

Dear Dr. Barton,

Your favor of Sept. 26th was only received via Vancouver. You inquire how we make out an appropriation of $4,350. for the Doshisha for 1894. Besides the regular 3,700. and the 400. for Mr. Morita, there was also a grant of 250. for Prof. Oshima who has taken Mr. Ioulke's place. This was granted before my return to Japan, so that I have no personal knowledge of it, but I am so informed by the mission Treasurer.

You evidently did not understand the point of the comparison which I made between the Doshisha grants for 1894 and the estimates for 1895. I hope I may have made it a little clearer in my note with the re-written estimates recently forwarded. The point is that we have made a great reduction in our estimates from what we have this year, and therefore hope and pray that if possible we may be spared the necessity of making a further reduction. Whereas we have had $4,350. for this year, for next year we ask only $3,000. (and the income from rents). As to the income which the Doshisha derives from these rents, I would call your attention to the fact that there is no way of knowing its amount except from the Doshisha accounts. The amount asked for in our estimates ($1,295.) bears no relation whatever to the Doshisha's income, as it includes taxes on the Board's property in Kobe and Osaka which is not under the Doshisha (and the taxes in Osaka are quite considerable) and also on the houses in one or two other stations which are not included in the arrangement with the Doshisha. The gross sum paid to the Doshisha is, I think, something under yen 900., but from this they have to pay taxes on all the houses which

they own for us. Mr. Yuasa, the Doshisha financial manager, tells me that the net revenue will be about en 720. He is to give me an exact report when the year's accounts are determined. As en 720. correspond to about $430. in gold (or a little less), you will see that the sum asked for the Doshisha for '95 is under $3430., a reduction of more than $920. over this year's grants, a reduction which will pinch us severely.

We have just begun a ~~?~~ semi-monthly meeting of the theological students for essays and discussions. At this first one a student read a paper on Schleiermacher, and Pres. Kozaki gave some account of theological instruction abroad as he saw it. You must remember that he himself is a man of living earnest faith which he is diligently and powerfully preaching in the college chapel. It is therefore a striking fact that he quoted with apparent approval a saying that America is fifty years behind England in theology, and another that there are only four seminaries in America where theology is taught scientifically (Andover, Harvard, Yale, and Union). This (which I should be very sorry indeed to have published abroad) it seems to me should be known

to you as showing somewhat of the situation, - that is the great bent of even the most spiritual of our Japanese brethren towards a "scientific" and a "progressive" theology. This, I need not say, is none of our doing any more than we are responsible for the intense national spirit of the Japanese, and we have to do the best we can with it. A man like Dr. Magoun or Dr. Hamlin would simply have no influence at all with these Japanese, and we ourselves should have none if we gave them reason to think that we were unwilling to listen to new ideas and to give candid consideration to novel speculations. Mr. Kozaki himself is certainly a true, warm-hearted, devoted Christian, however unorthodox he may seem to some to be, and it would be foolish indeed to withdraw from fellowship with him. He was very much pleased indeed with the Oxford summer school, and the type of Christianity represented there would, I judge, well correspond with his. He spoke highly of the Edinburgh university (?) for giving a hearing to Pfleiderer and yet being too firm in faith to be shaken by him.

Yours very truly

D. W. Learned

Nov. 3, 1894.

Kyoto, Nov. 2, 1894.

J. L. B.
Rec'd 12-20
Ans'd 1-3-95

247

Kyoto, Japan. Nov. 24. 1894.

Rev. Jas. L. Barton. D.D.,

Dear sir,

I presume you may like to know of the movements of thought among the Japanese Christians, in order to understand the various features of the situation here, and therefore you may be interested in an outline of an article of Paul's Christology in a recent number of the Cosmos, a Christian magazine in Tokyo. The author is one of our graduates who has also graduated at an American Congregational Seminary, and is now in charge of the work in Tokyo which Mr. Yokoi was doing. The article regards only Romans, I & II Corinthians, and Galatians as certain authorities for Paul's teaching, and from them it concludes that he regarded Christ as not supernaturally born and as less than God, but as far higher than man. It next inquires how he gained this lofty view of Christ, and concludes that since he did not derive it from the original apostles (who regarded Christ as a man), nor from Alexandrian philosophy, he must of course have got it from his own imagination [the theory

of a divine revelation being apparently unworthy even of mention]. Moreover it must be remembered that Paul was a Jew, and that Jews were accustomed to speak of their mental ideals in a concrete way as if they had real existence (as the new Jerusalem coming down from heaven); so that to suppose Paul believed in the real existence of such an exalted Christ is a mechanical and blind exegesis. Paul's Christ was in fact only a lofty ideal of excellence which he had imagined to himself, and not a real being at all.

The above view I presume is regarded as "scientific" and "advanced", and therefore highly interesting and adapted to the superior Japanese mind. This will illustrate some of the difficulties of preaching Christianity at present in Japan, and will show how unfair it is to charge the doctrinal vagaries of our Japanese brethren to us. The preacher above referred to had no such vagaries when he left this school ten years ago. He was aided to go to America by a prominent friend of missions who met him on his way around the world, and whether he got these ideas in America or in the air, I don't know.

You can hardly realize how intensely the national pride and independence of the Japanese are excited by the present war. They feel that they have boldly grappled with and humbled a power which such nations as England and France stood in some fear of attacking, and that they have a heaven-given mission to lead this part of the world if not all Asia. We see the effect of it now and then in a quite unwonted rudeness among the common people, as in walking in the country now and then I am laughed at and forcibly reminded of the fate of China. This is of no account, and the better classes are not guilty of any such rudeness, but they are just in a condition to resent anything that might seem like authority or direction on the part of a foreigner. Thus you can easily see the need of great caution and tact and gentleness in our relations with them as Christian teachers.

Yours very truly
D. W. Learned.

Rev. D. W. Learned

Kyoto, Nov. 24, 1894.

Rec'd

J. L. B.
Rec'd 12-20
Ans'd 20

Kyoto, Japan, Nov. 24, 1894.

Rev. Jas. L. Barton, D.D.,

Dear sir,

The committee ad interim have voted to ask the Prudential Committee for permission to use the proceeds of the sale of house and land in Sendai for the erection of a house in the Hokkaido for Mr. Curtis (instead of for moving the Okayama houses according to a recent vote of the Committee) if it shall so seem best to the C.A.I.

There is a prima facie case for asking to have the action of the P.C. in regard to the use of the proceeds of the Sendai house reversed, inasmuch as that action amounts to selling Mr. Curtis's house from over his head and using the proceeds to fix up houses for the Okayama station. The house which is sold is indeed the one which has been occupied by Dr. De Forest, but it is expected that he will return to Sendai (which is peculiarly his field) and the only reason for selling a house there is to enable Mr. Curtis to move to the vicinity of his work in the North, and Dr. De Forest will take the Curtis house in Sendai.

The C.A.I. however ask for discretionary power in the matter, - ask for permission to apply the proceeds of the sale at Sendai to a house in the Hokkaido - in order that they may consider the whole matter more fully two or three months hence and may be empowered to take this action if it seems best then.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned Sec.

Rev. D. W. Learned
Kyoto, Nov. 24, 1894.

J. L. B.
Rec'd 12-28
Ans'd 1-3-95

Kyoto, Japan, Dec. 5, 1894.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,

Dear sir,

Just as I was about mailing my last letters to you the mail brought your favors of Oct. 30 and 31. I am sure that we are all glad to welcome you to secretariat, and we shall heartily appreciate your work. None of us will envy you in it, but it is an exceedingly important work, and we are very glad that you have accepted it.

You speak very justly in your letter to me of the importance of maintaining the Christian character of the Doshisha if it is to retain × the confidence of the American churches. This gives me occasion to say that I am sure our Japanese associates do not fully realize that, and that it is by no means easy for us to convince them of it. For Pres. Kosaki has only just come back from America, and he testifies that he found only two men (Dr. Hamlin and Dr. Magoun) who expressed any anxiety or concern as to the orthodoxy of those churches. He asks us to compare the × Doshisha with Yale and Amherst and say if it is not

as much Christian as they. [One of our mission men in America has also written a letter which has been published in the "Christian" saying that the American churches have confidence in these churches.] So if we say anything about the danger of losing the cooperation of the American churches we are regarded as being quite unnecessarily alarmed. I do not know just what to recommend on this point at present, but perhaps some time you will find ✗ occasion to present this matter to Gen. Kataoka and the Trustees.

If any of the American friends of missions are inclined to criticise the Japan mission because of ✗ the unsoundness of some of the preachers in these churches, it might be desired that they should know that most of those who have most grieved us by unsoundness and by erratic tendencies have shown such tendencies after visiting America and studying at American institutions. Also it should be borne in mind that these speculations are as it were in the air of the present theological world, and that it is utterly impossible for us to keep them out of the knowledge of such wide-awake people as the educated Japanese.

I hope that nothing of what I have just said may be construed as implying that Pres. Kosaki is himself unsound. Perhaps he may not be decisive enough in his attitude towards those who are erratic, and perhaps he does not fully realize the mischief which such men may do, but there is no possible doubt that he is himself thoroughly in earnest in preaching the fundamental truths of the Gospel. And it is to be remembered that in his dislike to anything like strict or stern measures he is entirely one with Dr. Neesima who never by any possibility could have taken the part of a heresy-hunter. And he is not the only one by any means who is faithful and earnest. Last Sunday he exchanged with the pastor of one of the Osaka churches who also preached a strong and evangelical sermon.

Yours of Nov 8 is just now come to hand.

Yours truly

Dwight W. Learned

Moody

Kyoto, Dec. 5, 1894.

J. L. B.
1-12-95
23

250

Kyoto, Japan, Dec. 20, 1894.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D. D.,

My dear sir,

The Committee ad Interim have voted to ask the Prudential Committee to grant the money received from the rent of Dr. De Forest's house this year for the purchase of land for the Okayama houses. This includes the money already sent on by Mr. Hill and a small sum (about $70. I think) still here, the whole being about $350. This of course is on the condition that the request to use the Sendai house sale money in the Hokkaido is granted by the Prudential Committee, and the money is of course not to be used unless it becomes necessary to move the Okayama houses.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned Sec.

The fall term closes to-day. Two young men and five girls were baptized last Sunday. The term's work has been tranquil and without noteworthy incident since Mr. Kozaki's return. Mr. Ukitas recent addresses have been unobjectionable. Our new teacher Mr. A. A. Davis is giving great satisfaction.

Rec'd. D. W. Learned

Rev. D. W. Learned

Kyoto, Dec. 20, 1894

J. L. B.
Rec'd 1-19-95
Ans'd 23

Kyoto, Japan,
Dec. 27. 1894

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,

My dear sir,

The committee ad interim have voted to ask the Prudential Committee to send out a teacher of music to the Kobe college, to be associated with Miss Kent and to take her place when she goes home. As I understand that the circumstances have been fully explained to you by others, I need add nothing myself.

As for Miss Meyer's return, it is difficult for the C.A.I. to do anything to give an answer, as this committee has no power to touch the institution in any thing. Privately I hear that the ladies of the Kobe college are considering the matter of inviting her, and that they are waiting to get Miss Brown's opinion. It seems a great pity to lose the services of so able a lady who has already had experience here, but in view of difficulties formerly experienced by her in working with others, it is not strange that people hesitate

about inviting her to work them, much as they esteem her.

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned Sec.

Rep'd, Dec. 27, 1894

J. L. B.
Rec'd 1-29-95
Ans'd 2-8

Kyoto, Japan. Jan. 7, 1895.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D. D.

Dear sir,

I am instructed by the Committee ad Interim to repeat and renew the request for the grant of $71. for the expenses of the illness and burial of Mrs. L. H. Gulick, who spent so much of her life in the service of the Board, and who was in fact in the service of the Board for several years up to the time of her death.

As to Miss Meyer's return to Japan, an answer will be given as soon as the ladies in the Kobe college decide whether or not it is best to invite her there, which will be done as soon as they get Miss Brown's opinion (probably within a month).

Yours truly,

D. W. Learned Sec.

Kyoto, Jan. 7, 1890

J " "
Rec'd 2 - 8 - 95
Ans'd " 20 "

Kyoto, Japan, Jan. 16, 1895.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.

Dear sir,

Yours favor of Dec. 12th was duly received, and we are glad to hear of the prospect that Miss Brown will in time be able to return to Japan. I understand that it has not been found feasible to invite any lady from China to help in her absence.

The Committee ad Interim have voted to ask permission for Mr. and Mrs. Stanford to take a furlough from their work here and go to America some time next fall. Mr. Stanford will of course write to you in regard to it, though possibly not in time for to-day's mail.

Yours truly

D. W. Learned Sec.

Rev. D. W. Learned

Kyoto, Jan. 16, 1895
Rec'd

J. L. B.
Rec'd 2-19-95
Ans'd 2-20-

Kyoto, Japan, Jan. 25, 1895.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D. D.

My dear Sir,

Your favors of the 19th and 26th of December were duly received, and the Committee ad Interim has already acted on the authority therein given, and has authorized Mr. Curtis to use the proceeds of the sale of the De Forest house for procuring land and building a house in the Hokkaido. The committee did not undertake to make a comparison of the importance of the Okayama and Hokkaido fields, but judged the case on the principle that it was in fact Mr. Curtis's house that was sold in Sendai (since the De Forest house was sold with the expectation that Dr. De Forest would take the Curtis house), and that in equity he ought to have the proceeds to get a new house with.

I wish to write a few words of a personal nature as to my own future work.

A conversation which Mr. Albrecht had with Pres. Kosaki a few days ago makes it plain that the Japanese (even those most friendly to us), while not desiring any immediate change in the relations

of the school to the mission, are looking and planning for a complete separation in from five to ten years. This concerns me personally more than any other one, except one or two, because I am in no way fitted for general missionary work, and came out here expressly to teach in this school. I have indeed done a good deal of literary work, but it is of a kind (the preparation of a Commentary on the New Testament and of a Church History) which is finished. I also served the mission as treasurer for more than four years, but that place is now well filled. So, as there is not likely to be much demand for missionary teaching anywhere (except in the girls' schools) much longer, it is not easy to see what work there will be for me to do here much longer. In such a view of the situation it seems to be my duty to face the question whether it is best for me to continue at my work till I am no longer wanted here, or to begin to seek work in America before I get much older. I should be thankful for your advice on this point at your leisure.

Yours very truly

Dwight W. Learned.

Kyoto, Japan, Jan. 25, 1895.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D. D.

My dear sir,

The following has been voted by the Committee ad Interim:-

Resolved that we request the Prudential Committee to arrange for the sending of a deputation to Japan to consider the present condition of the field and advise as to the future policy of the mission in its work, especially in its relations to the Doshisha.

D. W. Learned Sec.

Kyoto, Jan. 25, 1895.

Dear Dr. Barton,

In reporting this vote of the C. A. S. in regard to requesting that a deputation be sent out, I confess that I have little hope that the Prudential Committee will feel able to send such a deputation at this time of financial stress. If so, I would suggest that perhaps in the course of the year some man may be coming out for a trip at his own expense, as so many go to Europe and Palestine, or might be induced to come, who could be authorized by the Committee to examine the situation here and advise with us. Though not having the dignity and authority of a "delegation", a kind of commission from the Committee would give his advice more weight with our Japanese brethren. If such a man as Mr. Harris or Mr. Blatchford or Rev. Mr. Porter, were taking a trip this way, and would stop here long enough to examine the situation his advice might be of great help to us. This of course would not be so good and effective as a regular deputation, but would be much better than nothing.

D. W. L.

J. L. B.
Rec'd 3-8-95
Ans'd 15

Kyoto, Japan, Feb. 11, 1895

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.

My dear sir,

Your favor of Jan. 3d was duly received. I fully appreciate what you say as to the Doshisha's being in a different position from such colleges as Yale and Amherst, inasmuch as it has been founded and largely maintained by gifts made expressly for Christian work. I only wish that Pres. Kosaki could see this as clearly, though I am afraid that such considerations would not have much weight with some of our associates. It must be remembered that the Doshisha is not entirely a missionary institution, and as we have all rejoiced to see one department (the preparatory) entirely self-supporting, another founded by Japanese funds, and another by an individual, we cannot deny that the institution must have a certain and considerable independence of missionary influence. So that the fact that there are some non-Christian teachers in departments with which the mission has never had any connection is not necessarily a bar to continuance of co-operation. I myself feel that as long as Pres. Kosaki is

preaching so evangelical a gospel so earnestly and there are so many other earnestly pious men in the faculty, and we have so large a share of the control of the theological department, we ought to continue in cooperation with the school as long as we can. ✗

It is plain however that it will not be many more years that we shall be allowed to continue in this cooperation, and that the intense desire for independence on the Japanese part will lead them to get rid of us just as soon as they can, I should say probably in five years or thereabouts. The question then before us, and in considering which we wish very much that we might have the help of a deputation, is something like this.-

(1) Shall we let things drift and wait till the Japanese get ready to put us out of the school (feeling all the time that the blow may fall at any moment), or shall we seek to come to some agreement as to the manner and time of the separation?

(2) Shall we seek to welcome the day of separation in order to free the Board from its financial aid to the school and from its responsibility for it, ✗ or shall we seek to continue the connection as

long as possible in order to retain our influence in the school and to lessen the probability of such a man as Capt. Janes being called to take our place?

(3) Kyoto will in any case probably continue to be a station of our mission, and after July 1899 mis-
+ sionaries will be free to live here without teaching in the school. Will the Board's missionaries who are here without being connected with the school be allowed to live in the houses which the Board has built for its missionaries here, or will they have to pay full commercial rent
+ for them to the Doshisha? The Doshisha has the legal right to exact full rent for these houses, and if it is calculating on getting say $3,000. (silver) a year for them after its separation from the mission, it is an important item in the calculations. This question is certain to rise in a few years at furthest, and it seems to me that it could be much better and more calmly and judicially considered in advance than after it has become a pressing question and after the Doshisha has become committed perhaps to the strict exercise of its legal rights.

(4) The students in the vernacular theological de-

partment (generally decidedly more numerous than those in the regular department) are almost all aided with mission funds. There is not the least hope that the Japanese churches will undertake the support of such students for many years to come, and the mission will not continue to aid them after the separation. Shall then that department be given up after the separation, or shall we continue it for a time apart from the Doshisha?

In deciding these questions, which must soon be met, it will be of great use to us if we can have the presence and aid of a delegation or even of one wise man from the Board. Your advice in Boston will be valued by us, but it is no disrespect to say that it would be worth far more if you (or some other representative of the Board) could come out here and get a personal acquaintance with the whole problem.

I do not myself at all anticipate any early action of importance on the part of the Trustees, either in the direction of putting Mr. White (for example) out of the school, or of putting us out, so that our action might be postponed till fall if that would be a more convenient time.

Yours truly

Dwight W. Learned

Dwight W. Learned
Feb. 11 '95

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J. L. B.
Rec'd. 3-8-95
Ans'd.

Kyoto, Feb. 15, 1895.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D. D.

Dear sir,

The Committee ad Interim have voted to ask you to invite Miss Meyer to return to Japan to work in the Kobe college.

They have also voted to approve of Dr Gordon's going to the seat of war in ~~the~~ such a capacity as the agents of the Christian Commission had in our war, provided of course that the Japanese government gives permission.

Yours truly

Dwight W. Learned

Sec.

Rev. D. W. Learned,
Kyoto, Feb. 15, 1895.

Kyoto, Japan. Feb. 27. 1895.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D. D.,

My dear Sir,

Your favor of Jan. 23d has just reached me, and I note with much pleasure the vote of the Committee in regard to using the Sendai rent-money in Okayama. Before this reaches you you will have heard of the action of the C. A. J. inviting Miss Meyer to the Kobe college. Some have been surprised at it, and possibly you will be, but she is much needed there and the ladies there seem to have no fear as to her working harmoniously with them. The invitation of course is not to be head of the college.

I am not at all surprised to hear that Mr. Kozaki thinks that no more missionaries are needed. I myself think, as I said to the Deputational Committee two years ago, that it is better not to send out more missionaries except for some special work such as that in the Kobe college, but it is not because there is not work enough yet to be done, but because of the difficulty of work on account of the strong and increasing anti-foreign prejudice. I hope that Mr. Kozaki's opin-

ion will not hinder the Committee from granting that request for Kobe.

In the Independent for Jan. 31 Dr. De Forest has an article on Japan as a mission field in 1894, in which he gives reasons for the present slow progress of Christianity here which seem to me to be entirely inadequate as a presentation of the situation. He speaks of the friction between the missionaries and Japanese in such a way as <u>seems</u> to imply that it is chiefly caused by the missionaries' control of funds, and might be removed by some "readjustment", meaning I presume the handing over of funds to the Japanese. I think he is quite mistaken, if that is his meaning, and that the anti-missionary spirit is a purely nationalistic feeling, a jealousy of foreign influence here, which would not be at all lessened by any change of financial management. Here in the Doshisha the Trustees have full control, the Board's grant being paid over to them, and yet that does not at all hinder them from wanting to get rid of us as soon as possible. They will give up the Board's grant in order to get rid of us just as soon as they can find some other way of providing funds.

not that they object to us personally; I don't think there is any such feeling at all; but it grieves them to see foreigners, agents of a foreign society, teaching and having some influence in a school which ought to be purely Japanese.

Again Dr. De Forest omits all reference to the matter of theology, which probably he thought it wiser not to mention in public print, but without which it is impossible to give any adequate statement of the situation so far as the Kumi-ai churches are concerned. An illustration is afforded by the address of the pastor of one of the churches here at a recent funeral, at which I am informed that he repeatedly declared that there was no certainty of a future life. Mr. Yokoi, who has been appearing in America as a sort of representative of Japanese Christianity, has recently published a book on the new theology which he holds, which seems to be a very hazy affair indeed. "Humanity is divinity" is about the most definite thing in it. When leading pastors have such an uncertain and hazy faith it is not strange that there should be little progress and that churches which boasted a membership of 600 & 700 have nearly gone to pieces. I

need not add that these pastors are in no way under our control, being pastors of independent churches. I don't know of anything to be done except to sustain those who are working for a sound gospel, as Mr. Ka-nabe for example is. It certainly seems to me very strange that any friend of the Board should advise it to withdraw its missionaries from Japan on this account; the doctrinal weakness of some leading pastors is all the more a reason why the missionaries who are able to do general work should be main-tained here in spite of all the hindrances to their work.

Yours very truly,

Dwight W. Learned

D. W. Learned
Kyoto, Feb. 27, 95

259

J. L. B.
Rec'd 4-20-95
Ans'd 24

Kyoto, Japan, March 26, 1895.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,

My dear sir,

Your favors of Feb. 8 & 20 were duly received by the last mail, and contents noted. I am glad that our request for a deputation was receiving careful consideration, and hope that the Committee will see their way to sending out such a deputation. Your remark about the sentiment in regard to not "yielding to the demands of the Japanese" seems to me to indicate possibly a little misunderstanding, as the Japanese are not making any demands for further control, so far as I am aware; they simply desire to make it plain that they are the real owners of the property which is legally theirs. As they have the legal right of the matter, there is no question as to our yielding or not to any demands they choose to make, except that in supposable cases it might be a question whether to do as they wished (e.g. pay them rent on these houses) or abandon the use of the property. One reason for desiring a delegation is to forestall the raising of such a dilemma. As to control of the method of missionary work, I do not think they at all aim at it (however much they might like to have some share

in advising us), but they are likely to have some suggestions to make to us in the direction of our going out more into unoccupied fields and doing pioneer work (as Mr. Curtis is doing in the Hokkaido), and one reason for wishing a deputation is to get advice as to this. It is going to be an important question, I think, whether it is wiser to continue to work in the old centers (such as Kobe, Okayama, Osaka, Kyoto) by the side of the Japanese leaders but in little coöperation with them, or to push out into more distant regions where there are yet no ~~ambitious~~ leaders to be possible rivals.

I enclose the paper which I read at the late meeting of the Missionary Association of this region, in which I give imperfectly my reasons for thinking that it is not wise for us to ask for further re-inforcements of men, except possibly in some exceptional cases. In the discussion it was curious to see that all of our mission who spoke took more or less my side of the question, while all those of other missions took the opposite side very emphatically.

Last Sunday two young men and three girls were baptized at the school chapel, and it was a pleasant thing that Mr. Kozaki got Mr. Albrecht to bap-

tize his youngest child.

You may be interested in another specimen of Japanese "scientific" theology. In a recent address by one who graduated with high honor from an American theological school it was said that the ancient Aryans were farmers and looked upon nature as a friend, and hence imagined gods who were genial and friendly, but the Semites were shepherds and regarded nature as hostile, and hence imagined for themselves a god who was jealous and angry, and so thought of other gods as false gods.

You speak of the distrust of the Japanese churches, but the papers are full of gush over the Japanese, and the Japanese who go to America - however shaky they may be in their theology - seem to be welcomed with open arms by the Congregational public and press, - as in Mr. Yokoi's case. The preacher of whom I wrote some time ago as teaching that Paul constructed his Christology out of his own head and did not believe in the real existence of the Christ whom he preached, - he has gone to America again to raise funds to make himself independent, and the Oregon correspondent of the Pacific assures its readers that he

is thoroughly trustworthy and commends him to the churches for help.

The negotiations for peace which were begun at Shimonoseki a few days ago have been interrupted by the attempted assassination of Li Hung Chang, but there is a very general feeling in the country that they will not be successful, that the Japanese will exact terms which the Chinese cannot be expected yet to yield. The gush in some of the papers about the "righteousness" of this war is rather disgusting. The Japan Mail, the stoutest defender of Japan, says plainly that the Japanese are waging the war only for their own material interests.

A great national exhibition is to be opened here in a few days in building erected on a large scale for the purpose, and is to continue four months. The preaching members of our station and Mr. Porter of the Presbyterians have made arrangements to hold daily services near the exhibition grounds.

Yours very truly

Dwight W. Learned

Rev. N. G. Clark

Kyoto, March 26, 1895.

J. L. B.
Rec'd 5-13-'95
Ans'd 23

Kyoto, April 13, 1895.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,

My dear Sir,

The letter of the Prudential Committee to the Comm. ad Interim and your favor of March 7th, together with the copy of the P. C.'s letter to the Trustees and your personal note of March 6th were all received on the 3d. I thank you heartily for your own words of encouragement, and I am very glad to hear of the decision to send out a delegation. I think there is no doubt at all that the mission will express its desire for such a delegation at the annual meeting.

We have begun a new term after a ten days' vacation which I improved by a week's trip into the country, visiting a famous monastery up among the mountains founded by a famous saint 1080 years ago.

There is nothing of special interest to mention except that the preaching place near the national exhibition just opened here is being actively used. The exhibition itself is not of very much interest to ~~people~~ us who have been accustomed to seeing Japanese productions, but it draws a great

multitude of sight-seers from all the country, and every day some of them hear the Gospel at this preaching place. It is a very simple affair, just a slight roof, with no walls, and with a tent in the rear. Mr. Cary has the chief charge of it, and an excellent evangelist gives all his time to it. Mr. Porter of the Presbyterian mission co-operates in it. It is more like the daily preaching which seems to be so much practised in China than any work that we have done at least in recent years. Of course very few come more than once, and it will be impossible to form any estimate of the permanent results, but it must do some good.

One of the foreign papers in Yokohama recently published an article stating that it was rumored that the Doshisha trustees were planning to get rid of the missionaries, and that the latter were afraid to reveal the situation to their American constituents for fear of the effect it might have them. This was republished by a Kobe (foreign) paper and came to the notice of Pres. Kozaki, who asked me to contradict it. I told him that while there were some things in the article which I could heartily deny, yet I was

not able to deny the statement that there was an intention to get rid of the foreign teachers. He assured me that the Trustees had no such plans, and I told him that there seemed to be need of a conference in order that we might come to a friendly understanding as to the future of the school, and that the publication of any such friendly and mutual agreement would be the best answer to such charges. This may perhaps help to bring up the question at the meeting of the Trustees which is to begin on the 25th.

Yours very truly
Dwight W. Learned

Kyoto. Apr. 13, 95.

J. L. B.
Rec'd 5-18-95
Ans'd 23

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Kyoto, Japan. April 24. 1895.

Rev. J. L. Barton. D.D.

My dear sir,

Your esteemed favor of March 15th was received not long after I mailed my last letter to you, and the various suggestions made in it will receive careful consideration. I do not think, however, myself that it would be best for us to urge the adoption of a creed for the theological department at present, pending the probable coming of a delegation when such matters would be likely to be considered, and at present I see no especial need of a creed in that department, as I think there is no danger of any one proposing the appointment of a professor there who would not be willing to accept the Kumiai creed. I see however the desirability on general principles of having such a standard for that department.

An article has been printed (we have no idea how) in one or two of the foreign papers of Kobe and Yokohama, saying that the Trustees of the Doshisha were reported to be planning to get rid of the foreign teachers and get the property for themselves. Pres. Kosaki has published a reply denying

of course that the Trustees have any intention of getting the property "conveyed personally to them", and also saying that "it is not true that there is at present any desire of on the part of the Trustees to get rid of the tutorial staff, or any part of them". He however adds that it is of course desirable that "ultimately" the Japanese should do the work.

It has been voted by the Committee ad Interim that I inform you that it does not seem best to adopt your suggestion as to getting an expression of opinion from the Sokwai as to our starting the proposed Theological Review. It could not be predicted what the Sokwai would do in response, but it is believed that they would not be willing to simply approve of the foreigners beginning any such work. They would, we believe, heartily assent to the desirability of a Review, but would improve the opportunity to ask that the money be given to the Rikugo Zasshi, or that Japanese be associated with the missionaries in the control of it, or would add some such condition which would interfere with the purpose of the proposed publication, which is to have a medium for presenting

high-class and evangelical foreign thought, without having to mix it with "liberal" notions to meet the "advanced" ideas of a few Japanese leaders.

The Committee have also voted to request the Prudential Committee to authorize Mr. and Mrs. Clark with two of their four children and a nurse to visit the Hokkaido this coming summer at the Board's expense, for Mrs. Clark's health, unless it shall previously be found advisable for the family to return to America on Mrs. Clark's account. Mrs. Clark has been out of health ever since last summer, and the only question seems to be whether they had better try a summer in the north or go directly home.

Since beginning this letter I have received yours of March 28th. and am very sorry to hear of Treas. Ward's death. He was the only one remaining at the Rooms of those who were officers of the Board when I came out here. We are very much pleased with the selection of the delegation.

Yours very truly
Dwight W. Learned

Rev. D. W. Learned.

Kyoto, Apr. 24, 1895.

Rec'd

J. L. B.
Rec'd 6-3-'95
Ans'd 11

Kyoto, Japan, May 6, 1895.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D. D.,

My dear sir,

Since writing my last letter to you I have seen your letter to Dr. Gordon in which you mention Pres. Kosaki's letter to you making various complaints against the missionaries. I should like to have the delegation, when they come, call for specifications and particulars of such complaints that the Japanese brethren may either confess how very little foundation there is for them (except that we do live in foreign style) or may give particulars and explain what they mean. I think myself that they mean very little indeed except that the Japanese (as I have said before) dislike to have foreign religious teachers living in their country, and so make these vague charges. The important thing to me in the letter is the dislike which I think it plainly shows to having missionaries do general touring work, in which the missionary advises, comforts, encourages and helps the young or imperfectly educated pastors and preachers, especially in the country villages. This has seemed to us about the most valuable and important work that a missionary could do, but though

in such a town the missionary has no authority it of course looks a little like an episcopal visitation and thus excites anti-foreign feeling. Yet if the missionary cannot do this, and must confine himself to personal preaching in one place (as was necessarily the case at the beginning of missionary work) his range of usefulness is very much narrowed.

As to the missionary's coming under the control of the Japanese, I don't believe that one of our mission would think of agreeing to it, except possibly Dr. De Forest, and our experience in this school shows plainly that as soon as that was fairly established there would be a movement to get rid of us entirely.

The fact that Mr. Abe, pastor of the Okayama church, who has just returned from America appears to be very much unsettled indeed theologically is both disappointing and instructive, for he studied at Hartford Seminary, which you well know to be eminently sound in the faith. This condition shows how unfair it is to hold the mission responsible for the unsoundness of the Japanese pastors, and also how extremely liable an educated Japanese is to get unsettled by the present theological discussions of the West.

Your favor of April 5 was duly received by the last mail. We are sorry, but not surprised, that Dr. Fisher is unable to come.

Since writing the above I have heard Mr. Abe preach, and was deeply pained by his discourse. The position thought was good, - that we should follow Christ's spirit rather than his precise words or actions, but, unless I am much mistaken, most of his hearers will chiefly remember the negative part, - that "hero-worship" of Christ is as dangerous as hero-worship of any other hero, say Luther or Calvin, and the very plain implication was that Christ has no more authority than other heroes; for example his assertions about angels are no proof that angels really exist. Also Paul is inferior as a religious teacher to such theologians as Reuss as truly (perhaps he did not mean to imply "as much") as the philosophers and scientists of that time are to those of the present. Is this the teaching of Hartford? I mention this with much regret in order to help you realize the situation.

You will of course hear from some who were present at the Sokwai in Osaka last week of the decision to carry on their missionary work without aid from the Board (¥1500. this year and last). You understand, I presume, that this does not af-

fect the Board's aid through the stations to the various churches in their local missionary work, which in the aggregate is much larger than the aid to the general missionary work. This action severs the only official connection which the mission has with the Kumi-ai churches as a whole, and so I cannot but view it with some regret, though I think it is a wise and encouraging step for them to take, and it is to be hoped that it will awaken new zeal.

This ship carries from us for a time Mr. & Mrs. Rowland, who are genuine missionaries. There are no men in the mission for whom I have a more hearty liking and respect than Mr. Rowland. Those who say that missionaries are not self-sacrificing and sympathetic might be pointed to him. May he have as good and satisfactory a vacation as possible, for he has well earned it.

Yours very truly,

Dwight W. Learned

Rev. D. W. Learned
Kyoto. May 6. '95.

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J. L.
Rec'd 6 - 7 - '95
Ans'd "

Kyoto, Japan. May 17. 1895.

Rev. J. L. Barton. D. D.

My dear sir,

Your letter suggesting postponement of the coming of the delegation till late in the fall was received by the last mail and I have sent it around the Committee. I am not yet able to give their decision, but the probability now seems to be very strong that in a few days they will direct me to telegraph to you to have the delegation come at once if possible, - that is so as to be here not later than the middle of July. I myself do not favor this early date, as it seems to me that it will hardly be possible for the delegation to get here in time to get much of a view of the situation before they will be expected to meet with the mission and proceed to action (since it will be exceedingly inconvenient for the mission to come together later than the middle of July). Still I see strong reasons against a long delay since there is a general unsettlement of mind in the mission and a general feeling that it will be impossible to make any plans until the delegation comes.

This has been greatly increased by the action of the Trustees last week in appointing Mr. Uchida dean of the college department of the school. It was a great surprise and a disappointment to the friends of the school, and seems utterly indefensible, whether we consider his attitude towards the missionaries, his anti-Christian teaching, or his general want of balance. (Pres. Kozaki himself admits that he is a "crank".) The only thing that can be said on the other side, so far as I know, is that it seemed to the Trustees desirable to establish the system of deans in each department, all equally under the President, and that Mr. Uchida seemed to be the only one available in that department. As the delegation is coming, however, it is unnecessary to say more about it now, since they will have to consider it carefully in advising us as to our future relations to the school, and can do that better here on the spot.

My own personal desire would be that in any case we should go through another school year and not make any hasty or impulsive movements, and thus I should myself like to see the delegation come out in early fall as was first proposed. In any case mid winter would be an inconvenient time to travel about and see the various parts of the mission

work.

The war is over, after much anxiety as to what China would do and what Russia would do, and it closes with a prevailing feeling of disappointment among the people, since they have not entered Peking and have had to give back the piece of Manchuria which they were going to have. There is a general feeling of disgust, unvoiced by the strict censorship exercised over the press and by the fact that the giving back of Manchuria was done directly in the Emperor's name and so cannot be openly criticised.

Yours very truly,

Dwight W. Learned

Rev. D. W. Learned

Kyoto. May 17, '95

J. L. B.
Rec'd 6-18-95
Ans'd 20

This letter should be in Vol. 9.

Kobe, May 22. 95

Dear Dr Barton:

I am sorry I gave a wrong impression regarding the requirements of a music teacher here. I was speaking particularly about the difficulties and their relation to a teacher who expected and required an American standard of thoroughness in elementary work. I had in mind, mostly, those who have had, say, from one to three years instruction. Beside these we have a normal class, and we certainly do require a teacher who is well and specially fitted for music teaching. The difficulties in the way only make the need greater. I am sorry if in writing I made one point so overshadow the rest but it was only that point I had in mind at the time.

But since I wrote last the whole situation in Osaka, as far as Miss Torrey's work is concerned, has changed; and as Miss Kent is a great deal better, we think now there will be no need of a teacher from home; but that these two can carry on the work next year as it is now arranged. Miss Torrey coming

down for two consecutive days each week, the remainder of her time being given to evangelistic work in Osaka.

As Miss Torrey is one who says very little about her troubles, it occurs to me that she may not have written you, so at the risk of repetition let me add a word to explain -

You have heard of the concert given by the Osaka Girl's School where three weeks of school time was given wholly for prepation; where tickets were (privately) sold and rehersals were held on the Sunday preceding and where the music teacher was not consulted as to programme, or as to who should take part. A girl who had never been Miss Torreys pupil was asked to perform, and it was so bad that it disgraced the musical department of the school; and Miss T. asked that such a thing should not happen again, but that she should choose who were qualified to appear in public and drill them for it.

This displeased the principal so much that he went to Mr Allchin and said some very uncomplimentary things about Miss T. at the same time saying that they did not wish her services any

more and would Mr. Allchin please send to America for another teacher. Mr. Allchin took advantage of this occasion to give Mr. Naruse some good advice.

This action of Mr Naruse's coming to Miss Torrey's knowledge, she wrote Mr Naruse that there were certain things she felt were absolutely necessary for the success of her work, and that she had been trying to secure them in a quiet way ever since she came to the school; but had not succeeded. Now if she could not have the following she should be obliged to resign - viz:

1. Music shall be voluntary or required
2. If voluntary, the student who chooses it shall continue thro the term unless sickness or some other good reason prevents.
3. Absence and tardiness in this shall be regarded as in any other study.
4. The music students shall give one recitation hour practice each day (5 days a wk)
5. Students shall be arranged in classes according to their musical ability, and not according to the time spent in the institution.

6. She shall decide who shall appear at commencement and concerts and what they shall play.

In reply to this letter, written in the kindest and gentlest manner and not in the direct English I have put it, Mr Naruse replied that they could not accede to her demands and would accept her resignation; which they did and now have no music teacher.

Of course our girls have heard all about this, and it would not do, just now, to say that this is a permanent arrangement, but I think Miss Kent will be able to go on doing what she is now and we can have a private understanding with Miss Torrey that she is to come next year as now.

Miss Searle has written to W.B.M.I. to this effect and so we do not need a teacher from America. It looks, too, as tho our numbers were to be even smaller next year than this -

I most certainly favor this arrangement tho my former letter might be construed as the opposite and for this reason I have written somewhat at length. I hope nothing will prevent the coming of Miss Edwards.

With kind regards - Yours. M. A. Holbrook

Kobe. May 22. 95-

J. L. B.
Rec'd 6-18-95
Ans'd

Kyoto, Japan, May 27, 1895.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,

My dear sir,

The fact that you have not received a telegram from me before this will have shown you that the Committee ad Interim do not urge the delegation to come out before summer, but all the more they do urge that the coming be not postponed till late fall as you suggested. We can understand that it will be a serious loss for you not to be present at the Board's annual meeting, and there may be other reasons which make it inconvenient for the delegation to come in August, but we are constrained nevertheless to urge that they come so as to be here in late summer or early fall. The action of the Doshisha Trustees in appointing Mr. White to be head of the Collegiate department of the school has so much strained our relations with them that it will be impossible to make any plans for further co-operation with them until we have the advice of the delegation. The mission, for example, cannot and will not act on the question of asking aid for the school for 1896 until this

matter is settled, and if the delegation should not come till December the school appropriation for 1896 would not be even asked for (as the Trustees notified that it was to be stopped) till 1896 had begun. We cannot even settle down in quiet for the usual work of the fall term till this matter is settled. Also, as I have written before, there is a general feeling of unrest and expectation in the mission, and it is highly desirable for the efficient work of the fall in all parts of our work that the delegation come at the beginning of it.)X A minor reason for not delaying is that in winter it would be difficult for the delegation to visit the distant stations, or for the members of those stations to come in to meet the delegation.

The best steamer on the lines from San Francisco is the China, which is scheduled to sail Aug. 13 and arrive on the 30th. which would be an excellent time. By Vancouver one ship sails Aug. 5 and another Aug. 26, one a little early and the other a little late, though the latter would not be very bad.

¶ At the request of one or two of the station I called on Pres. Kozaki a week ago and pointed

out how painful a surprise to us was the appointment of so anti-missionary and anti-Christian and erratic a man as Mr. White to such a position. His reply was to minimize the functions of the new office (saying that it had only to do with details of the arranging of classes and the standing of students, etc.), to urge that there was no one else available for the place, and to emphasize the fact that the appointment was only experimental, for one year. [On the other hand Dr. Gordon thinks that the new rules give the dean more power than Mr. Kozaki liked to admit, and it is plain that this appointment shows at least a willingness to honor Mr. White in spite of his anti-foreign and anti-Christian utterances.] I also urged Mr. Kozaki to say frankly whether he wished us foreigners to stay in the school, and he answered that neither he nor any of the trustees had any desire for us to leave; that he did not expect the school would become independent of foreign aid in less than 10 or 15 years, and that he hoped some of us would continue in the school as long as we lived.

Much depends on the question whether Mr. Kozaki is thoroughly sincere. If he is (and I should be sorry to believe him otherwise, and know of no reason

for so doing) there are strong reasons why we should continue to work with the Doshisha in spite of such a blunder as this appointment of Mr. Ukita.

Two somewhat encouraging steps have been taken by the trustees since I last wrote. One is to withdraw their requirement that we should get their permission in making any change in the occupation of these Kyoto houses, simply asking us to notify them of any change, which we are very willing to do. The other is that, though they must insist on being real trustees of the nurses' school if they have the name of so being, they are willing to let us form a new company to suit ourselves if we prefer and will turn the property over to it.

Mr. B. G. Northrop of Connecticut has been visiting this region and his addresses (chiefly on education) have been received with very great applause. The last one was before a great convention of the National Education Society now in session here.) X

Your favor of April 25 is received. We shall be very much pleased if Pres. Angell agrees to come with the delegation.

Yours truly

D. W. Learned

D.W.L. Kyoto. May 27. '95

J. L. B.
Rec'd 6-18-95
Ans'd 21

Kyoto, Japan, May 28, 1895.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.

My dear sir,

I hasten to announce the latest news in the Doshisha, which is that Mr. Shimomura, the head of the Science School, has resigned as a result of the policy of the trustees adopted at their last meeting, by which the Doshisha was unified, - that is the different departments were put under the full control of the president (the deans having only a certain limited power under him) with the view to keeping the Doshisha one school with various departments rather than allowing it to become a cluster of schools having only the name in common, as there was danger of its becoming. An essential part of this decision was the purpose of maintaining the Christian character of the whole Doshisha and of defeating the plans of those who would like to assimilate it as much as possible to the government schools and minimize its Christian character.

Mr. Shimomura's resignation was expected as a probable result of this decision, and it is expected that the rest of the faculty of the Science School will go out with him. He is an able man and a good executive head, but under his lead the Science School has

been entirely without Christian character and has been a hindrance to the Christian influence of the whole institution. His place will be hard to fill, and the change will be an injury to that department (except spiritually) for a time no doubt, but on the whole it is much to be rejoiced in. He is one of that "Kumamoto Band" and was once a very zealous Christian, but that was long ago.

This development helps us much in our belief that Mr. Kozaki is in earnest in his purpose to maintain the Christian character of the school, however hard to explain some of his policy has been. He has in effect declared war with the anti-Christian party, and must of necessity seek the sympathy of all Christians. I am glad to say that the trustees are reliably with him. I think it is wise for us to be patient with him and to strengthen his hands as we can. Any thing which might seem to put him in the position of a dependent on foreigners or should identify the opponents with the cause of Japanese patriotism would be a great blunder, if not fatal to him. It is doubtful whether Mr. White accepts the dean-ship.

Yours very truly

Dwight W. Learned

13 Kyoto, May 28. '95.

J. L. B.
Rec'd
Ans'd 2-17-95

Kyoto. Japan. June 4. 1895.

Rev. J. L. Barton. D. D.

My dear sir,

The Committee ad Interim have voted to ask the Prudential Committee for permission for Mr. and Mrs. Severance to return to the United States (at their own request) with a view to ceasing their connection with the mission. It is with much regret that we shall part with them, but in view of their decision we cannot urge them to remain.

Yours truly

D. W. Learned Sec.

P.C. Kyoto. June 4. 95

J. L. B.
Rec'd 7-8-95
Ans'd 15

267

Kyoto, Japan, June 18, 1895.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D. D.,

Dear sir,

Your favor of May 7th was received in course of time, and I note the Committee's action in regard to the return of Dr. Taylor and the Stanfords.

As regards Dr. Berry, you will have heard long before this of the action of our station in putting the facts before him and asking him to decide in conference with you what he had better do. I will simply say that the state of things is by no means what we should wish to characterize as "satisfactory", but that some of us at least are confident that if he came back he could arrange a working basis for continuing his work.

I believe there is no news of any consequence in this region; at least I don't now think of any.

I am very greatly pleased to hear that there is a prospect that Dr. Johnson may be one of the delegation.

Yours very truly

Dwight W. Learned

Kyoto, June 13, 1895

J. L. B.
Rec'd 7-18-95
Ans'd 18

Kyoto, Japan, June 20, 1895.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.

My dear sir,

Your letter of May 24th was received last night, and I note with pleasure the grant to Mr. Clark for health travel. The Clarks are faithful, hard working, self-denying missionaries, and I think this trip will be a good thing for them. I am also pleased to hear of the prospect that Mr. Harris will undertake the support of the Theological Review, and we shall be very much disappointed if Pres. Angell is unable to come with the delegation. In some respects a man of such international reputation and who is known as a man of affairs would be invaluable. I don't know just why the Japanese churches took no part in the preaching-place near the exhibition; I fear they are lacking in zeal for such work; but probably one reason is that Mr. Cary is opposed to official co-operation in such work. There is a good deal to be said in favor of having such a work under foreign control, so long as the Japanese are not prepared to take the responsibility of it.

I have read with some surprise your thoughts expressed in a recent letter to Mr. Albrecht that the three absent men of the mission should not return till af-

ter the delegation has come and examined the situation. It would be just as well for them not to come with the delegation, lest they might seem to have too much influence with it, but we need Dr. Davis for his teaching in the school as early in the fall term as it will be convenient for him to come. It would be a serious inconvenience if he did not arrive till late in October. And if Dr. Berry is to go on with his work here next fall, there is so very much to do in making arrangements and plans for it, that I don't see how it would be practicable for him to wait so long. I think the Japanese expect these three men to come back as a matter of course, and that none of them expect the delegation to consider any such revolutionary a plan as to dismiss its most experienced and faithful missionaries, unless the Board is seriously going to consider the question of giving up its work in Japan entirely. There is no possible doubt that such a man as Dr. Davis is wanted here. The question is where and how he and such men can work most effectively in Japan.

Yours very truly,

Dwight W. Learned

Kyoto, June 20, 1895.

J. L. B.
Rec'd 8-6-95
Ans'd J

269

Kyoto, Japan, July 15, 1895.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,

My dear sir,

Your favor of June 12th was received a few days ago.

At the mission's annual meeting, which closed on the 11th, it was voted that hereafter the secretary of the mission be also secretary of the Committee ad Interim, and thus hereafter all your official correspondence with the mission can be directed to one man. I have been chosen to this office for the coming year, and would suggest (if it is not magnifying my office too much) that all your information which is intended for the benefit of the whole mission be given in your letters to the secretary, as it is his business to communicate it at once to all members of the mission. Sometimes important items of general interest have been contained only in letters to individuals who have not the facilities for reporting them to all the mission and who would perhaps not feel called on to do so.

The mission has decided upon six topics to be presented to the Delegation, and the C. A. I. has

appointed committees who will send statements on each topic to meet the Delegation before they sail. The topics are, -

(1) The nature and tendency of the present theological movement in Japan.

(2) Future co-operation of the mission with the Kumi-ai churches

(3) Relation of the mission to the Doshisha

(4) The property question.

(5) The Kumamoto problem.

(6) Enlargement of the mission and changes in its methods of work.

The C. A. S. will arrange for meeting the Delegation on their arrival and for advising with them as to their method of work. It is the desire of us all that the Delegation will give as much time as they can to a survey of all parts of our field and our work, and that there may be a meeting of the mission with them (probably in Kyoto) towards the end of their visit.

The mission meeting was the occasion of a very full and frank discussion of all matters connected with our present situation (except school matters which was deferred till the coming of the Delegation).

The discussion centered especially on the point of co-operation with the Kumi-ai churches, which involved the method of the mission's work (Topics no's 2 and 6). As all these matters will be presented to the Delegation by a committee, I will not write about them. There is very great embarrassment in making any plans for the fall work of the nurse's school on account of Dr. Berry's absence, and the mission voted to urge that he return with the Delegation so that if it is decided to continue the school no more time may be lost in making plans for its future. As I may have written before, I think the Delegation can do little in regard to that school without him. Unless the Board (or Prudential Committee) decide for economy to stop that branch of the mission's work (which would be a very great pity, but would perhaps be one of the easiest ways of making retrenchment), it is very important that Dr. Berry return at an early day.

The summer school of the Japanese pastors and evangelists of all denominations closed this morning after = sessions of ten days in the Theological Hall of the Doshisha. I hear that about 100 were present besides those of the Doshisha students who remained to it, and that the "new" and "scientific"

theology and most extreme higher criticism were present in full force, as taught by Mr. Abe for example. Those who present topic no. 1 to the Delegation will not unlikely refer to it.

My office as secretary of the mission begins with the end of the late mission meeting, and the proceedings of that meeting will be reported to you by the former secretary and his assistant.

Yours very truly,

Dwight W. Learned

Kyoto, July 15, '95.

Copy. 270

Kyoto, July 18, 1895.

Dear Mr. Rowland:-

I have written rather a full account of mission meeting, and hope it will be sent to you after Drs. Davis and Berry have seen it. So I will only give you a brief account now. It will be remembered as the meeting when we had cool weather and unlimited discussion on general questions of policy, such as Mr. Sidney Gulick wished for last year. It might be called a Sidney Gulick meeting as he was the preacher, had a very long paper introducing the discussion and seemed to be popping up continually.

The most time was given to a discussion of the "general situation", introduced by papers by Mr. Gulick and myself, referred to a committee of seven, and debated at great length. There seemed to be likely to be a division into what might be called Kumi-aid and anti-Kumi-ai parties, the latter being exasperated by theological unsoundness of so many of the Kumi-ai leaders and the subjection of the missionary to them, and desiring to escape from all contact with Kumiai heresy and to maintain the missionary's independence. Much of the debate turned on co-operations with Bukwai, which was especially approved by Allchin, Sidney Gulick and Noyes, their idea is that the stations should give aid only to individual churches and evangelists, and should control the work which they aid. Finally a resolution was passed "favoring" such a policy but not forbidding work with Bukwai in those stations which like it (especially Tokyo). The long discussion over this did not amount

to very much as to any definite action, but was useful in preparing the way and clearing the air for our conference with the coming delegation.

The topics to present to the delegation and the committees to present them are:

1. The State of Theology. Gordon, Albrecht, Atkinson.

2. Co-operation with the Kumi-ai Churches. Greene, Cary, Allchin.

3. Relations with the Doshisha. Learned, Gordon, Greene.

4. The Kumamoto Problem. Cary, Pettee, S. L. Gulick.

5. The Property Questions. Albrecht, J. T. Gulick, Hill.

6. Enlargement of the Mission and Changes in Methods of Work. Same as No. 2.

There was quite a strong movement for having missionaries confine themselves more to direct, personal work, but no station seemed to be ready to make any reduction in its evangelistic estimates for next year, and after paring off all we could the estimates are still more than $900 above the limit given us from Boston.

Miss Judson is going next month and Severances probably at the same time. The Stanfords and Dr. Taylor will go in the fall, and the Clarks also. The Albrechts and Newells and Misses Cozad and Daniels expect to go next spring. No new missionary was asked for, the first time for a long time I think.

At the same time the summer school was in session in our theological hall. I hear that there were about 100 present besides those of our students who remained to it. Mr. Allchin was the only

one of our mission who had part in it, and he read two papers. He says that the most extreme and radical higher criticism prevailed there. Mr. Abe is one of the leaders of this extreme "new Theology", a great disappointment to us, but interesting as showing that so sound a seminary as Hartford cannot make Japanese orthodox.

Our school year ended very pleasantly and so far as my own work is concerned I have enjoyed no year's teaching more than that of the past one. We had some heavy rain just at the close of the term and the river was higher than I had seen it since the great flood of 1885, but we had a lovely day for the young men's commencement. Eleven Theologues graduated, and I think they are all likely to do good work. The plans of the Trustees to unify the school and especially to bring the Science School into closer relations with the college department and more under the control of the President and Trustees have aroused a good deal of opposition, and Mr. Shimamura has resigned. If only Mr. Kozaki could have been bold enough to get rid of Mr. Ukita, also, it seems to me it would have been better for him, and it certainly would have been much pleasanter for us. I hardly see how the delegation can refrain from demanding Mr. U's retirement as a condition to further aid to the school, and I greatly fear that the Japanese nationalistic spirit will refuse to yield, but there is no use in worrying about it in advance.

The mountain camp is not likely to thronged with our mission this summer, the only families going there, I believe, are the Allchins, Carys, Gordons, J. T. and S. L. Gulicks, Greenes and

Stanfords. Quite a number have gone to Sapporo, and several go to Kamizana. We are expecting to spend August in Maebashi. The W. W. Curtises are just moving to Sapporo.

We are having a spell of genuine Japanese tsuyu [steaming weather] and feel as if we were in a vapor bath.

With best regards,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) Dwight W. Learned.

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We are having a spell of genuine Japanese tsuyu [steaming weather] and feel as if we were in a vapor bath.

With best regards,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) Dwight W. Learned.

Mr. Rowland
Kyoto. July 18, '95

J. L. B.
Rec'd 8-19-95
Ans'd

Kyoto, Japan.

July 26. 1895.

Rev. J. L. Barton. D.D.

My dear sir,

Your favor of June 20th arrived by the last mail, and I note with pleasure the appointment of the delegation and the plan for their departure. I think myself that the time proposed is a very good one.

I hope the suggestion in my last letter that items which would interest the whole mission be put in your letters to the mission secretary did not seem to you as claiming too much for that office. I did not mean to object at all to their being put also in letters to individuals, but it seemed reasonable that all the mission should see whatever you have to say that is of public interest, and individuals cannot be expected to copy and circulate your letters.

Yours very truly,

D. W. Learned

Kyoto Japan

July 26 1895

Rev. J. S. [illegible] D.D.

My dear sir

Yours of June 20th in [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

I hope the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] your letter.

Yours very truly

D. W. Learned

Kyoto, July 26. '95.

Individual Letter.

Kyoto. Aug. 1. 1895.

To the American Board's Delegation.

Dear Brethren.

As your decision in regard to the future relations of the mission with the Doshisha will vitally affect the work to which I have devoted the past twenty years of my life and in which I had hoped to continue as long as I should be able to work, I trust I shall be pardoned even though my letter is rather long.

(1) The great question of course is whether Mr. Kosaki and the Trustees can satisfy you that they intend to carry on the Doshisha schools on such a Christian basis as will make it right for the Board to continue to expend missionary time and money upon them. The Trustees (with the exception of two who have not taken part in any meetings or action for a number of years) are, I believe, all Christian men, and (except Mr. Yokoi who is now in the United States) I believe that they are truly evangelical men who mean to do what is right with this trust committed to them, hard to explain as some of their policy is.

(2) It is to be noted that they regard themselves as being really (not merely legally or nominal-

by) the Trustees in control of these institutions, and regard the property as having put in their trust by the Board, and Mr. Harris, and Mrs. Clark and others for them to use as they believe to be best for the good of the schools. Hence, while I am sure they will listen to you with respect as the representatives of so many of the givers, they would not recognize you as having any authority in the matter except to advise the Board what its relation to the schools shall be in future.

(3). The intense nationalistic spirit of the Japanese makes them extremely sensitive to anything which might seem like taking orders from foreigners. Anything like an ultimatum, therefore, or a demand addressed to them (as that they dismiss Mr. Ukita) would be almost sure to excite their Japanese pride and to lead to a breaking off of negotiations. It seems to me that anything of this form should be avoided, unless it was as a last step preparatory to separation, and I should not advise it even then.

(4). I am quite sure that Mr. Kosaki does not realize the difficulty which the Board has in co-operating with a school in which such a man as Mr. Ukita is given a prominent position, and I hope much from the effect of such representations as you can

make to him on that point. We of course have not omitted to speak of that side of the question to him, but he has evidently thought that we were exaggerating it unconsciously, and has replied that when he was in America he met only two men (whom he evidently regarded as "cranks") who expressed any anxiety as to the orthodoxy of the Japanese churches. If you can impress him with this view of the case, it would be easy to ask what he is willing to do to make it possible for the Board to continue to help the Doshisha if he desires their help.

(5) I have spoken of Mr. Kosaki particularly, as he is the President of the institution and the Trustees seem to be heartily with him, so that although he is by no means the whole Doshisha Company he may be fairly considered their head and representative. In judging of the desirability of seeking to continue relations with the Doshisha, much depends upon the estimate which is formed of him. He is a small man physically, of a weak voice and quiet manner, and is like Dr. Neesima in having a great aversion to harsh measures or stern discipline. We have sometimes wished that a stricter disciplinarian were in his place, and a more decided and strict ad-

ministrator of the right kind might have prevented much of this difficulty, but I don't know where one could be found, or who there is that we should care to see put in his place. I understand that many of the Japanese who are interested in the school wish Mr. Kozaki to resign, but I think that if he should it would be very hard indeed to find a man that on the whole we should like better, and I believe that most of those who are objecting to him would want a man put in who was less decided in his Christianity. You will not unlikely find some of the mission who think that he – being one of the Kumamoto set – is no more to be trusted than Mr. Ebina and Mr. Kanamori who wrecked the work in Kumamoto, but it seems to me that any such opinion is an unreasonable prejudice. I cannot explain his action in regard to the nurses school, and his tolerance of Mr. White seems to me to be a great mistake, but I can testify to the zeal and faithfulness with which he has been preaching a pure Gospel and a living faith, and I believe that he is sincerely trying to do what is right and best.

(6) In judging of him we need to make some allowance for the difficulties in which he is placed in this time of theological unrest and doubt, and de-

sive for independence. This tolerance of Mr. Uchida is very much of a piece with the policy of comprehension and mutual tolerance which prevails in the Kumi-ai churches, according to which a staunchly evangelical pastor such as Mr. Miyagawa serves on the Standing Committee along with such an extreme radical as Mr. Ebina. The offer of the deanship to Mr. Uchida I regard as simply what seemed to Mr. Kosaki a necessary incident of the policy of unification, and that policy I believe to be both advantageous to the school as a whole, and to be designed to prevent the secularization of the Scientific and Political-Law schools. The opposition to that policy seems to be, so far as I have been able to observe it, to come chiefly from those who would like to minimize or discard the Christian character of those schools. It has resulted in the resignation of Mr. Shimomura, the Dean of the Scientific School, who - though much more prudent than Mr. Uchida and not proclaiming any such anti-Christian doctrines - was in my opinion quite as much of an obstacle to the spiritual prosperity of the school. The low spiritual condition of the school is no doubt due in part to the unchristian character of the teachers in the scientific school, and is also no doubt in part due to the

same causes which have brought about the low condition of the Kumi-ai churches in general. If the religious state of the school is a sad contrast to that of six or seven years ago, equally so is that of the churches in general and nearly every one in particular.

(7). It is reasonable to consider not only the difficulties of continuing co-operation with the Doshisha, but also the probable consequences of a withdrawal. It is possible that if the Board's grant were gradually withdrawn from the college within a few years, the Trustees could find means of getting on without it, but it seems to me that it would be extremely difficult. Since the Trustees became responsible for the finances of the school, while the Board's grant in aid has not been reduced, the foreign teaching in the college has been considerably reduced and the diminished number of students has greatly diminished the income from tuitions. To raise any considerable amount of aid from the Christian community at present would be extremely difficult if not impossible, since they are not now in a position to give much and are making great exertions now to carry on the work of their Missionary Society without foreign aid.

If the Board's grant should be suddenly withdrawn, it seems to me almost (or quite) inevitable that the

Trustees would have to apply to the unchristian public for aid, and that this would speedily result in the complete secularizing of the school, as such aid could only be gained by making the school purely secular. Dr. Neesima, it is true, obtained quite a sum for the endowment of the Doshisha School, but that was at a very different time from this, and his movement collapsed completely the moment he was taken away. If the missionary teachers should be withdrawn from the school, I have no doubt that a strong pressure would be made to get Capt. Janes in, and that either Mr. Kosaki would retire in despair or would yield to it as impossible to resist. With Capt. Janes in the school its new character of anti-Christian would be at once glaringly conspicuous, and even if he were not here in person, yet the school under secular patronage would soon become not only non-Christian but anti-Christian.

I do not argue from this that we should submit to whatever Mr. Kosaki might choose to do rather than break with him; but I do strongly think that if you find reason to believe that he and the Trustees are in earnest in their purpose to conserve the truly Christian character of the school,

it would be far wiser to have some patience with them than to separate from them and run the very great risk of having this great institution lose its Christian character completely and for ever.

(8). If the Board separates from the colleges (unless such separation can be brought about gradually in some friendly way, which would undoubtedly require some time), it will be difficult, if not impossible, to maintain our connection with the theological school. We can hardly break off relations with the Trustees as unworthy of the Board's confidence in one department, and yet maintain friendly co-operation in another. But if the mission withdraws from the theological school, it will be a serious dilemma whether to open a new theological school or to withdraw from theological instruction entirely. In the former case the new seminary would have to contend with the opposition of the friends of the Doshisha, and its graduates (if it had any) would be regarded as dependents on foreigners. In the latter the churches would be left either with no educated ministry for the future (since the Doshisha could not supply our place for some time, if at all with their limited funds) or with ministers and evangelists educated under purely rationalistic influences.

(9) The boys' school at Okayama, which in proportion to its size receives more missionary time than the college here and which occupies a house built with the Board's funds is controlled by the Rev. Mr. Abe who has come back from America (from Hartford Seminary!) with most extremely "advanced" doctrines. The girls' school in Osaka, which has always had missionaries among its teachers, is in perhaps quite as discouraging a condition spiritually as our college here. And even in the Kobe College, which is entirely under missionary control and has such a consecrated woman as Miss Searle at its head, I am told that one reason why pupils in instrumental music are few is that the girls do not feel any desire to work for the churches musically, after graduation. I mention these facts, not at all to throw stones at the other schools, but to point out that the problem here is far from being simply a local or personal one. The unsatisfactory condition of this college is really only a part of the general problem before our mission. Of course the Board has especial responsibilities in regard to the Doshisha, but the general condition of things in the country is such that we cannot expect Mr. Kosaki in any case to make this school at once just

what we should like to have it be.

(10) I should like to repeat and emphasize what the committee say in the joint letter, - that we have no personal difficulties with the President or Trustees, and that in our work as teachers we are in no way hampered or interfered with. As long as such men as Dr. Davis, Dr. Gordon, and Mr. Albrecht are given full freedom as teachers in the theological school there is no doubt that sound, evangelical theology will be taught there, even though some of our graduates do afterwards go to the United States and come back from Yale and Hartford (!) with most extreme views. Even in case it should be found necessary to make arrangements for withdrawing from aid to the college, it seems exceedingly desirable that it be done - if possible - in such a way that the mission may not lose its influence in the Theological school. The Dean of that school, by the way, is Mr. Morita, a steadfast man of earnest evangelical faith.

(11) To sum up, the difficulties in the problem include the general decline of zeal in the Kumi-ai churches, the extreme scarcity of men in Japan who are both intellectually able and earnest in faith, the strong tendency in the Kumi-ai churches to a

tolerant, comprehensive policy; and the extreme aversion to anything like control by foreigners. On the other hand are the facts that Mr Kozaki and the active Trustees are men of evangelical faith and living piety, and that Mr. Kozaki has committed himself to a policy of centralized government of the Doshisha which he avows to be intended to conserve its Christian character; also that the Board's aid is of great importance to the school, so that while a threat to withdraw the aid would only arouse Japanese pride, yet it may be hoped that Mr. Kozaki would see the need of doing all he can to remove difficulties in the way of continuing that aid. Your mission may not be an easy one, but I earnestly pray and hope that a way may be found of continuing the Board's fellowship with the Doshisha.

(12). If this can be done, it will be desirable to consider in what ways this co-operation can be made more satisfactory to both sides; and while I would by no means favor any changes except such as can be defended in themselves; yet it is to be remembered that a disposition on our side to make whatever reasonable changes they would like will make it much easier for them to listen to what you may have to suggest.

(14)

(13) The only change which we have to propose from our side (besides those relating to the religious character of the school) is the very minor matter of the arrangement about repairs. The committee would have united in presenting this, except that the form of our letter did not seem to properly admit of the inclusion of such a detail as this. You may regard this point as presented to you not by myself alone, nor by the committee officially, but by a number of us. The present arrangement — that the mission pay for repairs on "buildings erected with the Board's funds" — was made in order that the buildings provided by the Board might not be neglected and allowed to go to ruin, and so far there has been no serious difficulty about it, but it is not a very satisfactory arrangement, it requires our examining in detail all proposed repairs, it gives the school managers no motive to guard against the need of repairs, and is liable some time to give rise to disagreement between us and them or among ourselves as to what repairs are needed and as to what properly come under this arrangement. If the Board's aid to the school is not to be reduced at present it would be better to commute this arrangement into an additional money grant.

(14). One place where it might perhaps be well to

make a change for the sake of preventing friction if the co-operation can be continued, is the arrangement for the appointment of the three "associate" trustees. It galls the Japanese greatly that a body of foreigners should have power to send official representatives to the meetings of the Trustees, and now that the Trustees have themselves chosen two "honorary" trustees who will have the same authority (or lack of authority) as the associates, it is a fair question whether the advantages of the present arrangement compensates for the annoyance and irritation which it causes. It is of course to be noted that the associates are official representatives of the mission, while the "honorary" members are appointed personally as a matter of courtesy, so that the change is not simply one of name or number, but yet the mission had no more control through the former than it would have through the latter. The only real control which the mission has is through personal influence and through the power of advising the Board to withdraw its grant in aid.

I would urge this change more heartily if I were not myself one of the "honorary" members as I have not the least desire to take the place of the associate trustees and should personally <u>very</u> <u>much</u> pre-

fer to have them continued than to have to act in their place.

(15). Another matter on which there may be opportunity for improved relations is in the position of the missionary teacher. I think there is some little irritation among the Japanese friends of the school as that we are not under the rules of the school as much as the Japanese teachers. If occasion should arise it might do good to make it clear in some way that we who give our time to the school are on a par with the Japanese teachers (except in salary) and claim no higher privileges and no exemption from the rules of the school. Those who, like Mr. Gay give only a little time to the school might be classed as "Lecturers" to show that they were in a different position. As long as we are in the school I see nothing to be gained by claiming, or even seeming to claim a different position from that of the Japanese professors. If ever the Trustees want to get rid of us or of any one of us they will have no difficulty in doing so whether or not we are avowedly under their authority. I do not know that there is anything which you can propose on this point, but if the Japanese have anything to request I should be glad to have you listen to them with attention and meet their wishes if possible.

(16) The subject of the mission residences in Kyoto will no doubt be fully presented to you by the committee on property, and I need not point out the great importance of coming to some definite understanding with the Trustees on this matter whether the Board continues to co-operate with the Doshisha or not. I think the Trustees are ready to make some fair arrangement, and I apprehend no great difficulty. I would suggest as the simplest arrangement that the Doshisha rent all those houses to the Mission for thirty years for a nominal rent (as is done with the houses not in Kyoto), so that the Mission may have the use of as many as it needs whether or not its missionaries are teaching in the school and may sublet to others any which it does not need, and that the rent be remitted in the case of those houses the occupants of which were teaching in the school. Then the Doshisha Trustees would feel that their legal ownership was recognized, and yet the Mission would have the use of the houses without danger of dispute.

(17) The committee present no question in regard to the girls school. It is located near the Doshisha proper, with buildings and teachers of its own. Co-education is not allowed in Japan above primary grades.

The buildings of this school were nearly all provided by the Woman's Board. Ten years ago the financial responsibility of the school was turned over to the Japanese, the Board now making a grant in aid of en 360. a year and making "external repairs" on the buildings. While occasionally things are done, perhaps which we would have otherwise if we had the whole control of the school, yet the religious condition of the school is such as we take great satisfaction in. I judge that its religious condition is better than that of any other of the schools with which the mission is connected. Nearly all the older girls are Christians, and they show an excellent zeal for Christian work both in various Sunday schools in the city and in the Sunday school for street children which they themselves conduct on the school premises. With the great decline in attendance at all girls' schools since the time when the Trustees took charge of this school they have found very great difficulty in conducting it with the help of the present grant, and I myself should be glad to see that grant somewhat increased. In any case it is desirable that a more definite arrangement be made in place of our agreement to pay for "external" repairs.

(18) I should like to say a few words in regard to the mission policy in general, in which I have not so direct a concern but as real an interest as in the school work.

There is quite a movement now in the Mission for a "strong" or "stalwart" mission policy towards the Kumi-ai churches, and one might almost infer from the tone of some remarks that the Kumi-ai churches were a hostile or rival body instead of being the outgrowth (directly or indirectly) of our own work. No doubt the present condition of these churches is very far from such as we should wish, but it is to be remembered that the Mission (encouraged by the Board) has always preached independence and self-support to these churches, and therefore it is hardly becoming for us to complain if they do not use their independence just as we should wish to have them.

At any rate the only really "stalwart" policy it seems to me, would be to separate from the Kumi-ai churches and organize a new denomination, a course which no one recommends and which would encounter most formidable obstacles in the probable jealousy and opposition of the Kumi-ai body.

If we are not to adopt some such thorough-going

policy, it is plain that we shall have to continue to co-operate with the Kumi-ai churches in some way or other, whatever we do. If we should confine our efforts to purely and directly personal work, yet if those whom we lead to Christ unite with Kumi-ai churches we are plainly co-operating with Kumi-ai churches; or if we aid churches which we keep under our control while they are dependent but expect to join the Kumi-ai body as soon as they are able to become independent, plainly we are co-operating with the Kumi-ai churches. So that the question seems to be, not of ceasing or continuing to co-operate, but of finding the method (or methods) in which we can work with the most efficiency and with the best results.

In regard to this it seems to me that it is far better for different stations and different individuals to find out by experience what is best in the circumstances of each case than to try to lay down a rigid and fixed law for the whole mission. For example, a question much discussed at our recent mission meeting was that of co-operation with local conferences (bukwai) in employing evangelists and aiding dependent churches. Plainly that plan has not been working satisfactorily in some sta-

tions and no one urges them to continue it, but it seems to be doing well in others, and it seems to be unnecessary to make a rule that all stations must discontinue it. So if some missionaries or stations are inclined to diminish (or discontinue) the employment of evangelists and to depend upon the work which they themselves can personally do or at least can personally oversee, by all means let them do so, but there is no reason why all the mission could be compelled to do the same (except, of course, so far as financial reasons may compel a diminution of evangelistic work.)

In such a condition as the present it seems to me that a method of experiment (so to speak), by which each station or individual can have freedom to search for the method which is best adapted to its or his circumstances, is far better than any fixed and uniform policy imposed upon the whole mission by a majority vote would be.

If you can help us in agreeing to working together in some such free method, you will be doing us a great service I think. There is in fact no such very great and radical difference of opinion among us, and the demand which has risen for a "strong" policy governing the whole mission seems

to me to be a sudden delusion arising from impatience with our present difficulties and the desire to do something decisive about them.

Apart from helping us to agree to work with local freedom in our dealing with this problem which is the same indeed everywhere in substance but which varies in details greatly in various places, I must confess that I do not see how you can give us much direct help (except in our relations with the Doshisha) beyond your sympathy and encouragement and the effect of the information which you will carry home with you.

Most sincerely yours

Whitney Learned

Rev. D. W. Learned,
Doshisha Problems etc.
Aug 1st '98.

Kyoto. Sept. 23. 1895.

Dear Brethren of the Delegation,

We welcome you most heartily to Japan, and pray that the Spirit's guidance may most bountifully be bestowed upon you to help you in considering the various perplexing problems which will be presented to you. I am sure you will receive a most hearty welcome not only from all the mission but also from our Japanese brethren, and I hope your visit to this country will in every way be a pleasant one. We have appointed Messrs. Cary and Greene to meet you, who will inform you of the suggestions which we have to make as to your best method of procedure. It is in substance that you first make a short visit to Tokyo and then come to Kyoto and enter upon the consideration of the questions presented to you, and that after a sufficient time for you to get them well in hand the mission come together to confer with you.

I regret to say that as to the Doshisha question recent developments do not tend to make the situation more hopeful, but rather the contrary.

Mr. Ukita indeed declined the deanship which the Trustees had offered him, but it seems to have been voluntary on his part, so that no thanks are due to Pres. Kosaki or the Trustees.

I mentioned that in consequence of new regulations made by the Trustees Prof. Shimomura, dean of the Science school, had resigned. Pres. Kosaki claimed our sympathy in this on the ground that he proposed to strengthen the Christian character of that department. Afterwards he seems to have weakened, and he asked Prof. S. to remain. The Trustees however would not consent, and Prof. S. is out of the school, though he still has a nominal connection with it as "Adviser". In this matter Pres. Kosaki has succeeded in getting reproached both for self-will and domineering (in making the changes which led to Prof. S.'s resignation) and with weakness (in inviting him to return).

More important though is the action taken by the Faculty last week (only the foreigners and one Japanese dissenting) in voting to request the Trustees to appoint Mr. Onishi professor of Philosophy in the College department, of which it is expected that he will be made dean. Mr. Onishi is a graduate of this school, and ~~was~~ — of the best scholars I have

ever known here. His reputation in our school has been extended through the literary world of Japan by a brilliant career in the Imperial University, and I do not wonder that the Japanese are eager to receive him as a teacher. We should be equally eager if only his Christian faith had remained. But, though he is a man of high character, it is understood that he has lost all his Christian faith. You can learn the exact facts as to that when you are in Tokyo, but in the discussions as to inviting him no one claimed that he was a Christian believer. He is a man of vastly more character and dignity than Mr. Uchida, and would not be at all likely to indulge in any such tirades against missionaries and their faith as the latter has, but we do not see how his influence can fail to be anti-Christian.

A very striking fact is that in the discussion in the Faculty meeting, our Japanese brethren (except one) took the ground that "Christianity is not doctrine but life", and apparently interpret this to mean that any man who lives a moral life and earnestly searches for truth is to be judged to be in harmony with the "Christian principles" on which the school is founded by its constitution.

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Thus apparently there is nothing to prevent the college department from being entirely taught and governed by men like, say, Prof. Huxley, and yet the Japanese would still claim that it was a Christian school. Pres. Kozaki, being chairman of the meeting, did not speak, but in a previous conference with two of us who waited on him to remonstrate he showed plainly that at least he was not going to oppose this proposition, and I think he is in favor of it.

The Trustees have not yet acted, and we have presented to them also our grounds of dissent, but I have very little, or no, expectation that they will refuse to invite Mr. Onishi. It is only fair to say that, with the great pressure upon them to keep up the reputation and income of the school, it must be hard for them to reject so brilliant and strong a man as Mr. Onishi, and I doubt not that Pres. Kozaki is equally sincere and conscientious in preaching such a fervent Gospel sermon as he did yesterday and in voting to make Mr. Onishi the chief teacher of the college.

The question for you to consider, of course, is whether the present and prospective character of the college is [illegible] to make it proper to aid it with missionary

funds, and this incident shows the need of definite language, but I doubt not that the Japanese will be perfectly ready to assure you of their intention to maintain the Christian character of the institution if only they may be allowed to define the term "Christian" as they please.

I do not by any means regard the question as settled, but it cannot be denied that it now looks doubtful whether you can find it wise to advise the Board to continue its aid to the college, and in view of that contingency I wish to add a few words.

(1). It seems to me that if the separation must take place, there is nothing to be gained by doing it in a hostile way or letting it be published that the Japanese have deceived us or defrauded us, but everything to be gained by continuing friendly relations so far as we can. Much as we are disappointed with their view of things, they are not only within their legal rights but also I believe that most of them at least are sincerely doing what they believe to be best for the school.

(2). If it must be that we separate from the College, there will be a number of very important questions to decide, and the most ~~important~~ probably is what

we shall do in regard to theological education. We can hardly continue in the Doshisha theological school without ~~more~~ some guarantees that it ~~the~~ at least will continue to be truly a Christian school, and perhaps not unless it is made more separate from the college. On the other hand to start a new theological school of our own — although relieving us from some embarrassments — will be difficult enough at best and will be doubly so if the Doshisha cannot be persuaded to give us a clear field. To decide between the two will be a very important question.

I may mention here that the rent which the mission pays to the Doshisha for missionary residences (amounting to something over 600 yen) is used in part payment of the expenses of the theological department. But if the mission should withdraw from the Doshisha entirely (which would be the simpler course) it would be quite impossible for them to carry on that department with those funds, and it would be much better for both parties if an arrangement could be made by which they could use that money in the college (where they will have great need of it) and would give us a clear field to the new theological school which we should found. We shall have a difficult enough

teach in any case to carry on a school or class which is likely to be stigmatized as the "foreigners' school"; but it will be very much harder if we are in rivalry with a genuine Japanese theological school at the Doshisha. And on the other hand the Doshisha will get no comfort or honor in trying to carry on a theological school with their scanty funds and lack of Christian zeal.

If the separation from the Doshisha has to be made there will be a number of other questions to be considered, - grave ones such as the terms on which we shall get permission to continue to live in Kyoto till the country is opened by the new treaty in 1899; small ones such as whether we shall be permitted to borrow books from the Doshisha library; and it is to be hoped that you will take time enough to get them all settled. I need not point out that a satisfactory settlement of all such questions will much more easily be obtained if the separation from the college (providing it must be made) be made in a friendly way than if we relieve our feelings by denouncing our Japanese brethren as having defrauded or wronged us.

I should like to repeat, what I think I have said before, that the present disappointing state of things in this school is not to be regarded as

the fault of any one man or one set of men, as the Kumamoto set, or as peculiar to the Doshisha. In the Osaka girls' school, founded by self-sacrificing gifts of the Osaka Christians and presided over by the friend and biographer of the saintly Sawayama, there is manifest still more strongly a disposition to dispense with all distinctively Christian elements or features, and in the little Maebashi girls' school (founded by the Christian women of that province) there has just been a strong movement to dispense with prayers on the ground that religion and education were separate things; while the Kobe College, which the mission controls, has a pitifully small number of scholars. I have just been reading an extract from a prominent newspaper of Tokyo which says that Christians in Japan now differ little in their conduct from unbelievers, and that educational institutions all over the country are little better than retail dealers in knowledge, the primary object being to curry favor with the students who are allowed to do as they please.

I do not see how if the school loses the help of the Board, Pres. Kozaki can long maintain ~~itself~~ himself with so much distrust or dislike of him among the Japanese, and it seems to me that it highly probable that he would soon return to church work

(which he may perhaps do in any case) and something of a revolution be made in the school. Whether it would be more likely to result in the choice of a new president of equal faith and more backbone, with whom we might continue to have some kind of alliance, or of one who would seek the aid of the general public by discarding all Christian features from the school, I cannot foretell, but I fear the latter.

It seems as if you had come just at the right time, as the action in regard to Mr. Onishi brings to the front plainly just what is the difficulty in the Board's aiding the school, while yet there are no personal questions involved, so that it can be discussed as a pure matter of principle, - is the Doshisha college so distinctively a Christian school that the Board can continue to aid it, and if not what action is to be taken?

Yours most sincerely

Dwight W. Learned

I find that I was mistaken in thinking that there was an understanding that the money derived from rents should be used especially for the Theological department though in fact at present it does take the place of so much of the grant which the Board made to that depart-

ment. Thus in case the Board should withdraw its aid from the college department there is nothing to hinder the Trustees from using the rent money thus, as they would undoubtedly have to do, and it is all the more plain that the natural arrangement would be either for them to give the mission control of the theological department in return for providing all the funds for it (which however would be contrary to the present policy of "unification"), or to discontinue theological teaching for a time at least and leave the field open to us.

Tokyo, Sept. 23, '95

Kyoto, Japan. Sept. 24. 1895.

Rev. Judson Smith, D.D.,

My dear sir,

I presume that in Dr. Barton's absence letters may be addressed to you, and it gives me much pleasure to be again in touch with my honored instructor. I have a new tie with you now in that our daughter has become a pupil at Mt. Holyoke college.

I have to report that the Committee ad Interim have voted to request permission for Miss Talcott to return to America for a vacation, she having been out here ten years since her return and being in need of rest and change from her arduous and faithful labors. In view of Mr. Clark's condition and the need of some friend's going with the Clarks, the Committee have taken the responsibility of authorizing Miss Talcott to go with them (on Oct. 26th.)

They also authorize Mr. Clark to engage a Japanese nurse to aid in the care of the children to San Francisco if a reliable one can be found.

Messrs Gay and Greene are appointed to meet the Delegation on their arrival at Yokohama, and the plan now is that after a

few days in Tokyo they shall come to Kyoto and proceed at once to consider the questions proposed to them, and that after time for such consideration the mission will meet with them by the latter part of October.

I regret to say that recent developments do not make the prospect more favorable for a continued co-operation with the Doshisha; rather the contrary.

I should like to mention in regard to the estimates in the mission's list of estimates for next year for the Doshisha, the Kyoto girls school and the nurse's training school, that these are the amounts (reduced as much as possible from 1895) judged necessary by the mission in case the mission's relations with these schools continue as hitherto. In case a change is found necessary, of course only the proper amount of these sums will be needed, though, as no change is likely to take effect before next June at earliest, a considerable part of these sums is sure to be needed. And if for example we should separate from the Doshisha college next June we should probably need a good part of the remainder of that fund for a theolog-

ical school. So we urge that the whole of these estimates be granted, their use to be subject to the advice of the Delegation

Yours very truly

Dwight W. Learned

I recall with great pleasure the times when you were teaching us at Easthampton just thirty years ago.

Is the ~~published~~ printed volume of your Lectures on Church History for sale? I should be glad to buy one if it is.

[illegible], Sept. 24, 1875

Rec'd Oct. 21

C. H. D.

Rec'd ________

Ans'd ________

C. H. D.
d
'd

Mr Davis' request

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Kyoto, Japan. Oct. 8. 1895.

Rev. C. H. Daniels. D. D.

My dear sir.

Your letter of Sept. 7 was duly received through Mr. Stanford. It evidently had slipped your mind that he is no longer secretary. He and Mrs. Stanford leave Japan on the 14th, I believe. We are waiting for the Deputation to come this way next week, and are waiting upon the Lord in daily united prayer for a blessing upon them.

The Committee ad Interim have approved and directed me to present to the Prudential Committee through the Secretaries the following list of medical expenses incurred by the members of the mission during the twelve months ending Oct. 1, and request that a grant be made to meet them.

I. L. Albrecht	6.65
Geo. Allchin	7.19
J. L. Atkinson	53.50
C. A. Clark	13.47
W. W. Curtis	15.80
D. C. Greene,	13.97
J. T. Gulick	1.21
A. T. Hill	76.89
D. W. Learned	9.51
	198.19

	198.19
H. B. Newell,	58.85
W. H. Noyes	15.57
J. H. Pettee	15.67
A. W. Stanford.	24.95
W. Taylor,	10.75
Miss A. P. Adams,	6.32
" A. E. Harwood.	5.70
	336.00

The Clerks have decided that they do not need Miss Talcotts company on the passage to America, so she will not go with them.

We rejoice that the medical bill is less than half what it was last year.

Yours truly,

Dwight W. Learned Sec.

C. H. D. Rec'd Feb. 8. 95
Ans'd

C. H. D.
Rec'd
Ans'd

Kyoto, Japan, Oct. 15, 1895.

Rev. C. H. Daniels, D. D.

Dear sir.

I have just received from Dr. Barton's clerk (I presume) a letter dated Sept. 10, which is duly received and noted. I see that some of you at the Rooms have not noticed that Mr. Stanford is no longer secretary. As he and Mrs. Stanford sailed from Japan yesterday, it would be better to send letters to the present secretary. Mr. Stanford has done nine years of good and faithful work here both as teacher in the school and as mission secretary, and few single ladies have done more evangelistic work than Mrs. Stanford.

We are expecting the Deputation here day after to-morrow, but are very sorry indeed to hear of Dr. Bradford's asthma.

Dr. Taylor sailed on the same ship with the Stanfords. I don't believe the Board has any harder worker among its missionaries. Few of us could stand such steady and hard work as he has done. He has well earned his vacation.

Yours very truly,
Dwight W. Learned

Kyoto, Japan Oct 15 1890

Rev. C. H. Daniels D.D.

Dear Bro.

Kyoto. Oct. 15. 90-

C. H. D.
Rec'd
Ans'd

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Voted by the Committee ad Interim to request permission for Mr. G. S. Ehrlich to go to America with the Clarks in order to render aid on the voyage, and to authorize the mission treasurer to advance the necessary funds.

D. W. Learned
Sec.

Kyoto, Oct. 22, 1895.

Approved by the Deputation
Jas. Gibson Johnson
Sec.
Kyoto, Oct. 22, 1895

D. W. Learned

Kyoto. Oct. 22. '95

Vote of C. A. J. in regard S. L. Gulick.

C. H. D.
Rec'd
Ans'd

Kyoto, Japan, Oct. 24, 1895

Rev. C. H. Daniels D. D.

Dear Sir,

The Committee ad Interim has approved and directed me to present through you to the Prudential Committee the following medical requests which came in after the regular time,

S. L. Gulick 24.00

Miss Bradshaw 8.25

The Committee have also voted to ask permission for Mr. S. L. Gulick to accompany Mr. and Mrs. Clark to San Francisco to assist in the care of Mrs. Clark on the voyage, and (after consultation with Sec. Barton and Mr. Ellison) have voted to authorize the Mission Treasurer to advance the necessary funds, and they sail on the steamer which carries this letter.

The Deputation, after several days spent in private interviews here, have gone to a meeting of pastors and evangelists at Nara (30 miles from here) from which they are expected back to-night.

Yours truly

Dwight W. Learned Sec.

Kyoto, Oct. 24, '95

Learned

C. H. D.
12-5-95

Kyoto, Japan, Nov. 11. 1895.

Rev. C. H. Daniels, D. D.

Dear sir,

The Committee ad Interim direct me to present yet one more medical bill to the Prudential Committee with their approval, - for Miss A. L. Howe, $ 27.90

She presented it just as she was leaving the country last week, having delayed either in order to get in all bills before going home or through some misunderstanding, I don't know which. We are very sorry to present the item at this late day, but there is no doubt that it is a request which we should heartily have forwarded with the others if it had come in at the proper time. (It is easier to make rules than to get some people to remember them.)

Yours truly

D. W. Learned Sec.

Kyoto, Nov. 11. '95

C. H. D.
Rec'd 12-18-95
Ans'd

Kyoto, Japan, Nov 15, '95

Rev. C. H. Daniels, D. D.

Dear sir,

The telegram "Sall" reached me by way of Kobe this morning and I will hand it to Dr. Barton when he arrives here this noon.

It would save time when you have occasion to telegraph to me or to any of us in Kyoto to send the message directly to Kyoto unless there are reasons which I do not know of for sending to Kobe.

Yours truly

D. W. Learned.

Kyoto, Nov. 15, '95

J. L. B.
Rec'd 1-10-96
Ans'd 13

Kyoto, Japan, Dec. 12, 1895.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.

My dear sir,

The "Evandale's" mail, long overdue, arrived on the 10th, and I remailed all the letters for the Deputation.

Last Monday Mr. Albrecht and I had a conference with a representative of the Kumamoto trustees who had come up to offer the following proposition (as it was put into more definite shape as the result of our conference), — that the mission have the use of both those houses for five years on condition that one of the missionaries teach in the school an average of four hours a week. Thus the missionaries would have the use of the houses free of rent and would have a chance to exert Christian influence in both schools with a small expenditure of time, and the Trustees would save "face" by being able to say that the houses were teacher's houses. He evidently hoped that this would be received as a final settlement, so that the Trustees could get rent for the houses after the five years, but we told him emphatically that the Deputation's terms could not be changed (your note to that effect which came that morning being useful in this connection)

and that his proposition could not even be listened to (we having no power to act on it) except as a temporary arrangement which left the ownership and future use of the houses still undetermined; also that it would be much better for the school to accept the Deputation's offer and get a satisfactory and honorable settlement. He went back to Kumamoto to report to the Trustees. In case we have to refer to this proposition again I shall call it the "Kumamoto temporary proposition".

Last Sunday, Mr. Kozaki being in Tokyo, we had the privilege of another discourse from Mr. Ukita. His text was "Ye search the Scriptures" etc. He argued that Paul's epistles were not authoritative because (1) Paul's teaching as to woman's sphere did not agree with the views of the woman's congress; (2) Paul said that if there was no future life we should be "of all men most miserable", whereas some unnamed person had said that even in this life Christianity gave great comfort; (3) he was mistaken in saying that he should live till Christ's coming.
Also the Gospels were not a trustworthy history. (1) Christ said in one place that some would "see" his kingdom, and in another that his kingdom "cometh not with observation". (2) miracles are recorded, but Christ said that

no sign would be given to that wicked generation except the sign of Jonah, and when Nicodemus came to him speaking of the works done by him, Christ, instead of commending such faith, said he must be born again. Hence we see that we must not accept the surface teaching of the Bible, but must sift its teaching scientifically (that is reject whatever does not please Mr. White). He then added a few fairly good remarks as to Christ's combining love to God and love to man in his teaching, and praised the Nara declaration as being (apparently) the first realization of this since Christ's time. He has great hopes for the church now that true Christianity has been discovered and published at Nara, and the evil influence of foreign creeds has been escaped. Some of the Japanese seem to think that Christian ethics was discovered at Nara for the first time since the time of Christ.

On reading the very able and kindly letter which the Deputation addressed to the Kumi-ai churches I am somewhat inclined to fear that it will sound to them as if the Deputation was on the whole satisfied with their condition and had promised to withdraw the missionaries at an early date, so that if we do not all clear out in four or five

years we may be accused of violating the instructions of the Deputation. In your letter to the Trustees, quoted in the letter to the churches, you use only one argument, - that these houses were built and the land purchased with the Board's money. The Trustees reply is that this is true of most of the school buildings, and yet you admit that they belong to the school, so that it proves nothing. It seems a pity that the opportunity was not improved to put on record before those concerned the fact that the givers intended these houses, not for the school as such, but for its missionaries.

Please allow me to acknowledge through you Dr. Smith's letter of Nov. 6th and Dr. Daniels of Nov. 12th

Yours very truly
Dwight W. Learned

Kyoto, Dec. 12, 95

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J. L. B.
Rec'd 2-6-96
Ans'd 8

Kyoto, Japan, Jan. 10, 1896.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.

My dear sir,

Mr. Ukita thinks I misrepresented him on one point in my letter to the Deputation, and I forward his letter in order that the matter may be corrected, though it does not seem to me to be of very much importance.

There is little or nothing to report as to the situation here since I last wrote to you. The Trustees meet to-day to consider some proposals in regard to the houses at Okayama. According to one plan it is hoped that they may be allowed to remain there till the settlers go home; according to another they may be sold to the Orphan Asylum to be used first for the settlers and afterwards for the orphans.

The Faculty have appointed a large committee (entirely Japanese of course) to consider what the Doshisha shall do in view of the probable early withdrawal of the Board's grant and in view of the competition of the new University which it is expected that the Government will soon establish here.

Dr. Neesima's mother died a few days ago, and is to be buried this afternoon. The death was very sudden. The father died nine years ago, this same month I think.

Special preaching services are held at the school this and the two following evenings, with preachers from out of town.

We mourn for the suffering in Turkey, and frequent prayers have been offered for the people and the work there. I hope also that the Christian people of America are not going to do anything so wicked and foolish as rush into a war with England which would result in even more suffering than that which we deplore in Turkey.

Yours truly

Dwight W. Learned

Kyoto. Jan. 10. 96

283

J. L. B.
Rec'd 2-6-96
Ans'd 3-4

Kyoto, Japan. Jan. 11. 1896

Dear Dr. Barton,

Your letter mailed from Honolulu arrived this evening, and we were very glad indeed to get it and to hear from you. We are sorry that you had such a storm, but that is now long past.

I take this opportunity to bring to your attention the request of the C.A.S. for permission for Miss Wainwright to go home for a vacation next fall. The request was reported in your hearing, but I now bring it before you in writing. I presume she will be glad to have an early decision in order to make her arrangements in advance. She has been out here now nine years, so that it will be nine and a half years when she goes, and she has worked steadily and faithfully.

I had a call to-day from Dr. Bell, Secretary of the United Brethren church, who is establishing mission work of that church with two Japanese as missionaries. To-morrow they organize a little church at Kusatsu, just across the lake from here.

Yours very truly,

(over)

Dwight W. Learned

Jan. 13, 1896.

Dear Dr. Barton,

The C. A. S. have voted to ask the Prudential Committee for a grant of $30. from the unexpended funds of 1895 for a safe for Maebashi. Mr. Noyes, as you know, lives a long way from the bank, so that it is extremely inconvenient to keep all the station funds in the bank, and it is dangerous to keep them in his house without a safe. If he had thought in time to bring this to the attention of the Deputation perhaps they would have authorized us to take the amount from some unexpended balance of 1895 funds, of which there is an abundance as you will see when Mr. Hill's accounts are sent in. We send this request in the hope that the Prudential Committee may authorize us now to to do so, - that is that they will grant this sum out of 1895 funds.

Yours truly

D. W. Learned Sec.

Kyoto, Jan. 11, '96.

J. L. B.
Rec'd 2-6-96
Ans'd

Kyoto. Japan. Jan. 1[illegible]. 1896

Dear Dr. Barton,

I have received notice through Mr. Hill of a credit of $25. "for teacher in the Theo. Dep't Doshisha from the J. S. Judd Doshisha Scholarship Fund income. No one here seems to know what this is. Is it an additional donation to the Doshisha over and above the Board's grant, to be paid over to the Trustees to use at their discretion? It looks so, but I will wait till I hear from you before paying it over.

Yours very truly
D. W. Learned

J. L. B.

Kyoto, Jan. 12, 96

J. L. B.
Rec'd 2-18-96
Ans'd 3-4

285

Kyoto, Japan, Jan. 28, 1896

Rev. J. L. Barton, D. D.,

Dear sir,

The C. A. J. have voted
also permission for Miss Kent to return
the United States, the state of her health
forbidding her remaining in this country.
The Committee have also voted to au-
thorize the continuation of the special grant
the Doshisha till March 31. This is the
special grant for the salaries of Profs. Morita
and Oshima, which was begun in my absence
two or three years ago. By some negligence
the mission's decision to discontinue this at the
end of 1895 was not made known to the
trustees until last November, and they have re-
quested that it be continued till the end of
their financial year March 31. It seemed best
to grant this in order to remove a reason-
able cause of complaint and irritation on their
part at its being cut off almost without no-
tice to them. No extra appropriation is needed
for it.

Yours truly
D. W. Learned Sec.

Kyoto, Japan, Jan. 28, 1896.

Rev. Jas. L. Barton, D.D.

My dear sir,

Your note from San Fran-
cisco arrived a week or more ago, and we
were glad to hear of your safe arrival.

The question has risen whether married ladies are
included in the rule that all missionaries must
study the vernacular language and pass an ex-
amination unless excused by the P. C. It has
been supposed that their study was optional, in
view of their other cares, though almost all of them
have in fact learned to speak the language in our
mission, but the strict wording of the rule
seems to include them. Is it so intended?

There is little of interest to report. We are
coming to the conclusion that no real improvement
in the school can be looked for under Pres.
Kosaki. I think his intentions are good, but
for some reason he has apparently lost his power to
do much good in the school. Also we are, I
think, pretty well agreed that we must plan
for an early establishment of a theological school or
a training class of our own.

Yours truly Dwight W. Learned

(over)

J. L. B.
Rec'd 2-18-96
Ans'd 19

Kyoto, Japan, Jan. 30, 1896.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D. D.,

My dear sir,

This is the first time since the early days of the Doshisha that there has been no recognition whatever in the school of the day of prayer for colleges, though during the last five years it has been combined with the commemoration of Dr. Neesima's death (Jan. 23). The transfer of the Neesima memorial to Founder's Day, at which you were present last November, made it easy to drop the day entirely. No such foreign custom has much chance of observance by Japanese just now. We foreigners however are to have a meeting before long at the Girls' School, as we did when you were here several times, and are going to invite in any Japanese who are inclined to come.

I must not omit to mention one good thing,— that the new teacher of Chemistry, who has taken Mr. Shimomura's place, seems to be an earnest Christian and to have a very good and earnest spirit about his work in the school. Also that there is a little band of Christians in the school who are praying daily for it.

I hear that the Theological students went to

Mr. Kozaki in a body a few days ago to complain in regard to the conditions of the school and especially in regard to Mr. Yuasa. I don't know what his answer was.

Yours truly

Dwight W. Learned

Kyoto, Jan. 30, '96

287

Kyoto, Japan. Feb. 9. 1886.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D. D.,

My dear sir,

Your favor of Jan. 10th is just received, and I cannot deny that it is a painful surprise to us, though we cannot question the wisdom of the Committee. It certainly was a great pity that notice of the reduction was not sent to us at an earlier date, as the delay will make it so much the harder to adjust our work to it. Still we must do the best we can.

There is nothing in particular to report, except that Mr. Ukita has been chosen a member of the standing committee of the Doshisha church!

Yours very truly

Dwight W. Learned

Kyoto, Feb. 9, '96

J. L. B.
Rec'd 3-16-96
Ans'd

Kyoto. Feb. 22. 1896

Rev. J. L. Barton. D. D.

Dear sir,

The Committee ad Interim respectfully request the Prudential Committee to
(1) grant to Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Davis the usual family salary for 1896 (that is the same that other married couples receive this year)
(2) grant permission for Miss Holbrook to take a furlough from next fall (that is if Miss Brown returns).

(1) Mr. Davis (as you perhaps remember) is the teacher employed by the mission for work in the Doshisha. He was engaged in 1894 as an unmarried man, but got married at the end of last year. It is requested that we be authorized to increase his compensation accordingly. We ask for the whole year, but we have no contract with him beyond next June, and if it should seem best to withdraw from the school we can terminate our engagement with him then. As long however as he is working with us it seems just and fair that he receive the remuneration of a married man.

Yours truly

Dwight W. Learned - Sec.

Kyoto. Feb. 22, '96.

J. L. B.
Rec'd 3-16-96
Ans'd 17

Kyoto, Japan. Feb. 26. 1896.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.

My dear sir,

Your favor of Jan. 20 was duly received. I think the Trustees had some idea that the Deputation were perhaps going to report them to the American public as little better than thieves, which may explain the somewhat belligerent attitude which Mr. Kozaki seemed to assume. We have heard nothing of it recently. By the way, I informed him that there was going to be a heavy reduction in our appropriations as soon as I heard of it, and I passed over to him the letter which you sent through me.

The Faculty have caused a letter of sympathy to be sent to Mr. Clark.

On report of the committee appointed early in the term, the Faculty have adopted a sort of statement of the moral platform of the school as follows,-

Christianity is the foundation of the moral education in all schools of the Doshisha.

The principal points of this moral education are,-
(1) to love God and follow the law of right-

eousness

(2) Reverencing Christ and following his teaching, to fulfil the great principle of brotherly love.

(3) To build up one's own character and promote the morals of society.

(4). Following the Imperial Rescript, to observe the laws of loyalty and fulfil filial and civic duties.

Opinions among us are undecided as to whether the above declaration is intended to whittle down the meaning of Christianity in the school constitution to ethics and to prepare the way for putting men into leading positions in the school who hold no more Christianity than the above; or whether it is an honest attempt to attract good will in Japan and attract students by showing the high ethical purpose of the school. It is undoubtedly meant for use in Japan.

On the report of the same committee the Preparatory and Collegiate departments are to be re-organized into a "Middle" school of five years and a "Collegiate" school of three years, with the present theological, Scientific and Political Law schools continuing in addition.

The "Middle" school will begin lower down than the present Preparatory school, and will cover the same curriculum as the Government Jinjo Chu Gakko ("Common Middle School"), something like our High Schools. It is hoped in this way to adapt the Doshisha better to the Japanese educational system and so gain more students.

Since writing the above I have had a conversation with Prof. Morita, who assures me that the statement of the moral principles of the school which I have quoted was in no way intended to define or diminish the Christianity of the school, but only to show to the Japanese public what sort of morals is taught here and thus to conciliate public opinion.

As a part of the new curriculum a course in practical morals (not moral philosophy) has been arranged to go through the "Middle" or academic school, with an optional course in the Bible on Sundays.

Mr. Ebina had an article in last week's "Christian" on Stages of Faith, showing that as (1) the heathen thought the Jews irreligious for having no idols, and (2) the Jews thought the Christians irreligious for dispensing with the temple, and (3) Roman Catholics thought Protestants irreligious for rejecting the pope, and (4) believers in the inerrancy and infallibility

of the Bible think the critics are irreligious, so (5) those who believe in a God who is a "big man" think those who reject the personality of God irreligious. Thus Bluinism (if I may call it so) appears as the sixth and presumably final stage of religious progress, unless atheism shall be found to be a seventh and still higher one. Mr. Bluin however modestly declines the honor of being the first discoverer of this highest form of religion, and even claims Origen as holding a similar doctrine.

The last number of the same paper has a very appreciative notice, with portrait, of Dr. Clark.

We had a large and earnest prayer meeting of the Faculty last week, and one of the theological department last night which also was large and earnest, so we have some things to encourage us.

Yours very truly
Dwight W. Learned

The Sokwai (general conference) is to meet at the school during the coming vacation.

Kyoto, Feb. 26, '96.

J. L. B.
Rec'd 4-3-96
Ans'd 4-9

290

Kyoto, Japan March 13, 1896.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.

My dear sir,

Your favor of Feb. 7th was received in just a month, and its contents are noted. It seems to me that the feeling implied in the letter of the secretary of the Canadian Meth. mission, to which you refer, sounds like an attempt at an unchristian boycott. I understand that Mr. Dunlop is going to enter the Presbyterian mission, which shows that our Presbyterian brethren do not submit to any such boycott. As Mr. Cassidy is settled at home, there remains only Mr. Coates to be considered, which makes the question somewhat less formidable. He too is the one whom we know best, through his having been for a year in the employment of the mission, and it is considered that he is on the whole the most desirable man of the three.

Many thanks for the letter (copy) to Pres. Kozaki. As Mr. Harris has sent no statement of the reasons why he thought of withholding the income of the $25,000 fund, it is variously interpreted by our Japanese brethren, and some explain it as meaning, not that he cares about the religious character of the school, but that he is displeased at the movement to

bring the Science School into closer relations with the College. Low and unsatisfactory as the religious condition of the College is, it is an unquestionable fact that if the Science School should become independent of the College the S.S. would have no religious influence at all. What may be called the "Shimomura set" among the Science School teachers want to make that school as independent as possible of the rest of the Doshisha, and if they could have their way they would make it completely secular. It is very much to be hoped that Mr. Harris will not play into their hands through his esteem for Mr. Shimomura and his desire to maintain the distinct existence of his school. In our recent revision of the curriculum there was quite a battle over the question whether (A) the Science School should have a preparatory course of its own into which students should enter from the end of the first year of the College, or (B) such students should go through the three years of the college with a course adapted to their needs. The former would strongly tend to emphasize the distinctness of the Science School, as under (B) the Science School teachers will be expected to teach science in the College, just as the head of the Politico-Law School teaches Economics in the College.

The "Shimomura set", as I have ventured to call them, fought hard for (A), but all the rest of the Faculty voted against them in the final vote.

There are several things which are not a little encouraging in the present condition of the Doshisha. The new teacher of Chemistry is an earnest Christian; the last Faculty prayer meeting showed a great deal of earnestness; the general tone of the discussions in these long Faculty meetings in regard to the revision of the curriculum has been good; the Doshisha church has refused to accept a "liberal" creed prepared by Mr. Ukita; in the revision of the curriculum there was no objection made against making the Bible study a required study throughout the last three years of the Academic course; the subject of the Doshisha prayer meeting to-night is the Baptism of the Holy Spirit, and a missionary is asked to lead.

On the other hand it must be confessed that Mr. Kozaki, with all his efforts, seems to have very little power or hold in the school, as is shown by the small attendance at his preaching; and the number of students is gradually diminishing. I believe Mr. Kozaki is sincere and in earnest, but it does seem a pity that a man of more power and force (of the right kind) could not be in

this place in this difficult time.

Mr Amos Davis has offered his resignation to take effect next July, but we have persuaded him to consent to stay another year, as it is not in the least likely that we could get a better man in his place, and it seems both inconsistent with the advice of the Deputation and unfair to the Trustees to leave the place unfilled; and we certainly do not want to tempt them to call in an unchristian man (Capt. Janes for instance) as they might be tempted to do if we left them in the lurch.

Many thanks for the Deputation's Report. It is none of our business to criticise it, but it seems to me to give too little attention to the questions of our work apart from property and the Doshisha, - such as how we can continue to work in any kind of cooperation with a body of churches in which Mr Ebina is a leader.

Your letter sounds as if the appropriations had been voted, but we have received no report of them. Perhaps they are on the Rio Janeiro which seems to have gone astray as she is long overdue.

Yours truly
Dwight W. Learned

Kyoto, Mch. 13. 96 — Jul

Kyoto, JAPAN.

March 20, 1892.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.

Dear sir,

At the last annual meeting of the Mission Dr. Greene and I were appointed a committee to present to the Prudential Committee the subject of the Board's providing arrangements for the insurance of missionaries' personal property. Here in Japan fire insurance cannot be obtained except in the open ports and (by courtesy) in Kyoto, and the rate is high so that most of those who are in a position to get insurance seem to feel it too expensive a luxury. The result is that when a fire happens, as has occurred once, the parties concerned are left destitute and have to ask some aid from the Board, even with which they are in straightened circumstances. Great embarrassment was caused by the fire which occurred here in Mr. Cary's house ten years ago. If the Board would make arrangements by which it would insure the property of missionaries, it seems that it could do it more cheaply than the insurance companies (having no agents to pay), it could offer insurance to those in the interior as

well as to those in the ports, and then if any neglected to avail themselves of this provision and suffered loss by fire they could not call upon the Board for help. In short, it seems much more satisfactory and business-like for missionaries to get their property insured than for them to get grants in aid when they suffer loss by fire, and it seems that the Board - with so many missionaries - might do such a business for them on very reasonable terms.

We therefore earnestly request your consideration of this subject.

Yours very truly
Dwight W. Learned

Kyoto, March 20, 1896.
Rec'd May 26.

J. L. B.
Rec'd 4-14-96
Ans'd 29

Kyoto, Japan. March 21, 1896.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D. D.

Dear Sir.

The Committee ad Interim has just voted to ask permission for Mrs. Sealey and child to return at once to America on account of Mrs. Sealey's ill health, and as it seems to be clearly necessary for her to go and it is exceedingly desirable that she have the company of Mr. & Mrs Newell who go next month, the Committee vote to authorize her to go without waiting for your answer.

Yours truly

D. W. Learned Sec.

Kyoto, Mch. 21, '76

J. L. B.
Rec'd 4-17-96
Ans'd 29

Kyoto, Japan, March 25, 1896

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.

Dear sir,

The Rio Janeiro and the City of Peking arrived at the same time, and thus I received together on the 16th your favor of Jan. 29 & 31 and Feb. 19, together with the list of appropriations. As only the lump sum is given for the general work I infer that we are at liberty to distribute it as well as we can, subject to the grant for house in Tsuyama and to the stipulation that the Doshisha is not to have more than its proportional share. I note the furlough granted for Miss Wainwright.

I do not think that the publication of the Deputation's report is going to involve any controversy with the Trustees. I think they will, on the other hand, be rather pleased to have it published here that they declined to yield to any of the requests of the foreigners. As to the repairs of houses here which are not likely to be used again by the mission, we have no intention of making them and there is no reason to apprehend that we shall be asked or expected to. I think that the Trustees intend to do the

square thing about them according to their lights.

Your suggestion as to the matter of rents and repairs of mission houses in general will receive our attention. My understanding of what you mean is this, – that to each family and lady's salary allowance there be added a sum suitable on the average to pay the rent and repairs of the mission houses; that the families and ladies pay this in to the mission treasury; and that the mission use this fund to pay house-rent and repairs wherever necessary. Thus in the estimates it is asked for with the individual salary allowances; but in the use it is a common fund under the control of the mission, to be used when needed. Please let me know if this understanding of the purport of the rule is not correct.

I am sorry to learn from Mr. Harris that the Deputation have confirmed his good opinion of Mr. Shimomura. Mr. S. is undoubtedly, as he says, a good manager of the Science School and a gentleman, and thus does not excite the irritation that Mr. Ukita does, but I believe that the Science School under his management would continue to be thoroughly secular, and that the best thing that has happened in

the Doshisha recently was the withdrawal of Mr. Shimomura and the appointment of an earnest Christian in his place. The loss, in part or whole, of the income of the $25,000. fund is not unlikely to have a good effect in leading the Trustees to close the Pharmacy Department of that school and thus to get rid of the two unchristian teachers who are connected with it. If then Mr. S.'s other two friends and appointees in that school could be replaced by Christians, it would help things a great deal.

We had a very earnest prayer meeting of the Theological School at my house last week.

Before I forget it I wish to ask you not to forget to report to us just how much to put in the estimates for the Doshisha for 1897, – how much it is to be reduced from this year, and whether the reduction will be made from our estimates for this year or from the grant.

Another question that occurs to me is whether it is better for us to force our estimates down to the low level of this year's appropriations (or somewhere near it), or to make them out somewhat as we did last year according to the needs of the work so that if reduction is necessary again next

year you can point out to the churches how much less the Committee is appropriating than is needed.

The Trustees have just begun their annual meeting.

Yours very truly,

Dwight W. Learned

Kyoto. Mch. 25. 96

J. L. B.
Rec'd. 4-30-96
Ans'd. 5-1

Kyoto, Japan, April 2, 1896

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,

My dear sir,

The Committee ad Interim have just met and apportioned the appropriations for 1896. All stations are treated impartially, but the reduction is made to bear a little more upon some funds than others. On teachers' salaries and evangelistic the reduction is 1/3, on repairs and the Doshisha 2/5, on miscellaneous 1/4, while rents and taxes will not bear any reduction.

The committee voted to authorize the sale of the little Japanese house owned by the Board in Okayama to the Orphan Asylum for yen 80. (as it has to be removed at once), payment to be made at the rate of yen 5. a month.

/ ~~Also~~ The Com. voted to ask from the woman's Board through the Prudential Committee additional grants for women's evangelistic work as follows,-

Kyoto 100., Sendai 75., Osaka 100. Okayama 80., Miyazaki 40., total 395.

This is in order that the severe strain caused by the great reduction in appropriations may be a little relieved by the W. B. M.'s as-

suming more fully the evangelistic work for women. The unexpected return of Miss Kent will set free money which the W. B. M. had granted to Japan, and the early closing of the Nurse's School will set free quite a sum from the grant to that school, though I cannot now tell how much. Hence we hope that the Woman's Board will be able to grant this. If no new grant can be made, may we not at least use the unexpended remainder of Miss Kent's salary and of the Nurse's School grant?

I am instructed to call your attention to the fact that $ 500. was asked for Women's Evangelistic work in Kobe, and only $ 400. was granted. As no word was said as to this being a reduction, and it was said that the estimates for women's work were granted in full, it is thought that this must be a clerical oversight or error, and I am directed to ask that the missing $ 100. be restored, as it is greatly needed.

I am also instructed to call your attention to an error in Dr. Greene's salary. The regular allowance for Dr. and Mrs. Greene is $ 1150. (besides the children etc.) as cost of living is higher

in Tokyo. By a slip of the pen this was written 1050. It is requested that the missing 100. minus the 10% reduction (that is $ 90.) be restored, as the P.C. of course had no intention of imposing a special reduction on Dr. Green, and the omission of the 100. was a mere piece of carelessness. There will probably be enough remaining of Mr. Albrecht's and Mr. Newell's salaries after their departure to meet this in addition to providing for the Theological Review.

And one thing more. Drs Davis and Dr Gorst were not in Japan at the time our estimates were made, and we put in no estimate for teachers for them. It is the Committee's vote that they be allowed $ 66. each for teachers (132. for the two), and it is the hope that this may not have to be taken out of the 13.136.90 granted, according to the principle that a missionary sent out here brings his appropriation with him.

Yours very truly

Dwight W. Learned Sec.

Kyoto, April 2, 1876

J. L. B.
Rec'd 4-30-96
Ans'd

Kyoto, Japan. April 8, 1896.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,

My dear sir,

I have received your favors of Feb. 28 and March 3 and 5. We all very greatly regret the decision not to send Dr. Berry back to Japan as he had a rare faculty for making all his work useful in helping on the Christian cause. We are glad that the $500. is granted for the Review, and though the strained relations with the Kumi-ai leaders which have resulted from the Deputation's visit will be a hindrance to the work of the Review, so great that some advise putting it off - yet Dr. Gordon and I have advised Dr. Greene to go ahead and begin it as soon as possible.

I am surprised that there was any hesitation at all in the Committee as to sending back such a man as Mr. Rowland (unless on purely financial grounds), for if such a man were not to be continued in service here it would be hard to see why we should not all be recalled immediately. I am very glad that the decision to send him was unanimous.

We are all greatly pleased indeed to hear of

the payment of the debt. It must have been a heavy piece of work, and must be a great relief.

We note what you say about equity in the employment of evangelists, and will give careful attention to the matter, though I do not think there has been any serious difficulty hitherto.

The annual meeting of the Sokwai (General Conference) was held here last week. There was little of importance done, the chief thing perhaps being the decision to allow dependent churches, which have for several years had no voting representation in the Conference, to send each one delegate (independent churches sending two). The most startling thing was the annual statistics, showing a decrease of membership during 1895 of considerably over one thousand, the total on Jan. 1 being only 9.813 against 11.162 reported in Mr. Loomis's statistics which I sent you a copy of a few weeks ago. This great diminution is largely explained by the fact that some churches have purged their rolls of a large number of names which represented no living and active membership, but it is also a fact that the baptisms in 1895

were only 266, "a considerable falling off from the small number (461) in 1894." I cannot say that the Conference manifested any such great amount of spiritual earnestness as offers great hopes of very much improvement in the coming year. I do not think that the Deputation's report quite fully shows the difficulty and embarrassment of the missionary situation in Japan.

The Conference appointed a committee of five to consider the misunderstanding between the Deputation and the Doshisha as to the houses here and to give advice to the parties. I should like to strongly recommend to the Prudential Committee to propose to the Trustees to make this committee a Board of Arbitration and accept whatever decision they may give after hearing both sides. Arbitration is now the popular thing in America, and—though this committee has no foreigners on it—it is probably as impartial as any committee that the Trustees can be induced to accept. To leave the matter unsettled will only be a constant source of irritation and vexation, and—though you have told us to refer the whole matter to Boston it is of course plain that we

who are here must bear the brunt of the irritation and difficulty caused by leaving the question unsettled. I have little or no doubt that in any case the Board will have to pay rent for more or less of those houses before long, and it will be far better to do so as the result of a friendly agreement than as a matter of compulsion. We have had no opportunity for conference since the Sokwai appointed the committee, so I make this suggestion as an individual.

During the meeting of the Sokwai the Rev. Mr. Fuji of Kumamoto called upon me as an envoy from the Trustees of that school. He represented that they had great debts and were in great trouble, so that they had decided to close the Boys' School, and would like to get easier terms from the Board. I could only reply that they might send any such request to Boston, but I had no reason to give them any encouragement that the terms would be changed. I advised them, since they were unable to pay off the mortgage on the property, to turn back the property with the mortgage to the Board. As the

school is bankrupt it seems to be hopeless to expect them to pay off the mortgage and to carry out the arrangement proposed by the Deputation, so that we might be content if we could get back the property with the mortgage on it. Still I have no reason to expect that they will do anything of the kind, as they evidently want to get the property to help pay their debts with. It is interesting to see the Japanese sentiment in such matters,- that since they are in difficulties they ought not to be expected to give up this property, that it would be hard-hearted not to let them get some advantage from it.

Speaking once more of my suggestion that the Board accept the Sokwai's committee as a board of arbitration in regard to the Kyoto houses, and so put an end to the irritation which will continually annoy and hinder our work as long as the matter is left unsettled, I would urge that the Prudential Committee empower the Committee ad Interim to offer to the Trustees to accept this committee as a Board of Arbitration. Such an offer would show the Japanese that the

Board and the Mission are ready to make a reasonable settlement and will – I think – do much to improve our relations with the Japanese; the committee (though of course it is all Japanese and inclined naturally to favor the Japanese) is as impartial as we can expect the Trustees to ever submit the matter to, for they would never agree to let a foreigner have any share in the decision; and though it would almost certainly result in the Board's having to pay some rent on these houses, it could probably get a better arrangement than from the Trustees directly, and arbitration is so popular in America now that I should presume the Board's constituents would cheerfully accept any arrangement thus arrived at. At any rate, to leave the matter hanging on unsettled is only going to make endless trouble and vexation for us, without any advantage to the Board; that is the Board cannot avoid paying rent by refusing to accept a settlement pleasing to the Japanese, and by leaving the matter unsettled it only makes trouble for us.

It looks now as if the Trustees were going to declare an early independence of the Board in a way which will hardly leave us

any standing-place in the school, but they have not yet taken final action, and it may be as well to defer for a little the questions which such action will raise.

In order to gain Government recognition as on a par with the government schools, it is found that Ethics & Morals cannot be made a synonym for the Bible, as had been arranged in the new curriculum just adopted for the Academical course of the school, - that is we may use the Bible or any other book to teach practical morals on the basis of the Emperor's rescript, but teaching the Bible or Christianity as such will not be accepted as fulfilling the required conditions. (there is no objection to teaching the Bible or Christianity in addition to the required course.) Some of the faculty felt that it was giving up the distinctive character of the school to make the change, but it did not seem to me to be so very important a matter. If there are earnest Christian men in the school they can use the Bible in teaching morals, and can have direct Bible-classes besides (say on Sunday), and if there are not such men the compulsory

study of the Bible will not amount to much.

I understand that Mr. Kosaki's administration of the school had a severe handling at the recent meeting of the Trustees, and that he is in effect given a sort of year of probation. With the Board's grant so much diminished, it seems as if the president of the school would have to do the work of a young western college president as a raiser of funds, and it does not seem as if he would be likely to succeed very well in that direction.

By the way, the Presbyterian and Episcopal schools in Tokyo have come into line with the government system of education in the same way that the Doshisha is going to.

Yours truly

Dwight W. Learned

Kyoto, April 8, 1896

J. L. B.
Rec'd 5-7-96
Ans'd 11

Kyoto, Japan, April 9, 1896.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,

Dear sir,

After I supposed the mail had closed, last night, the Trustees decided upon the separation from the Board at the end of this year, which Dr. Gordon will report to you with an request that the Prudential Committee give the mission authority to withdraw from the Doshisha at the end of this school year if it seems best. I am inclined to think that the amount of it is that the Trustees think that with the Board's grant so greatly reduced after this year they can get more money by proclaiming their independence than by continuing in relations with the Board.

I also received a letter last night from the committee appointed by the Sokwai asking us to appoint a committee to confer with them together with the Trustees. By advice of the Station I am referring this to the C.A.S., who - I presume - will appoint such a committee. As I have written before, the need of having this matter settled seems to me to be very great; it will be a

continual vexation and hindrance to all our mission work to let it run on unsettled.

But as the C. A. S. are likely to appoint a committee to meet this Sohwai committee, perhaps nothing can be done till that committee has acted.

Yours truly

Dwight W. Learned

Kyoto, April 9, '96.

J. L. B.
Rec'd 5-7-96
Ans'd 11

Kyoto, Japan, April 16, 1896.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,

Dear Sir,

Disagreeable things are coming thickly upon us in these days. The latest is an informal request from Mr. Ukita that Capt. Janes be allowed to occupy one of the vacant houses here. I have answered that I can give no official answer except to a formal request from the Trustees, but, speaking as an individual, I don't see how we can give any answer while the matter of these houses is unsettled between the Trustees and the Board. The request is interesting chiefly as tending to confirm the suspicion which I have had for some time that the Management are expecting us to leave the school before long and are intending then to put him in. I can't see where they would get funds to support him, but I suspect he would be willing to teach for next to nothing for a time in order to spite us.

I find that the report that the Presbyterian and Episcopal schools in Tokyo had submitted to the Government regulations in order to get government recognition is untrue. The Presbyterians confess, however, that they are hard pressed between the desire of their Board to re-

duce its grants to their school and the very great difficulty of getting students without the Government recognition.

Without defending Mr. Kosaki's present policy, it seems to me that we ought in fairness to recognize the enormous difficulty of carrying on the school without the Board's grant unless in some way students can be drawn to it, and also the very great difficulty of getting students for a school which is outside of the Government's recognition.

We have just been greatly pained to hear that our beloved Presbyterian neighbor Mr. Porter has just met with a severe accident while returning on his bicycle from Kanazawa. He is supposed to have fallen off from a precipice, but no particulars have yet been received.

Yours truly
Dwight W. Learned

Kyoto, Apr. 14, '96.

J. L. B.
Rec'd 5-4-96
Ans'd 11

Kyoto. Japan. April 14. 1896.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,

Dear Sir,

I had just time to report the action of the Trustees to you before the last mail went. No doubt Dr. Gordon - who had it at first hand - has reported it in full, so I need not repeat it. Perhaps I may be excused for saying that I predicted that as soon as the Board's grant was withdrawn the Trustees would have to appeal to the general public, and would have to minimize the Christianity of the school in order to attract help from non-Christians, so it is vain to expect that the little Christian community would support the school. Probably the Trustees have some good ground for thinking that they will gain more money here by renouncing the Board's help at the end of this year and by proclaiming their entire independence than they will lose in giving up the reduced grants which they might have had for two years more.

What the result will be remains to be seen. It does not seem that Mr. Kozaki can succeed in raising the funds needed, but Japanese are great at living on their debts. and the school

may be run for some time on its capital. It is also possible that some politicians may take up the school (at least for a time) as a political propaganda. I presume appeals for help will be made in America. You can judge better than I whether there is any hope of a response there.

The action of the Trustees seems to leave the way open for us as individuals to continue in the school, and if other things were favorable it might be well for us to do so; but other things (such as the election of Mr. Ukita to be head of the Academic School) seem to make our duty plain, and I think perhaps we ought to rejoice in the Trustees' vote of independence as giving us a good and easy opportunity for withdrawing.

Amid so many grave questions which are burdening you, I hesitate to speak of a personal matter, but - as it concerns the Board also - I cannot refrain from bringing up again the question of my personal duty, and asking earnestly for advice.

(1) I do not see how the Doshisha can carry on a Theological School, and certainly whatever one they may attempt to have is hardly likely to be in accordance with our ideas of what is needed for

preparation for the Christian ministry. It therefore will be necessary for the mission to consider the question of opening a Training Class of its own, and if one is opened I shall be content to teach in it in however humble a way. Possibly I may find ample occupation there. But it must be recognized that there are great discouragements at present in carrying on any theological class here, (it is very doubtful whether there would have been any new class for the present Theological school), and if the Doshisha looks upon our class as a rival to itself and opposes us, it will be still harder for us to find students. In view of this uncertainty it is a question whether a man who is not adapted to do general work who should be retained for this work alone.

(2). As one of the editorial committee of the new Theological Review I may be of some service and will gladly do what I can, but as Dr Greene is going to give most of his time to this work it is not likely that there will be very much for the other members of the committee to do.

(3) As long as I am in the mission I shall be glad to do any work in the missionary line that I am adapted to do, but I do not feel that I am fitted for doing what is known as general work

to any great extent; and I cannot say that there will certainly be much special work for me to do.

(4). As the mission declines in numbers and need of economy is felt, it is natural to wonder whether the Board will very long feel able to devote one man's whole time to the treasury and business agency (which no other mission in Japan does, I think) and if Mr. Hill should go home in a year or two I could take his work along with my teaching. But, since Mr. Hill came out expressly for this work and is doing it with the greatest fidelity and zeal, it would plainly be unjust to retire him as long as he wishes to remain and the Board is able to devote one man entirely to this work. Also, unless there turns out to be other work for me to do, there of course would be no advantage in substituting me for him. There is simply the hope or perhaps probability that there would be at least *some* work which I could do in Japanese.

Looking at the matter from my own personal interest, besides the great pain of giving up work here (which you can well understand), there is the loss of all my preparation for teaching Exegesis and Church History in Japanese if I go home, and I fear that it would be no easy thing for one of

my age and long absence from America to find work there. Moreover it would be especially inconvenient to be out of work during the next three years while our daughter is in college. These considerations of course cannot decide the matter, but they seem to justify me in asking for a careful consideration of the matter. On the other hand, if we must leave Japan, it may be that the sooner we go the better.

Of course I cannot ask you to say whether I shall be needed in Japan for ten years or not. I should like, however, to have you advise me whether I had better remain in the mission a year or two more to see how things will develop. In view of all that resignation would mean to me I surely cannot be blamed for not wishing to send in a hasty resignation, nor on the other hand do I wish to hang on merely by sufferance. If you think best for me to wait a year or two and see what the prospect is for further work, I will do so and will make myself as useful as I can. If you think I had better go home at an early date, I will try to make the best of it. I should be glad of an early answer, or else that you should instruct

me to refer the matter to the mission at the meeting in early July, and either follow their advice or refer the question to you then with their opinion on it.

Yours very truly
Dwight W. Learned

It may be desirable that the Mission's Training Class should be away from Kyoto in order to avoid the appearance of rivalry to the Doshisha, and if so Kobe would be the natural place. If so, and if Mr. Hill is relieved sooner or later, I could combine those two works, and if there was time left over could perhaps help a little with the Bible or Church History teaching in the Woman's Bible School, but no one of these contingencies can be decided immediately, and the question now is whether the Board wishes, or not, me to stay a year or two and see whether these lines of work (or others) will open up, with the chance of having comparatively little work to do during the coming year.

In order to lessen the danger of ill-feeling between the mission and the Doshisha (which would do no one any good and only hinder our work)

it may seem best for us to continue our connection with the school till the end of 1896 as they request. In that case it may perhaps follow that we ought to see the theological students through the school year (till June 1897) if we can, and in any case it may very likely be unwise or inexpedient for us to begin a Training Class of our own before 1897. Thus it is very probable that the question of what work there is going to be for me to do in the mission will hardly be settled much within two years. Hence I have mentioned one or two years as a sort of period of probation, and the immediate question is whether the Board wishes me to wait and see how things will develop in the course of this time, doing what I can find to do meantime.

Kyoto, Apr. 14, '96.

J. L. B.
Rec'd 5-21-96
Ans'd 11

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Kyoto, Japan. April 15, 1896.

Rev. J. L. Barton. D. D.

Dear sir.

Mr. A. A. Davis tells me that he will write to you by this mail offering himself to the Board as a missionary teacher in any field, and he has asked me to write to you. I am sure we can all most heartily commend Mr. Davis as a Christian brother and a most earnest and faithful worker. Whether his ability would warrant the Board's appointing him to a position of very great responsibility is not so certain, but I imagine you will not need to raise the question, as I don't suppose the Board is seeking for more men for educational work just now. Certainly we could not well advise him to seek work as a general missionary.

I understand from him that he can have his old position in a government school at the end of 1896, so if for any reason it seems best to the Committee or the Mission to continue with the Doshisha till that time he will be able to do so without inconvenience.

Yours truly

Dwight W. Learned

Kyoto, April 15, 96.

J. L. B.
Rec'd 5-4-96
Ans'd 11

Kyoto. Japan. April 15, 1896.

Rev. J. L. Barton. D. D.

Your favor of March 16th was received yesterday

As to reporting to me the "specials", I suppose you refer to special gifts which came through the S.C., not to special grants from the S.C., and if so I see no need of their being reported to me.

As to the decision of the S.C. to loan the instruments at the Hospital to the Doshisha on certain conditions, I think there is danger of some misunderstanding as to the exact meaning of the conditions. (1) Must the Doshisha itself personally conduct the hospital, or may it loan it to a Christian (or other) doctor, who will conduct it on the same general lines, and how are we to judge whether such a doctor's purpose is "money-making" or benevolence? (2) Must the Doshisha (or whoever conducts the hospital) support a Bible-woman to "extend the consolations of religion" to the patients, or will it be sufficient for them to allow the station to support a Bible woman with the Board's funds for that work? (3) Must the mission committee be allowed to co-op-

erate in the Christian work of the hospital? Are they to have any duties which they must be allowed to discharge there? Or are they simply to report to the S.C. whether conditions 1 & 2 are being observed? It certainly cannot be expected that whoever manages the hospital will allow these two brethren to have any share whatever in its management.

As to Mr. Davis, if the tendency of things in the school had been such as to encourage us in continuing in connection with it, it would have been much to be desired that we should be enabled to continue to provide the same amount of English teaching for at least one year more. But in view of recent developments it will be almost a matter of course that he will retire at the end of this term, and I think he is expecting to.

I think, however, that without doubt Mr. Kosaki wishes us to continue in the school for the present. It is not easy to define just what the recent action of the Trustees means, and I hope he will explain it to you. I think the Trustees wish in some way to be able to say that they are entirely

independent of any foreign body, and yet to continue to receive the services of missionary teachers. I can't say how they reconcile these two things.

The Albrechts have just left us, and Miss Daniels went with them. I hope most earnestly that nothing may hinder Mr. Albrecht from coming back to the mission, for he is one of those men who cannot be spared whatever happens.

Yours truly

Dwight W. Learned

Kyoto, Apr. 15. 96.

J. L. B.
Rec'd 5-7-96
Ans'd

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Kyoto JAPAN.

April 16, 1896

Dear Dr. Barton.

If I may add just one word more without disgusting or wearying you, it seems to me (1) that it is not going to be necessary for the Board long to employ one man's whole time in the mission treasury and business agency, so that it is for the interest both of the Board and Mr. Hill to help him to a position in America at an early day? (2) yet that until the mission is disbanded there will be need of some one's giving a considerable fraction of his time to that work; (3) that there is going to be great need of an Evangelists Training class, and yet that it will be carried on probably in so small a way as not to require all my time unless I alone carried on the class which would not be a wise thing; (4) therefore that I might combine these two lines of work and so find work in plenty for a number of years; (5) and that *if* it should be better to have the Training Class in Kobe I could also be of service in the Woman's Bible School.

I wish though to add that it would be

far from being my choice either to move to Kobe, or to devote a part of my time to business or book-keeping. If I were asked to do it, it would be accepted only as being the best thing under the circumstances, better than to go back to America and lose the use of all the preparation I have made for teaching here.

If the Training Class is opened in Kyoto there will be of course a stronger teaching force available for it than in Kobe, but probably it would be well for me to devote myself to it and to set the other members of the station as far as possible free for general work. I could still take the most of Mr. Hill's work, with the help of a Japanese in Kobe and some help from Mr. Atkinson. If it should seem better for the class to be in Kobe I could also take the whole of Mr. Hill's work.

Yours very truly

Dwight W. Learned

Kyoto, April 16, '96.

J. L. B.
Rec'd 5-18-96
Ans'd 61

Kyoto Japan April 24. 1896.

Rev. J. L. Barton D. D.

Dear sir,

I am instructed by the Committee ad Interim to request the Prudential Committee through you for permission for Mr. Pettee to have the use for two years without interest of the money ($132.45) which has been paid in as first installment for a piece of land sold in Niigata and of whatever additional sum which may be received from that source, to help him in re-building his house. You know that the Okayama houses had to be moved, and that by the arrangement made by Mr. Pettee with the Orphan Asylum his house is re-built without cost to the Board, and he will have the use of it without rent, but he is responsible for finding the money, and he desires the use of this money for two years while he is raising the needed funds.

In answer to the letter from the committee appointed by the Sokwai (General Conference) in regard to the houses here, I have replied - by direction of the C. A. I. - that as the Deputation took the matter out of our hands we have no authority to take any action in the matter and cannot appoint a

committee to represent either the mission or the Board, but that if they choose to call on any of the mission to confer with them as individuals we shall be ready to do so.

Yours very truly

Dwight W. Learned Sec.

Mr. White has made an informal request for our consent to let Capt. Janes have the use of one of these houses. I have replied that I could give no official reply to an informal request of this kind, and that I thought no answer could be given even to a formal request while the matter of the houses was unsettled between the Board and the Trustees. It is natural to suspect that Capt. Janes is hanging on here to come into the school when we leave it, and I think that is the plan, as I prophesied nearly a year ago would be done.

I have taken the liberty of writing to the ladies at the head of the Kobe College to ask whether I could be of any service there in case Mr. Hill should go home and I should be asked to take his work, and they have given me a most emphatic answer that I could be of great service. I think not unlikely the ladies at the Bible School would give a somewhat similar answer, but I have not asked them.

By this steamer (your friend the China) the Newells, Mr. Dealy, and Misses Gogad and Kent leave us. They are a noble group of missionaries, of whom the Board may well be proud. Mr. Newell, as you no doubt saw, is a sterling man, a genuine missionary, a man of great ability and devotion, having a great variety of qualifications for the work. I hope you will not allow him to get discouraged about returning to Japan. Miss Gogad and Miss Kent are noble women, one as a younger and one as an older lady, and it is a very great pity that Miss Kent's lack of health compels her to leave the work.

The Sokwai committee have invited Drs Davis and Gordon, Mr. Pettee, and myself to meet them as private individuals for a conference in regard to these houses next Monday. It is to be in this study of mine which the Deputation had a chance to get acquainted with last fall.

Yours truly

D. W. L.

Kyoto, Apr. 24, '96.

303

J. L. B.
Rec'd 5-18-96
Ans'd 21

Kyoto. Japan. April 24. 1896

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.

Dear sir,

I add just a word to acknowledge your favor of April 1. There is nothing, I believe to say about it except that your feeling that there "may be some changes in the Doshisha" seems to have been amply justified.

As to Mr. Harris's revising his letter of gift, I hardly see what right a donor has to add new conditions to his gift (Galatians 3:15, - "no one addeth thereto"), but I think the Trustees will obey his desires. I am inclined to think from what I hear that he is likely to insist chiefly on a more complete separation from the Doshisha college, and I don't believe that any good will come of it, though unfortunately I don't see much hope just now of any great good coming from its association with the college.

Yours truly

Dwight W. Learned.

Mr. Davis was of course engaged by the year, and as his engagement began (I think)

with September, we seem to be bound in equity to continue his salary till the end of August.

Kyoto. Apr. 24, 96.

J. L. B.
Rec'd.
Ans'd. 6-5-96

Kyoto, Japan May 1, 1896.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D. D.

My dear sir,

Last Monday afternoon four of the committee appointed by the Sokwai (General Conference) met Drs Davis and Gordon and myself at my house. The fifth member of the committee was detained and arrived in the evening. Mr Pettee (who had also been invited) was not able to come, but he sent a strong letter. We presented our views on the question of these houses quite fully, both independently and in answer to questions. The committee at that time made no proposition to us.

Since then, however, I have received the enclosed postal from Mr. Miyake the chairman of the committee, from which I copy the following,—

"Please send a word to American Board to appoint authorized committee to consult with Sokwai committee."

I pass on this request for them, without being able to explain why they want an authorized committee, since we gave them all the information needed. Still, speaking of course as an individual member of the mission, I

very much hope that the Prudential Committee will appoint such a committee. As I have said before, it is a constant irritation and danger to our work (the work of the whole mission) to leave this matter unsettled, and now that we are likely to separate from the Doshisha so soon it will speedily become an acute question on what terms those of the mission who remain in Kyoto are to have the use of these houses. The best prospect of bringing the matter to a settlement seems to be through this committee, and it appears that they will report that they cannot do anything if they have no authorized committee to treat with. It may perhaps seem more consistent for the Board to say that it is sure that it is entirely in the right and therefore that there is nothing for the Trustees to do but to accept its terms, but as a measure of practical politics nothing is to be gained by such an attitude. It will not save the Board from having to pay rent for the houses, and it will gain for it and for the mission (however unreasonably) the reputation of being unreasonable. The churches will say, "the Trustees believe that property was given to the school, and the

Board and mission claim it was not, and the latter will not even discuss it with our representatives by any authorized (?) representatives." (For it was emphasized that we three met the committee the other day simply as individuals.)

I therefore earnestly trust that the Prudential Committee will at least appoint a committee. It will be desirable that the Prudential Committee appoint the committee (not leaving it to the Mission to appoint), and that at least one of the committee come from outside of Kyoto. What the powers of such committee shall be must of course be determined and defined by the Prudential Committee. It at least can confer with the Trustees and the Sokwai committee, can ascertain what the best agreement is that the Trustees will agree to, and can report it to Boston for ratification or rejection.

I think it likely that the Sokwai committee would like to be recognized as a board of arbitration, and it is desirable that the P. C. decide beforehand either (1) to accept their arbitration as the only way apparent of getting the difficulty settled, and with the hope that they would at least be more liberal than the Trustees, or (2)

to accept them as arbitrators if they will add one or two foreigners to their number and require a unanimous decision, or (3) to propose to nominate one arbitrator, the Trustees one, and the Schwai committee one, or (4) to have some other kind of arbitration, or (5) to have none at all. It seems to me desirable for the P.C. to decide what it would be willing to do in this line, and to give its committee authority to do it, in order that if the thing is proposed there may not have to be another long delay in getting a decision from Boston.

The committee asked us how we could show that the money for those houses was appropriated differently from that to the school. It would be very convenient if you could send us a copy of the votes in one or two examples of the houses on one hand and of the school buildings on the other.

Mr. Ukita is in office as head of the Academic School which includes very much the largest number of the students of the Doshisha. In fact my prediction is that the future prosperity of the Doshisha (if it has any) will be confined to this department (though not because Mr. U. is head of it.) From the way in which Mr. Ukita gives

notices to his students I should think he might be a better executive head than Mr. Kosaki, if that was all.

It must be said for Mr. Kosaki that he has got Mr. Buxton to come and hold meetings in the school this week. Mr. Buxton is a member of the well known English family of that name and is an intensely earnest and spiritual missionary. The meetings are now in progress.

Just one more word about that committee. If the Prudential Committee are willing to appoint one, it is desirable that action be taken and reported as soon as conveniently is possible, in order that the discussion may be had before people scatter for the summer, as it would be a pity to have it hang on till fall. I would repeat that it seems to me it would be a great mistake not to appoint the committee and thus show a willingness to negotiate and confer and discuss, whether or not any plan for arbitration is accepted.

Mr. Hill has told me of the letter which he has received from Mr. Olbion advising him to plan to look for work in America. I therefore need

not hesitate to say that I think I can be most useful in Kobe, and that, between Mr. Hill's work, the college, the Bible school, and a possible station class, I could find an abundance of work for at least several years to come.

Yours very truly

Dwight W. Learned

Kyoto, May 1. 1896.
Rec'd May 26.

J. L. B.
Rec'd.
Ans'd. 6-8-96

Kyoto, Japan, May 6, 1896.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D. D.

Dear sir,

The Committee ad Interim request permission for Miss Fraser to return home at the end of this school year (that is in July).

Yours truly

Dwight W. Learned Sec.

As the Prudential Committee has voted to withdraw from that work which Miss Fraser came to do, I presume it will be safe for her to make preparations for her return on the assumption that this request will be granted. The mission would be glad to have her remain for general work, but family reasons require her return.

Mr. Buxton continued his meetings in the school from Tuesday of last week to Sunday. I am sorry to say that little general impression seems to have been made, though no doubt individuals may have received benefit. At the Sunday morning service only the usual scanty congregation was present. Mr. Learned's helper, a member of the graduating class, says that the moral condition of the school is bad

Not to do injustice to Mr. Kozaki I must not omit to mention that on Monday morning, when announcing to the school the expected independence from the Board (he said nothing about the foreign teachers) he declared emphatically that the school would continue to be a Christian school, and that government recognition would not be accepted if it was inconsistent with that. He seemed however to think that the school would continue to be Christian, though more or less of the teachers were not.

D. W. L.

Kyoto, May 6, 1896.
Rec'd. May 27.

J. L. B.
Rec'd
Ans'd 6-5-96

Kyoto, Japan, May 6, 1896.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.

Dear sir,

The original of the enclosed has just been received from Pres. Kozaki. I have not time to make a copy in official style, but you may be interested to read it even in this imperfect form, and the station secretary will probably forward you a better copy later. My interpretation of it is that they are expecting us to leave the school, but would like to have the separation made in a peaceable way and wish to avoid the accusation of having turned us out.

Yours truly

Dwight W. Learned

Kyoto, May 6, 1896.

Rec'd May 27.

Voted by C. A. S.
To ask permission for Miss Fraser to go home
May 8. 96 D. W. Learned Sec.

Following has just been received from Pres. Kosaki in answer to inquiry how he expected us to continue in ye Do. when the Trustees declined the Board's help.

"What ye Trustees have intended in making ye decision referred to is only to cut off our old relations & thus to clear up all past misunderstandings & unpleasant feelings, & if possible to have a new relation with ye Board & yourselves, so that in future there shall be no more occasion of difference between us. As I have stated in my former letter ye Trustees have no desire whatever to discontinue your services in future. It is only their desire to take away all past unpleasant relations between ye Board & us. Hence if ye Board & yourselves recognize fully that ye Do. is an independent Japanese institution, & if you think ye work is worthy to be helped, even tho you may not fully agree in all points with ye management of ye school, it is our desire that you make a new relation & help us in ye work. If now, after breaking up all our old relations, you propose any plan or any condition of your service by which you think you can come here and help our work, please do so & we shall give all proper attention to it & decide ye case on our own part also.

Mr. Porter was much worse on Wednesday and was moved to Osaka on Thursday

J. L. B.
Rec'd 6-5-96
Ans'd

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Kyoto, Japan. May

Rev. J. L. Barton, D. D.

Dear Sir.

Your favor of April 9 was duly received.

The station secretary no doubt will send you a copy in proper form of the letter from Mr. Kozaki which I have put on the opposite page.

I am still doubtful whether or not Mr. Kozaki really desires and expects us to remain in the school, but it is plain that we must take the responsibility of the separation if it is made.

My opinion is that we ought to resign, to take effect at the end of this term, and let the Trustees offer us new appointments if they wish to. If they do, we then, with the advice of the mission, must decide whether or not to accept.

Yours very truly
Dwight W. Learned

Kyoto, May 1896.

J. L. B.
Rec'd 6-10-96
Ans'd 12

Kyoto, Japan, May 19, 1896.

Rev. J. L. Barton,

The C. A. S. have voted to allow Miss Wainwright to go home next month (instead of next fall) on account of her father's serious illness.

At Mr. Kosaki's request Mr. Curtis and I met him last night to confer in regard to our future relations with the school. We said that as the Trustees wished to terminate the old relations there was nothing for us to do but to resign, and that it seemed that the end of this term would be the proper time to do so. That if the Trustees wished ~~us~~ to enter into new relations with them they ought to make us a definite proposition in writing; that if they did so we would consider it and give an answer, though probably not till mission meeting. Mr. Kosaki said that the Trustees wished us to remain (on the new footing), and that they intended to emphasize the Christian character of the school. Also that the Trustees would show their gratitude to the Board by allowing its missionaries to occupy any of those houses - not needed by foreign teachers of the school - rent-free

for fifteen years. This is a shrewd move, as the school will get the reputation for liberality and in 15 years will claim complete ownership of all this property as a right. It seems however to dispose of the question for the present, as I suppose we shall not decline to use the houses rent-free, and shall not want to make a fight to keep foreign teachers (even Capt. Janes) out of the houses which we are not occupying. As for the status after 1911, it is useless to look forward now so far.

Mr. A. A. Davis had difficulty with one of the boys in one of the younger classes last week, and as most of the class refused to attend his recitations Mr. Kozaki asked him to give up the class. This he felt he could not do, and accordingly yesterday he resigned altogether.

A Sunday school (the first for several years) was begun in the school last Sunday. Among the teachers (all Japanese) are some earnest Christians and also is Mr. White.

Yours very truly

Dwight W. Learned

Kyoto, May 19, 1896.

J. L. B.
Rec'd
Ans'd 7-13-96

Kyoto. Japan. May 27. 1896.

Rev J. L. Barton. D. D.

Dear sir.

M. Kosaki tells us that he has notified you of the formal action of the Trustees in regard to allowing missionaries to use these houses rent free for fifteen years

We have replied to him as follows,- "As you know, we hold that the Am. Board has a moral claim to the use of all these nine houses as long as it needs them. But as the Trustees do not understand the matter thus, we recognize their action as a courteous and kindly act, and wish to express our appreciation of it."

We of course do not intend to concede that the Trustees have any real right to dispose of these houses at their pleasure and to grant them to us as a favor for a limited time, but if we are to have the free use of all the houses we need for fifteen years, it seems to be wise to let the matter rest for the present. I think M. Kosaki expects us to leave the school but wishes the separation to be

amicable, and it is certainly for the interest of our mission work that it be so.

We are speculating as to whether the Trustees will not get Capt. Janes as teacher next fall. It is difficult to see where they would get the money to pay him, but he might be willing to teach for very little for a time to vex us. At any rate, his persistent remaining in the city at considerable expense looks very much as if he had some such object in view. If he is employed by the school the question will rise whether we ought to pay the school the installment of the grant for the fall term (one third of the grant for 1896. As it will be difficult to wait till he is employed and then report it to you and get advice, I wish you would carefully consider the matter and advise us beforehand what to do if this contingency occurs. Our custom is to pay the grant to the school over to the Trustees in three installments, one early in each term. As you know what Capt. Janes's position is, you will not need any explanations.

Yours very truly
Dwight W. Learned

Kyoto, May 27, 1896.
Rec'd June 18.

J. L. i.
Rec'd.
Ans'd 7-15-96

Kyoto. Japan. June 6. 1896.

Rev. J. L. Barton. D. D.

Dear sir,

Your favor of April 24 - 29 was duly received. I am especially pleased with your advice that we keep quiet. I think there is much to be gained by making the separation as peaceful and friendly as possible, and little to be gained by such a statement of our reasons for withdrawing as would seem like a public attack on the Doshisha, much as we may wish to make one.

Mr. Kosaki a few days ago made a formal (though oral) request for us to enter into the "new relations" with them as individual teachers in an "Independent, Japanese, Christian Institution". He had already been informed that it seemed better to us that whatever change is made be made at the end of this term. He was told that a formal answer would be given after mission meeting. Some of us think that it would be better to publish our decision and the reasons for it now; others prefer to wait till mission meeting.

I asked him about the Theological School, and

he said that the Trustees wished to continue the regular theological department, but would have no objection at all to the mission's opening an evangelistic training class. I don't see how they can carry on the regular theological department without us, since they have no funds to employ Japanese in our places, nor what students there are likely to be for it.

He repeated that the Jap. Trustees intended to take special pains to conserve the Christian character of the school. If only they would do that in earnest, we could easily get along with the "independent" and "Japanese" part of their programme. It ought to be said that a Sunday school has been begun for the Academic department and that half of the students are attending it. Among the teachers are the most earnest Christian teachers of the school, — and also Mr. Ukita.

Men outside of the Doshisha circle, such as Mr. Imamura who has been for so many years connected with the mission's publishing work and Mr. Saibara an Osaka lawyer and one of the committee of five appointed by the Sokwai to inquire into the matter of these hours, — such men are showing

their dissatisfaction with the present management of the school, but I do not see how anything can be expected from their efforts, unless the Trustees have the entire power.

Yours truly

Dwight W. Learned

Kyoto, June 6, 1896.

J. L. B.
Rec'd. 7-18-96
Ans'd 13

Kyoto, Japan, June 13. 1896

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,

Dear sir,

Your letters of May 12 & 13 were duly received, and I thank you very much for your kind words to me personally.

As to the time of withdrawal from the Doshisha, you will have seen that the situation has been somewhat changed. Since Mr. Kosaki has formally invited (and urged) us to remain as teachers, in new relations, in this "independent, etc. institution", we cannot well say that we are put out, and we must decide whether or not we will accept the invitation. I think no one of us would hesitate to accept the invitation to teach in this "independent, Japanese" school, if only it were really and truly "Christian." So we must meet the question and cannot escape the responsibility of making the decision. The chief question is whether we shall say very little as to our reasons for declining the invitation, which may leave the way open for a misrepresentation of our reasons, or shall make a somewhat full statement of our reasons. The latter will inevitably seem like a criticism of

the school or an attack upon it, and will very likely lead them to a defence of themselves and an attack upon us.

As to the time of separation, it would be exceedingly unsatisfactory to all parties to teach our classes till the end of the first term and then drop them in the middle of the school year. It seems much more satisfactory to make the change at the end of the school year so far as our teaching is concerned. No doubt the reason why the Trustees said Dec. 31 was that they wished to draw the grant till then, and we are not thinking of withdrawing that.

As to having a Training School next year, I would not favor opening a "school" in the immediate future, but there are some reasons for having an informal evangelists class next year. One is that there are five good men in the present Vernacular Theol. Dept (besides the graduating class) who will be left in the lurch if we have no such class next year. Moreover the statement of Mr. Kozaki that the Trustees do not intend to continue the Vernacular Theol. Dept opens the way for us to have an evangelists class without in any way interfering with the work of

the Doshisha. I may add that I feel sure that no one of us would wish to have the use of the Theological Hall for our class. We should wish to conduct it in a very modest way. I think you are right in saying that the tendency of the Doshisha seems to be to make the Theol. Dept a place for free investigation, a "scientific" theological school.

Of course, if the Trustees provide teaching next year for the vernacular students who are now in the school, and they prefer to take what they can get in the school rather than be taught by us outside of the school, there will be no question about our having a class next year.

As you have no doubt heard from Miss Gulick, the government is buying (or has bought) the land where those houses stand. Miss Gulick writes that Mr. Kataoka tells her the Trustees want to pay the money to the Board but are afraid of Mr. Kuwahara's wrath if they do it without letting it go through his hands. Mr. Kuwahara writes me that he wants the Board to get the money and is afraid the people in Kumamoto will not pay it over, and advises that one of the mission go there

to get it. Very likely one of us (Mr. Cary or Mr. Stetter) will go down if we can find out when the money is to be had.

We mourn with Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Curtis in the death of their little one who was born a few days ago, and with Mr. W. W. Curtis in the grave illness of his wife. Dr. Gordon has gone to Sapporo to aid Mr. Curtis, and Miss Case is about going, I presume.

Miss Wainwright sails by the Canadian steamer next week with the Misses Child.

Yours very truly

Dwight W. Learned

Kyoto, June 13, 1896.

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J. L. B.
Rec'd. 7-11-96
Ans'd 13

Kyoto, Japan, June 17. 1896

Rev. J. L. Barton, D. D.

My dear sir,

Your favor of May 21st came a day or two ago, and also Mr. Ellison's of the same date. I was very glad to see Mr. Ellison's hand. As his letter was on Board business perhaps I may be allowed to acknowledge it together with yours, and to say that I have written to Mr. Hill to ask how much money he has received from sale of the Niigata land, and may perhaps get an answer before this letter has to be mailed. The Tsu property is not yet disposed of. Mr. Yuasa was speaking to me about it a few days ago. I again advised him to sell it as soon as he got what seemed to him a fair offer. I will follow the suggestion as to keeping a record of what the Doshisha receives from sale of such property (that is if I am appointed treasurer)

Two of the Doshisha Trustees called on me (and no doubt on others also) yesterday to urge us to continue in the school. They claimed (1) that the action of the Trustees in declining to receive men or money from the American Board after

this year was not all intended to dispense with your services, but only to prevent misunderstanding (!!!) and make things plain, and (2) that they were fully determined to do their best to ~~make~~ maintain the Christian character of the school. They claimed that its principles had not changed, but admitted that its spirit had, and asked us to have patience for two or three years and give them time to reform it.

As to no. 1, their explanation seems like defining "black" as "snow-color", but in view of their official interpretation of their vote and their repeated and urgent requests to us collectively and personally to remain in the school, it seems to me that we cannot base our withdrawal on that action in April, and must take the responsibility of saying that the Christian character of the school is such that without some thorough change we cannot continue in it.

I send you a copy of the preliminary estimates, which you may perhaps like to see, though of course there is no telling how much they may be changed by the mission. I should like to say a word about Mr. O. H. Gulick's estimates. It has been written by Mr.

Wiggin, I believe, that as Mr. Gulick is still a member of this mission his estimates [and accounts ?] ought to come with ours. Now we are glad to count him among the members of our mission, but it is plain that we are in no position to judge what his needs are or to audit his accounts. It is absurd for us to report an estimate for him as though we had examined and approved it, while we do not at all know what he needs. Still less could we audit his accounts at this distance. It seems much better that either he should be grouped with Dr. Hyde as doing Christian work in those islands, or - if counted one of the Japan mission - should be made directly responsible to the Treasurer at Boston.

Yours very truly

Dwight W. Learned

Kyoto, June 17, 1896.

J. L. B.
Rec'd. 7-17-96
Ans'd 15

Kyoto. Japan. June 18. 1896.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D. D.

Dear sir,

If I may answer Mr. Ellison's question through you, I am now able to say that the whole price of the Niigata land has been paid in and amounts to $ 604. 51. I had not heard of the last (and largest) payment. The C. A. I. vote covers the whole of this so far as Mr. Pettee's house needs it. I don't know how much is needed. As he proposed to re-imburse himself by charging the Board rent for the house till the money was paid back, the proposed action of the P. C. in making a grant outright would have the merit of simplicity.

Yours very truly
Dwight W. Learned

I. L. B.
Rec'd ... 96
Ans'd ... 15

Kyoto Japan June 18. 1896

Rev. J. L. Barton D. D.

Dear Sir

[illegible]

Yours truly
[illegible]

Kyoto, June 18, 18[illegible]

Rec'd 7-25-96
Ans'd

Kyoto, June 18, 1896.

Kyoto, Japan, June 30, 1896

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,

Dear sir,

I send just a few words, on the eve of departure for the mission meeting at Kobe, to report what was done (or rather was not done) at the close of the school year last week. Dr. Motora and Mr. Kono came as a deputation from the graduates in Tokyo, and after making investigation they urged that Mr. Kosaki and Mr. Ukita both withdraw. The Trustees, however, declined to make any change, and nothing was done — so far as I can learn — on the part of the Trustees. The graduates appointed two committees (one for Tokyo and one for this region) to confer with the missionaries. The committee for this region contains Messrs. Ichihara, Ono, Miyake and Osada, and they will very likely meet the mission's committee at Kobe. They are good and able men, but I don't see what is to be hoped for from their efforts, except that it will offer a good opportunity for presenting the mission's views to the graduates. Mr. Kosaki seems to be confident that he can carry on the school, and the Trustees

seem to be determined to let him try, and Mr. Kozaki is planing going to stand by Mr. Ukita. So, for the present at least, I see no possibility of any improvement. The schools are sure to run down, so far as the higher departments are concerned, but they may perhaps be able to make some show of success in the lower departments. Mr. Ono, head of the Political-Law School, leaves the school, and I have no doubt that the funds of that school (if not of the Science School) will be largely used to carry on the academic and collegiate departments. Mr. Ono hopes that there will be a change in the course of a year or two.

Miss Frazer goes home on the ship which carries this letter.

Yours very truly
Dwight W. Learned

Kyoto, June 30, 1890.

J. L. B.
Rec'd 7-28-96
Ans'd 30

Kyoto, Japan, July 9. 1896.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,

My dear sir,

The annual meeting of the mission closed yesterday. It was noted for brevity (shortest since 1885), dampness (rain almost every day), sadness (in view of the separation from the Doshisha and the declining numbers of the mission), harmony, and a profitable use of the time. Little time was spent in details of routine business, and we were thoroughly agreed in almost every decision. I will send a full report by the next mail, but will mention the chief things here.

The great question of course was that of our relations with the Doshisha, and the mission unanimously decided to advise us to withdraw from that school. Accordingly our resignations have already been sent in. The committee of the graduates (at least four of that committee) had a conference with our mission committee, and they are going to do what they can to change the policy of the school so that the mission can resume co-operation with it. It is not impossible that something may come of their ef-

forts, but I see no ground of hope, as the Trustees seem to have full power and to be determined to carry out their policy. There is some reason to suspect that the Trustees are hoping to ally the school with the Shimpō ("Progressive") party and get help from it. (Mr. Tokutomi, one of them, is prominent in that party.) As this party is in opposition to the present government, such alliance (or the suspicion of it) would naturally be extremely distasteful to the statesmen who contributed to the "University" endowment fund through faith in Mr. Neesima. But as the Trustees have the full control, and have funds enough to carry on the lower department of the school, I do not see that either graduates or government can accomplish anything.

To meet any possible change in the situation a committee (Greene, Davis, Gulick, Atkinson & myself) was appointed to represent ~~represent~~ the mission if any action should be needed. The letter of the mission to Mr. Kozaki is rather long, and as it is being printed I will wait and send you a printed copy.

The other chief question was that of re-enforcing the mission. A resolution requesting those mem-

bers of the mission who are now absent for vacation to return was passed unanimously. A resolution asking for two new families and four single ladies to take the place of some of those who have left the mission was carried, after thorough discussion, by 31 to 5: Even though the Board is not able to send new missionaries this year, it was felt that we ought to present the needs of the mission. Requests from four places for us to open new stations had to be declined.

It was unanimously agreed that no change should be made this year in the location of the families of this station, but Miss Benedict is asked to go to the Kobe college, and also the Board is asked to appoint her a full member of the mission.

One session was given to a review of the past year, one to a conference on mission fellowship, and one to a discussion of present tendencies in theology.

Mr. W. L. Curtis is the new chairman, I am secretary and treasurer, Mr. Atkinson takes the business agency, and the C. A. I. is Messrs. Allchin, Atkinson, Dettee and myself, with Mr. Curtis

alternate. The annual sermon was preached by Mr. Seeley, and three of the mission children were received to church fellowship at the meeting of the mission church.

The mission felt constrained to ask for an additional grant for evangelistic work this year of $ 505.

The very first thing done was to adopt a minute in regard to Dr. Clark, which I will send as soon as I can copy it.

Yours very truly
Dwight W. Learned

Kyoto, July 9, 1896.

It seems to be my duty to continue here for the present. Besides my work as secretary and treasurer, my thought is to revise one of my commentaries which will soon have to be reprinted, and to do some studying, besides such general missionary work as I may find to do, hoping that in the course of another year the question of future duty may be a little plainer. The expectation is that the preaching members of the station will do a good deal of touring, especially for the help of the distant stations

J. L. B.
Rec'd 8-6-96
Ans'd 9-19

Kyoto, July 11. 1896

Rev. J. L. Barton. D. D.

My dear sir,

Your letters of June 5-11 are just received.

I do not see how you can say that we had no responsibility of deciding whether or not to continue in the school. When the Trustees explained that their action of April did not mean that they wished us to leave the school, and when they besought us to continue in the school in new relations, it seemed to us that we had the responsibility of saying yes or no to their request. As to the time of withdrawal — now or in December —, it is perhaps enough to say that the large committee (seven) appointed by the mission to consider these matters, after careful consideration unanimously recommended an immediate withdrawal, and that the recommendation was adopted by the mission without a dissenting vote; in accordance with which we have already sent our resignations to Mr. Kozaki.

As to the property question, it may be only a question of language, but it does seem to me that the Board and the Doshisha have at least

something very much like a controversy when one party says it has a moral right for its missionaries to occupy these houses free of rent, and that it would be dishonorable for the Doshisha to charge rent; and the other party says the Board has no such right. Whether you call it a controversy or a misunderstanding, it was likely to make us more trouble than you seem to realize, and if the Sokwai's committee of five could have been helped to see the justice of the Board's claim and to present it to the Christian public it would have done us a great deal of good. But now that the Trustees have agreed to let us have the houses for 15 years, the matter will probably be allowed to drop, and we are not disposed to do any thing more about it even though it does gall us a little to see the action of the Trustees spoken of by some as "generous".

I am glad you were so well impressed by Mr. Albrecht and Mr. Rowland. They are grand, good men, true missionaries both of them.

Yours very truly

Dwight W. Learned

Kyoto, July 11, '96.

Kyoto. July 13. 1896.

Rev. J. L. Barton. D. D.

Dear Sir,

I wish to call your attention to the vote of the Mission asking permission for the mission treasurer to do business through the Mitsui Bank. The reason is this, - the mission treasurer is now in Kyoto and has to send funds to mission stations in all parts of the country, but the only foreign banks are in Kobe and Yokohama, and the foreign banks have no relations with the Japanese banks. When the treasurer was in Kobe he could sell his Boston drafts at the foreign bank, draw out from the proceeds, go to a Japanese bank and get a draft payable in Sendai, Kumamoto, etc. As a matter of fact the treasurer has always had to do business through Japanese banks to that extent.

Now that the treasurer is in Kyoto there has to be some change. The way I did formerly when treasurer was to send a cheque to the Kobe bank and ask it to send ~~the~~ a messenger with the proceeds to a Japanese bank and remit them where I wished the money sent. The bank did

this only as a favor and charged quite a sum for it then.

The Mitsui bank is one of the very oldest and strongest banks in Japan, and has been established for a great many years. It has branches in 23 cities and connection with banks in about 100 more. They are willing to take our drafts, negotiate them in Kobe, credit me with the proceeds, and send at my order to any part of the country. My plan would be to still use the foreign bank for Kobe, Yokohama and Tokyo business, and to regard this use of the Mitsui bank as an experiment at first. I should like to have permission to try it, for it seems as if it would be much more convenient and quite as safe as anything I can do.

Yours truly

D. W. Learned

Kyoto, July 13, '96

96

J. L. B.
Rec'd Aug. 18, '96
Ans'd 8/19

Cable?

Kyoto, Japan, July 20, 1896.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.

Dear sir,

The C. A. S. has voted to ask permission for Miss Bradshaw to go home this fall for a furlough, and to ask for an answer by cable as she wishes to start before an answer by mail would probably reach her. She will have been here eight years this fall, and no one has done more diligent and faithful service. She was expecting to stay a year or two longer before taking her furlough, but the fact that her mother is to receive a severe operation this fall makes it desirable that she go now.

For an affirmative answer please telegraph "Furlough"; for a negative perhaps no telegram will be needed, but "Wait" will be understood if you send it.

You can telegraph to me at Kyoto.

Yours truly
D. W. Learned Sec.

Wait Aug. 18 '96

Kyoto, July 20, 96,

J. L. B.
Rec'd Aug. 18, '96
Ans'd

Kyoto, Japan, July 20, 1896.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,

Dear sir,

Your favor of June 15th is received, and the supplementary letter of gift of Mr. Harris came about ten days previously. I am afraid the opinions of the leading lawyers of whom you speak will have little weight with the Trustees, and I hardly see why Mr. Harris took so much trouble to prepare a new letter which he could not expect the Trustees to submit to. Mr. Kosaki tells me that they are going to consult Japanese lawyers, and I presume they will easily find one who will say that Mr. Harris has no right to alter the terms of the gift after he has once made it. So the result will probably be that they will do as they like with the part of the fund which is in their control, and will have a standing ground of complaint against the Prudential Committee that it does not pay over the interest on the part which is in the United States. [though if the bonds in which it was invested — or a part of them — continue to default their interest, it will not be of much practical consequence]

I have yet heard no report as to what the Trus-

tees have done, and suspect that they have done nothing as to ~~the~~ mission's letter of withdrawal.

I have taken over the mission treasury from Mr. Hill, with great regret at the necessity of his leaving the mission.

The vote of the C.A.S. in regard to the Niigata land money was to ask permission for Mr. Pettee to use the whole (whenever it should be paid over) for his house in Okayama. As the balance of the money (477.46) has been paid in to the mission treasury since the vote of the C.A.S. was reported to us, this request is still before you unless acted on before this reaches you.

Very many thanks for the biographical information as to members of the mission which reached me by the same mail.

Yours very truly
Dwight W. Learned

Kyoto, July 20. '96.

321

J. L. B.
Rec'd 9-4-96
Ans'd 19

Kyoto, Japan, Aug. 4, 1896

Rev. J. L. Barton, D. D.,

Dear sir,

July 27 the mission's committee on Kyoto problems had a conference at my house with the western half of the committee of alumni, the "Mediation Committee" as they call themselves. On our side Messrs. Greene, Davis, Gulick and myself; on theirs Messrs. Yoshida, Ichihara, Miyake and Osada.

The form of the conference was largely determined by the three conditions of continued co-operation with the Doshisha which the mission had approved at its recent meeting in Kobe, - (1) that the mission's representatives continue with the Trustees as Associate Trustees; (2) that the trustees enlarge their number and make themselves a more broadly representative body (the leading and active trustees now are almost confined to the Kumamoto clique); (3) that the school be carried on in harmony with the principles of the Board.

It was replied, - (1) that the Trustees were entirely willing to continue the arrangement of Associate Trustees in substance, though per-

haps preferring a different name in Japanese; (2) that they were themselves eager to enlarge their number and put themselves on a broader basis; (3) that they recognized the importance of conducting the school in accordance with the Board's principles, and would by all means strive to do so in future; but that as to the past it seemed best to forget and forgive.

The amount of it is that the Trustees are ready to make general promises for the future (as a committee of them had already done to us individually), but not to make any decisive change in the school.

We replied that in view of the doubts which had arisen in regard to the school, something more positive and definite seemed to be called for, and, being asked to give a concrete example, we spoke of Mr. Uchida, and pointed out how the Board could not have confidence in a school where he was in so prominent a position. We had to dwell somewhat at length on him, but we tried to make it plain that he was only one example, and that his simple withdrawal would not restore con-

confidence or give satisfaction.

They spoke of Mr. White's popularity and of the loss which his withdrawal would be to the school, and seemed to think that his objectionable utterances should be regarded as mere errors of judgment and as matters of the past which need not hinder us from continuing to work with him. How far they uttered their own sentiments, and how far they only gave the reasons why the Trustees would find it difficult to meet our wishes, I do not know, but there was nothing in the interview to give us any encouragement to expect anything but vague promises from the Trustees. They said they would consult and would meet us again.

I have just heard that the Presbyterian paper has announced that Mr. White has resigned, I don't know on what authority. If he resigns and nothing else is done to improve the school, it will be rather embarrassing for us either to stay out of the school or to go in again, but it remains to be seen whether this rumor is true.

I am very sorry to say that Miss Colby very

likely will have to go home speedily for a surgical operation. The W. A. B. has given her permission to go, but I have not yet heard her decision.

We are glad to hear that Mr. Atkinson has received a D. D. from Ripon college.

Yours very truly

Dwight W. Learned

D. W. Learned
Kyoto, Aug. 4, '96

Received by J. L. B.
Dec. 22/96

J. L. B.
Rec'd 12-22-96
Ans'd 28

Kyoto. Aug. 5, 1896

Rev. J. L. Barton, D. D.

My dear sir,

I greatly regret that Mr. Hill's departure from Japan, where he has served the Board with so much fidelity and zeal for nearly six years, should be somewhat marred by an apparent deficit in his accounts of nearly $ ~~4,000.~~ 3870., and I gladly comply with his request to write to you in explanation of it.

As he will explain to you in detail, it is caused by a defective method of calculating the rate of exchange of gold into silver by which during two or three years he paid out for the mission work more silver than the gold drafts really produced, and the result is that at the end his cash on hand is less than equivalent to the gold balance which his accounts call for. The more detailed explanation which he will give you will make clear, what is implied in the above statement, that this "deficit" is in no sense whatever a result of wrong-doing on Mr. Hill's part, and is in no way

a reproach to his fidelity and uprightness. It is not at all as if he had misappropriated or wasted the money entrusted to him. It is simply and entirely an error in method of calculation continued through two or three years.

While even a slight examination of the matter will show that there is nothing whatever in it reflecting in the least on Mr. Hill's moral character and integrity, it does seem somewhat to indicate some lack of skill as an accountant, and I wish to mention one or two things which must be considered in order to do him justice.

One is that I unintentionally set him on a wrong track by my method as his predecessor. As you may perhaps not have heard, I was acting as treasurer during a little over four years after Mr. French's departure and before Mr. Hill took the office. Now I had never had any training as book-keeper, and I took the work as a temporary and extra burden in addition to doing all my regular work as teacher and author, doing this work in such spare moments as I could snatch from my regular duties. Hence I used a somewhat

rough method, which would not be satisfactory to a professional accountant, and though I came out all right, it was not a good example to set a new man. As it seemed to be satisfactory both to the mission auditors and to Treas. Ward, it is not strange that Mr. Hill should have followed it, but it was a dangerous method for a new and inexperienced man. On the other hand, I felt no responsibility to point out to Mr. Hill the dangers of this method, as I understood that he knew a great deal more about book-keeping than I did.

Secondly. In following my methods Mr. Hill unfortunately made a little error in the method of calculating exchange. This was of such a kind as in ordinary years – such as the last two – would have made little or no difference in the result, but unfortunately it happened that just then silver fell greatly during two or three years; and a slight error, accumulating during that period, produced this "deficit".

Thirdly. It was not so strange that a man inexperienced to such business should have fallen into

this error under these circumstances, and as neither the mission auditors nor Treas. Ward took any exception to his methods, it is not so strange that he should not have corrected them at once. In fact Treas. Ward commended his work at the very time that a skilled accountant would have detected that there was something mistaken in his accounts as sent to Boston. It must be remembered to Mr. Hill's credit that, though he continued in this imperfect method for two or three years, yet he discovered the error and corrected it before any one called his attention to it. Unfortunately his correcting his methods could not cancel the "deficit" which had already accumulated. [A word should be added for the mission auditors. They have generally been content to see that the expenditures were properly made, and to leave the details of the book-keeping to the treasurer. During the most of time that the "deficit" was accumulating I was absent and out of office as auditor, and the accounts were audited by men who had little or no experience of the details.]

In view of all these considerations it seems to

me that great indulgence should be shown Mr. Hill for this imperfection of methods for a time and for the consequent "deficit". If indeed he had come out here as an experienced and thorough accountant, he would not have been content to follow my crude methods and would not have fallen into this error even if he had done so, but in a young man inexperienced in this particular work it is not so strange.

It is plain that Mr. Hill was not so thoroughly experienced an accountant when he came as I supposed he was, but I should like to add from my knowledge of his work since my return from America that I judge him now to be an experienced and thorough accountant, and could heartily recommend him for any such position. It would be unjust to him therefore if this one mistake in taking up a difficult and complex work should be allowed to prejudice people against him as though he were liable to make a similar mistake again. I hope therefore that the matter may not be made public in any way. In writing to you, however, I under-

stand that I am writing to Mr. Ellison also, but I do not wish this to be regarded as an official letter to be placed in the Board's archives.

I should like to repeat that Mr. Hill has served the Board with the greatest zeal, industry and fidelity, with all diligence, and that since he discovered the imperfection of his methods and corrected them they have been scientifically accurate and correct.

Yours truly

Dwight W. Learned

Kyoto Japan. Aug 5-'96.

Rec'd 9-8-96
Ans'd 9-19

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Kyoto, Japan, Aug. 18, 1896

Rev. J. L. Barton, D. D.

Dear sir,

The C. A. S. has voted to authorize Miss Colby's immediate return to the United States for surgical treatment, and you perhaps will see her about as soon as you receive this letter. Miss Child can explain the matter to you. We very greatly regret the trial which has come upon Miss Colby, and also the loss to the work occasioned by her departure. We earnestly hope she may yet be able to return to Japan.

The committee has also voted to ask permission for Dr. Holbrook to accompany the Mr. W. Curtises to America, Mr Curtis's condition being such as to make such assistance exceedingly desirable if not absolutely necessary. We ask for an answer by cable. If permission is granted please telegraph to me, - Companion; if refused, - Negative.

Yours truly

Dwight W. Learned Sec.

Kyoto, Aug. 13, 1896

J. L. B.
Rec'd 9-8-96
Ans'd 19

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Kyoto, Aug. 19. 1896

Rev. J. L. Barton, D. D.

Dear sir,

Your letter of July 16th, with copy of the letter to the Trustees, is just at hand.

The letter to the Trustees seems to me in most respects a good letter, though I should make one or two criticisms on it if it were my business to. I think however that there is great danger of the Japanese feeling that they can play off the Committee against the Mission, and vice versa, if the Committee is going to direct us in the details of our work — as in the matter of continuing to teach till December. If the mission feel that the condition and tendency of the school is such that we ought to leave it at once, and the Committee tell the Trustees that we must go on till December the relations between the Mission and the Committee seem to be changed from what they have been in the past. Also the letter seems to commit the mission to continuing in the Girls School unless the Trustees in writing request us not to. I have never before known

the Committee to take such ground, and I do not see how the mission work can be well carried on if the Committee is to pledge us to the Japanese to continue in a certain line of work whether or not it seems to us best.

I fear that the Trustees will be angry with the Committee for whatever is displeasing in the letter, and will also feel that they have got the better of us through the help of the Committee.

I write in haste, and may be mistaken, but as I look at it now, there is danger of much injury to our work, or at least of much misunderstanding, if the Japanese can appeal directly to the Committee and get our opinions over-ruled.

Yours very truly

D. W. Learned

Mr. Kozaki has asked us to continue in the school till December. I suspect he hopes that by that time he can get orders from the Committee for us to keep on indefinitely. We are to have a conference among ourselves in regard to it in a day or two.

Rev. D. W. Learned
Kyoto, Aug. 17, 1896

J. L. B.
Rec'd 9-8-96
Ans'd 19

Kyoto, Japan, Aug. 18, 1896

Rev. J. L. Barton, D. D.

Dear sir,

Your favor of July 13 was promptly received. Very many thanks for your kind words regarding the honor which has been given me so much beyond my deserts. I hope it may prove to be, as you suggest, of some help indirectly to the missionary name. I am very glad that the P.C. has decided to make provision for the insurance of missionaries' personal property. I am glad to be counted, as one of the fifty necessary to secure its actualization, though in my own case I can get insurance at the same rate here. (in Kobe).

As to withdrawal from the Doshisha, it seems to me that you look only at one side of the question, — namely the Trustees action last April, and pay no attention to the more important matter of the Christian teaching of the school. Yet last January you wrote to me in reply to my report of Mr. Ukita's address that the Board could not aid an institution where such teaching was tolerated. [I have not the exact words at hand.] Mr. Ukita is not only

tolerated, but has since then been made head of the largest department of the school, and it is becoming more and more plain that he is the leading spirit in that institution.

Now if we went on till December and then stepped out on the ground that the April vote of the Trustees had dismissed us, they would say that they did not mean that, and all the Christian (and non-Christian) Japanese would say that we were leaving the school through a misunderstanding of the meaning of the Trustees' vote, which misunderstanding we wilfully persisted in although the real meaning of the Trustees was fully explained to us; while we should seem to care nothing for the decay of the Christian character of the school.

I cannot believe that would be a good position to put ourselves in.

It seems to me that the matter of leaving now or in December is really of no great consequence. [No one has once asked us to continue just one term more; and if we are going out I think the trustees would just as soon have us go now as then.] The important question seemed to me to be whether we could con-

tinue to co-operate with the school in its present condition. If we could not, consistently with the Board's principles, continue to help a school run by Mr. Uchida, there were various strong arguments for making the separation now; and one, to my mind, is that in this way we made it plain that the April vote of the Trustees was not the main reason for the separation, though that served to bring the question before us.

We fully understand that we should not go back to the school without the permission of the Prudential Committee, and we have plainly told the Japanese that we could not. Great care ought to be taken, though, that the Trustees are not enabled to play you (the P.C.) off against us, and say that you would have us continue indefinitely in the school except for that April vote, and it is only we who find any fault with the religious state of the school. It is already said publicly that the Deputation individually were satisfied with the school and made their criticisms of it only out of deference to the prejudices of the Board's constituency.

The appointment of Mr. Abe to be a teacher in

the school does not look as if there was any intention of doing anything to make it easier for us to return to the school. I am sorry indeed to have to say so, for he was once one of the most earnest men in the school and is still a man of great zeal in ethical and social lines, but you know how radical his theological views are. It seems to me more and more that the only thing for us to do is to leave the Doshisha to go its own way, and to do all we can to make the separation a friendly and peaceful one.

For this reason it is greatly to be regretted that Mr. Harris has sent out the second letter of gift which he has no power to enforce here, and an attempt to enforce which would almost certainly bring odium and prejudice upon us which would be an obstacle to our doing our proper missionary work. Whatever eminent lawyers in the United States may say, the opinion of an anonymous lawyer there will have little weight here against the opinion of both American and Japanese jurists who assure the Trustees that Mr. Harris has gone beyond his powers in this second letter. If the Prudential Committee attempts to enforce this second letter against the Trustees I cannot see what good can possibly

some of it, and it is sure to give the trustees opportunity to excite prejudice here against the Board and the Mission.

Yours very truly

Dwight W. Learned

We have to some extent arranged our work for the coming year. Mr. Cary will make a tour in the Hokkaido, helping out in Mr. W. W. Curtis's place. Dr. Davis will visit the region of Aizu and Niigata. Dr. Gordon will help in the Kumamoto field. Mr. W. L. Curtis will devote his time largely to study and to night schools and private classes. I shall take especial charge of the theological students who were left in the midst of their course, and shall revise my commentary on Luke which is nearly out of print, besides the treasury work.

We have had no word yet from the trustees in Kumamoto, and I have hesitated to go down there without it but they should have no excuse for not paying over the money, and I should have my expense for nothing. As Mr. Tsuji, the preacher at Omuta not far from there, was in this part of the country ... English and

I got him to come up here a week ago, and we have authorized him to go to Kumamoto and see what the trustees are willing to do. It seemed to both Mr. Gulick and myself better to take what we can get from them rather than to continue indefinite negotiations with them and run the risk of finally getting nothing

Rev. D. W. Learned
Kyoto, Aug. 18, 1876